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REPORT
OF THE
LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT
OF THE
LUCKNOW DISTRICT,

BY
MR. H. H. BUTTS,
OFFICIATING SETTLEMENT OFFICER.



LUCKNOW:

PRINTED AT THE GUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1873.

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ERRATA.

Page.	Para.	Line.		
2	6	15	for a history.	read histories.
3	3	8	„ result.	„ results.
7	10	2	„ existence.	„ existence.
9	26	8	„ village.	„ villages.
10	30	2	„ percentage.	„ percentages.
11	31	11	„ change.	„ chance.
id.	32	{ of Cols. 4 & 6 of table. }	„ 1,000.	„ 10 per cent.
12	„	„	Rs. 8-0-0	„ Rs. 3-0-0 average <i>chuk</i> rate for unirrigated <i>goind</i> .
13	„	„	„ rate read area.	„ and for area read rate.
<i>in</i> Statement of Crops and for 2-14 read 6-18. and for 6-18 read 2-14. <i>in</i> Columns showing rate and area of <i>pahikasht</i> cultivation in the same Statement.				
14	„	7	for calculations.	read calculations.
id.	„	12	„ Survey Jama.	„ Summary Settlement Jama.
17	43		Gomit Nigohan Nassendi.	
id.	46	1	for Parganah.	read Tahsil.
18	47	2	„ 7-13.	„ 7-3 rent rate of unirrigated <i>goind</i> .
id.	48	5	„ 1-4-0 and 1-4-0 rent-rate of <i>domut</i> per acre, and high respec- tively.	read 3-3-2 and 2-0-0.
id.	51	1	for Rs. 1,43,501.	„ Rs. 1,40,501.
id.	id.	2	„ „ 1,56,000.	„ „ 1,56,033.
19	52	4	„ „ 71-0.	„ „ 7-10 rent of unirrigated <i>goind</i> .
id.	id.	5	„ „ 41-1.	„ „ 4-11 „ „ <i>domut</i> .
id.	id.	id.	„ „ 10,071.	„ „ 20,071.
id.	54	4	„ „ 1,261 and 6,832.	„ „ 1,621 and 7,192, area of unirrigated <i>goind</i> and all the <i>goind</i> of the Parganah.
id.	id.	6	„ „ 12.	„ „ 2-4 rent of unirrigated <i>matgar</i> .
id.	id.	8	„ „ 20,320 and 42,495.	„ „ 20,680 and 42,855, total irrigated area total cultivated area of Parganah.
20	57	7	„ „ 36,013 and 6,940 totals.	read Rs. 36,313 and 65,313.
id.	id.	8	„ „ 5-12-0.	„ „ 5-0 0.
id.	60	4	„ „ 1,867.	„ „ 1,897.
21	64	3	„ „ 4-14-9.	„ „ 4-1 1-0, rent rate of unirrigat- ed <i>goind</i> .
id.	67	4	„ „ 1,993 and 16,718.	„ „ 19,093 and 33,818, area of unirrigated <i>domut</i> , and total area of <i>domut</i> .

Page. Para. Line.

21	67	5	for Rs. 4-1-0.	read Rs. 4-10-0, <i>rent rate of unirrigated maiyar.</i>
<i>id.</i>	<i>id.</i>	7	„ „ 10,501 and 35,643.	„ „ 27,601 and 52,743, <i>total unirrigated and total area of Parganah.</i>
22	69	7	„ „ 15,566.	„ „ 15,066, <i>total unirrigated area.</i>
<i>id.</i>	74	5	„ <i>equitably.</i>	„ <i>equally.</i>
23	76	1	„ <i>Tahsils.</i>	„ <i>Parganahs.</i>
26	85	6	omit for.	
27	1	12	for 979.	read 1404.
30	12	8	after " <i>the Gumti is 341 feet,</i> "	„ <i>above the level of the Sea.</i>
32	15	4	for 43-7.	„ 23-7, <i>cultural.</i>
„	„	2 nd from end }	„ 62-94 <i>of the whole.</i>	„ 62-94 <i>or about 14 per cent. of the whole.</i>
„	16	3	„ <i>a line.</i>	„ <i>lines.</i>
34	22	3	„ <i>north-east.</i>	„ <i>north-west.</i>
33	55	25	after <i>ver.</i>	insert <i>trees.</i>
39	37	3	for <i>in.</i>	read <i>from.</i>
„	38	5	omit <i>khandsar-bhandsar.</i>	
„	„	7	for <i>khandsar.</i>	read <i>khandsar-bhandsar.</i>
„	39	6	before <i>price current.</i>	insert <i>existing.</i>
48	47	4	for <i>of the whole population.</i>	read <i>or 2-75 per cent of the whole population.</i>
„	„	9 & 10	<i>Population, agricultural should be 3,92,632, and non-agricultural</i>	<i>3,04,867.</i>
„	„	11	for 4-3-7.	read 43-7.
52	49	15	„ 5-2.	„ 5-32.
„	50	6	„ <i>the.</i>	„ <i>that.</i>
54	53	9	„ <i>boats.</i>	„ <i>barges.</i>
55	55	1	„ 93-119.	„ 3-119.
59	64	7	„ <i>half a ser.</i>	„ <i>a ser.</i>
„	67	6	„ <i>boast such.</i>	„ <i>boast with such.</i>
61	73	5	„ 200.	„ 20.
„	„	16	„ <i>in.</i>	„ <i>from.</i>
64	4	5	„ <i>progress.</i>	„ <i>process.</i>
69	table	1	„ 4-1.	„ 4-10.
„	„	„	„ 4-10.	„ 9-10.
„	„	7	„ 1-12.	„ 3-12.
„	„	9	„ 5-16.	„ 5-15.
„	„	„	„ 4-9.	„ 4-4.
73	20	8	„ 3,05,264.	„ 3,09,264.
75	25	10	„ <i>bisar.</i>	„ <i>bisar.</i>
76	28	4	„ <i>his they are the.</i>	„ <i>they are.</i>
78	38	15	„ 4,04,000.	„ 4,41,664.
80	Tobacco	„	<i>Rs. per ser.</i>	„ <i>Rs. 15 per maund.</i>
„	Poppy	„	„ <i>per ser.</i>	„ „ <i>4 per ser.</i>
„	„	„	1920.	„ 1900.
83	54	16	„ <i>Rs. 5.</i>	„ <i>Rs. 15.</i>

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Para.</i>	<i>Line.</i>		
88	54	16	for Rs. 8.	read Rs. 18.
89	58	19	" <i>greater.</i>	" <i>not so great.</i>
93	69	2	" 87 <i>Part II.</i>	" 81 <i>Part I.</i>
94	71	17	" <i>Sahib.</i>	" <i>Sahib.</i>
97	1	3	" 403.	" 397.
"	"	4	" 62.	" 53.
100	2	16	" <i>purnah.</i>	" <i>parganah,</i>
101	3	3	" <i>the.</i>	" <i>their.</i>
102	3	1	" <i>western.</i>	" <i>eastern.</i>
108	1	2	" <i>east.</i>	" <i>west.</i>
109	5	3	" <i>king.</i>	" <i>fourth nawab.</i>
113	2	1	" <i>District.</i>	" <i>Parganah.</i>
116	1	6	" <i>Dingur.</i>	" <i>Dungar.</i>
117	3	15	" <i>Amethi.</i>	" <i>the Amethiyas.</i>
118	3	3	" <i>makur.</i>	" <i>Thakur.</i>
120	2	4	" 9,800.	" 2,720 <i>acres.</i>
"	"	"	" <i>forty three.</i>	" <i>twenty one.</i>
"	5	5	" 3,104.	" 3,104 <i>inhabitants.</i>
121	1	10	" <i>on.</i>	" <i>in.</i>
123	1	5	" <i>east.</i>	" <i>west.</i>
"	2	2	" <i>ten.</i>	" <i>fourteen.</i>
125	3	1	" <i>them.</i>	" <i>these.</i>
"	5	4	" 1,003.	" 1,103.
130	7	2	" <i>extent.</i>	" <i>want.</i>
134	2	1	" <i>population.</i>	" <i>proportion.</i>
"	"	"	" <i>omit in this.</i>	
143	1	6	for <i>village.</i>	" <i>villages.</i>
151	1	11	" <i>ahma.</i>	" <i>aima.</i>
153	3	6	" 69.	" 71.
"	4	7	" 70 <i>Part II.</i>	" 72 <i>Part III.</i>
155	7	13	" 57.	" 58.
156	8	1	" 67.	" 68.
xviii	2	13	" <i>Dewa.</i>	" <i>Kursi.</i>
xx	5	17	" <i>a.</i>	" <i>the.</i>
liii	42	11	" <i>musalmans.</i>	" <i>hindus.</i>
lxiv	1	5	" <i>tilak.</i>	" <i>tika.</i>
lxxvii	58	3	" <i>female.</i>	" <i>male.</i>

Statement No. V. Column 2 *Grand Total.*

	for 1,614.	read 1,416.
"	Column 11 <i>cultivation irrigated by wells in Mahanah.</i>	
	for 4,764.	read 4,704.
"	Column 12 <i>cultivation irrigated by ponds in Mohan-Auras.</i>	
	for 22,614.	read 22,654.
"	Column 14 <i>total cultivation of Mallikabad.</i>	
	for 7,973.	read 70,973.
"	Column 32 <i>Percentage of 2nd class soil in Mallikabad.</i>	
	for 66.	read 606.

Statement No. V.	Column 37 <i>Summary Settlement demand on Dehra.</i>	
	for 1,85,935.	read 1,05,935.
"	Column 46 <i>revised demand on Dehra.</i>	
	for 1,52,032.	read 1,52,031.
Statement No. XI.	<i>In body of Statement.</i>	
	for <i>Muhan.</i>	read <i>Mahan.</i>
"	<i>Total of rents of tenants with rights of occupancy i.e. Total Karsi.</i>	
	for 2,041.	read 6,311.
	<i>and in Grand Total.</i>	
	for 1,948	read 19,178.

FROM

H. H. BUTTS, ESQUIRE,

OFFG. SETTLEMENT OFFICER,

Lucknow.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER,

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

Dated Lucknow, the 24th April 1871.

SIR,

I have the honour to announce the completion of the settlement of the Lucknow district, and to submit my report thereon, together with the prescribed statements and other statistical returns ; but I will, at the outset, express my regret that it has not fallen into abler hands, and that the distinguished officers who have in reality effected the settlement are unable to report the result of their own labours.

2. When I took charge, in August 1869, the survey, assessments, and the enquiry into the tenures of the greater part of the landed property of the district, had been completed. It remained only to finish the judicial portion of the settlement, to complete and fair out the records, and to hand them over to the district authorities.

Progress of settlement up to August 1869.

3. This has now been done, and I trust to be able to show that the value of the whole work is commensurate with the money and labour that has been bestowed upon it ; that the interests of the Government have been carefully considered in fixing the land revenue, while regard has been had to the welfare and happiness of the people who are so greatly affected by it.

Its commensurate value.

4. True it is, that the Government does not interfere with rents or cultivators, but it demands its share of the rental from the landlord of the soil ; and, so sure as the demand is too heavily fixed,

Its effect upon rents.

will he turn upon his tenants to pay an amount of rent which omniscient authority has declared that the land can yield. The Thákur and the Brahman may escape, but the remaining classes—the labourers of the soil, without traditional privileges, without resources, and without ambition, who cling to the soil as affording them the only visible means of support—are not spared. It is these classes that largely make up the population, and it depends upon the forbearance of the landlord whether their life is to be one of comfort or one of want and poverty.

5. With these preliminary remarks, I shall proceed at once to relate all the settlement operations that have taken place, and to exhibit the district, so far as I can, in its revenue aspect. The account will necessarily comprehend, in addition to the survey and assessment, a description of the district, its population and agricultural produce, and, not least in importance, its landed tenures which determine how that produce is to be divided.

6. The report has been accordingly divided into the following parts :—

Part I.—Showing survey and assessment.

Part II.—Giving description and statistics of the District.

Part III.—Giving an account of soils, agriculture, cultivators, landlords and tenures.

Part IV.—Accounts of the parganahs composing the District.

Part V.—Shewing judicial work, and number of cases decided.

Part VI.—The Settlement records, and cost of Settlement.

Appendix I.—A report on the recent survey of the city, with a short history.

Appendix II.—A history of the principal families in the district.

Appendix III.—List of Statements submitted with Report.

P A R T I .

SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT.

1. The demarcation of villages was commenced in February 1862, by Mr. Kavanagh, and the demarcation and survey of villages. khasrah survey was put in hand shortly afterwards. It was completed at the end of the cold season of 1863-64. The work was put under the charge of Captain Boulderson, at present Settlement Officer of Khorree.

2. It is unnecessary, I think, to give an account of an operation well known to all, but it will not be amiss to draw attention to the quantity and variety of the information secured by it, in order to appreciate the labour bestowed on, and the care and skill requisite in conducting it.

It is impossible to overrate its importance, for it is designed, not only to show the whole area of the district with its cultivated, culturable and barren portions, but to give a topographical map of every village, with the size of every field, and an account of its soil and produce ; and, lastly, population and irrigation statistics with a statement of ploughs and plough cattle.

It is to an accurate record of this, that the settlement officer must trust, and if an incorrect return is given, the work is worse than useless.

3. The assessing officer cannot march from field to field and calculate the assets of each, but he trusts that the survey, which has preceded him, will tell him of the variety and extent of the different classes of soil, the amount of irrigated land, and the various kinds of produce, a statement of the population and number and description of castes. Given all these ingredients, with the result of his own observation and enquiries, he trusts to arrive at equitable results. But it is a work that requires infinite vigilance and care.

4. The staff of native officials employed is unscientific and irresponsible. It remains with the supervising officer to watch and check their returns. (1.) For all the different kinds of soil, that they

have been correctly classified ; (2.) for the goind or regularly manured land, that the boundary line between it and remaining lands of the village has been accurately marked ; (3.) for the irrigated land, that all available sources have been noted, and that well irrigation and jhāl or tank irrigation has been carefully distinguished. Nothing is more important than this last, for with jhāl irrigation, the element of uncertainty at once steps in.

5. At best, irrigation is often ascertained with difficulty.

The measuring party comes early into the village, or perhaps, too late ; irrigation has not yet begun, or traces of it have ceased. The irrigability of any field may be evident, but a sufficient percentage of irrigation may have already been noted.

That all these different branches of the work were conducted with accurate care and skill, has been borne testimony to by the different assessing officers.

6. But sufficient test of its correctness exists in a comparison with it of the areas shown by the revenue survey.

This survey was conducted by a separate establishment, with all its officers scientifically trained for the work.

7. The result of both measurements is exhibited in No. 1 of the statements appended to this report. The difference between the total areas made by both these surveys does not amount to more than 1·06 per cent.

For the cultivated lands, there is little appreciable difference, for it amounts to only 1·4 per cent. But for the culturable and barren, the differences are greater ; that for the former, returned by the revenue survey, falling short by 50 per cent. of the extent given by the khasrah survey, while the barren land exceeds it by the same proportion.

8. Mr. Capper, who was then Settlement Officer, explained this in his Annual Report for 1863-64. He said, "that it was caused by the "greater strictness in the classification "of soils by the Settlement Department ; that while, on the

“one hand, the Settlement Department endeavoured to enter
 “all lands fairly culturable with ordinary attention as such,
 “the tendency of the revenue authorities, on the other hand,
 “was to plot out first the fields actually cultivated, then to
 “mark out those obviously cultivated in some not distant
 “former year as culturable, and to leave the whole balance
 “as waste.”

9. To discriminate between culturable and barren land requires much care and attention. A casual glance at an unfavourable time of the year and a slight saline efflorescence on the soil may serve to condemn whole tracts, and undoubtedly, numberless plots had been so condemned. But white patches of this land, *úsar* as it is called, is visible on many a cultivated field, and in good years, that is years of abundant rains, a large extent of this apparently unculturable land can be brought under the plough.

The nature of the culturable land situated in such tracts will undergo further remarks.

10. The district was assessed, for the most part, by Officers who assessed. Mr. Maconochie, now Settlement Officer of Gondah, though one parganah was assessed by Mr. Capper, at present Commissioner of Roy Bareilly Division.

11. On the difficulties of assessments I need not dilate. Difficulties of assessment. They are sufficiently known to the initiated; by others they will be readily appreciated. Much is left to the Settlement Officer's own discretion and sagacity, and every Officer has his own method of discovering assets, “*quot homines tot sententiæ*”; but, with all done and tried, he often finds it difficult to satisfy himself, and to feel that he has steered a safe course between the conflicting interests of Government and the farmer.

12. The interests of both are directly opposed; and, in The farmer and his assets. short, the farmer is at war with the Government. So long as the Settlement Officer is near his village, his assets are at issue. If he does not falsify, he suppresses. It is the business of the superior lord of the soil to make out the whole account against him, and the less he knows about it the better for him.

Want of knowledge is loss of power, and the farmer will not supply any if he can help it, or aid in forging a weapon that may be used against himself. Moreover, the farmer is not a sanguine creature. He sees the fatal effect of a blighting wind or a withering drought upon his crops, and he reckons nothing of the revivifying powers of nature. He sees his field producing ten bushels when it should produce fifteen, and, therefore, when he speaks to you, he extenuates and hides. The greatest out-turn may represent his hopes, but the least represents his fears and he will not tell you his hopes ; and further, he is superstitious, and does not like to speculate on the much or the little that Providence has designed for him.

13 The Settlement Officer, then, has hard work of it, and probably has no farming experience of his own to fall back on. He does not know the actual powers of the soil. He gathers results, whether they be in kind or in money, and he applies all the influences that he knows have effect on these results, and then he generalizes, but, "*dolus latet in generalibus*", and by enquiries he reduces the deceit to the lowest point he can.

14. I will try and explain the principles held by both the officers I have named, in making their assessments.

Settlement Officer's resources.
Principles employed in the assessment of the district.

Mr. Capper expressed the great difficulty there was in making a field-to-field assessment. He said, "as to the means of ascertaining the gross retail, I have heard much and thought much of the various plans obtaining with other Settlement Officers, and am inclined to think that no Officer has time, and few knowledge, sufficient to make a field-to-field assessment. The *amíns*' returns being found generally correct, the officer, by visiting the village, is able roughly to classify them without himself doing over again the work already done for him by an expensive machinery."

15. He then referred to the difficulty of finding the rent of a particular field at all ; for that the engagement made with a cultivator, as a rule, referred to a man's entire holding ; and continued, " I think it easy to strike a rough average, according to the classes of soil, on the area of each village in the *chak*, when the causes of any great discrepancy can be separately enquired into, and errors

Rents.

Rates.

“corrected or the village be removed to a more appropriate *chak*. The discrepancy mentioned will be that between the assets found by his average rates on the various classes of soil, and that given by the *jamābandīs* of previous years and the *hakikat jamās* of the *kánúngo*’s office. Mr. Capper laid great stress on such estimates, which, he said, “were more valuable and reliable than the opinion of a chance *amín*, or the estimate of a European officer, who, however willing, has certainly not passed much of his lifetime in estimating the value of crops standing on a foreign soil, or in accurately determining the productive powers of various soils, or the nutritious powers of various waters.”

16. It will be seen that Mr. Capper’s system seems to have been the application of certain rates, which he would find by experience, to the various soils returned by the *amíns*, and a comparison of the estimated assets thus procured with fore-obtained returns of the village. Mr. Capper may have modified or strengthened his principles after an application of them. After assessing the *parganah* of *Kákorí*, he was obliged to take leave for Europe, and the remainder of the district was assessed by Mr. Maconochie.

17. The skilful method pursued by this officer in analyzing the holdings of the different classes of cultivators is probably well-known, but which, since it concerns the assessment of this district, I have no hesitation in giving again.

18. Both officers disputed, apparently, the existence of a natural average rate—that is, a general rate which the farmers and landlords would, *primá facie*, apply, and which they could tell you of, and which would vary with the nature of the soil, or the position of the land in the village—and both saw the impossibility of persuading the owners to give you accurate assets. But, while Mr. Capper checked the village returns by his knowledge of a general average rate, Mr. Maconochie went to the rents and made them supply the knowledge he wanted, and the plan was simple and feasible, and deserved success.

19. But, from what experience I have gathered, I am inclined to think that some idea of a natural rate does exist. Rent is not a

Assets obtained from different sources.

Mr. Capper’s system.

Mr. Maconochie’s system.

Average rates.

Existence of rates.

haphazard thing that is guessed at, or drawn by lot. When the farmer first fixes his rent, he knows his land and what it ought to yield, and it is only the subsequent treatment of the land that puts it above rates. A kurmí gets a dry bit of land and digs a well and makes of it a garden, and thrives, and the landlord steps in and demands a share. Such a field has acquired an adventitious value due to capital and labour, while another of land equally good, has acquired nothing but what nature has freely supplied. The servant who held it has buried his talent in a napkin.

20. There may be no rates, but the farmer and the cultivator talk in rates. So much a General allusion to rates. bigha for the land near the village, so much for the land farther off. This hár will produce Re. 1 per bigha, that hár only four annas. Káchhiána lands are always treated to a rate. Brahmans and Thákurs are generally rated with reference to their caste.

21. In observing a uniformity in the rates, I have always Basis of rates. been referred to the position of the land in the village with respect to the homestead, and this probably lies at the bottom of all rents, which are modified chiefly by the caste of the cultivators, and the lengths to which the landlords may wish or dare to go.

22. I think Mr. Maconochie's plan most simple, and if, Reliability of returned rents. in all cases, the rent of certain lands in the village was a measure of the value of the rest, that it could not fail to command success; for, as a rule, I believe that true returns are given relating to money rents, though often much of the land is returned at nominal rates, from the inclusion of it in his sîr by the zamindâr, or in the Brahmans' mu'âfi holdings, and much of it again is returned as paying rents in kind.

23. It is to lands of the latter Batâ,í lands. class that any deduced rent-rate has to be applied with care.

For there are, in most villages, more or less extensive according as the custom of payment of rent in kind prevails, large tracts of outlying unirrigable lands where land is held on payments in kind. The extent of the land thus held is too appreciable to merit any but careful treatment. They are bad lands—while in some years they pay, in others they fail altogether—they are held by páhíkáshts, who throw them into the rest of their holdings on the chance of their turning out

well. And no less care is required for the zamíndárs' *sír*,
 and Brahman's rent-free land. The former cannot be treated as cultivators and
 the Brahmans must be treated with favour, or the settlement
 may break down, though it should not. I have known a
 case where the jamá fell somewhat high, perhaps, but the
 zamíndár let his goods and chattels be attached, and his
 groves be cut down, but he never touched the lands which
 his ancestors had given to the Brahmans.

24. I trust that I have done full justice to what I con-
 ceive to be the system of assessments, that both these officers pursued. I will,
 however, state in Mr. Maconochie's own words the exact
 manner in which he meant to work his method in this dis-
 trict.

25. They will be found in para. 50 of his Annual Report
 for 1865-66. I will quote at length :—
 “natural rents not being forthcoming,
 “some standard had to be created, and this could only be
 “done in one or two ways—first, by creating a standard from
 “data suggested by the experience of one's-self and others
 “on whom reliance could be placed ; or, secondly, by deduc-
 “ing rates from average rents, the actual rents paid by the
 “average class of all the cultivators found in each village, for
 “all the various kinds of soil, and again from those determin-
 “ing average chak and parganah rates.

“ 26. The first mode of forming my rates I rejected at
 “once. No officer has either the practi-
 “cal experience, or could devote the
 “time necessary to study the circumstances of each parganah
 “sufficient to enable him to form an average rate without
 “reference to actual rents paid by the people themselves.
 “The information of those who have a practical acquaintance
 “with the village in a parganah is, no doubt, a valuable aid,
 “but I have ever found that even the most trustworthy men
 “are not to be depended upon entirely * * * *
 “By comparing one statement with another, much may be
 “done, but in the parganahs I have hitherto assessed, I have
 “not received much assistance. Small, independent zamín-
 “dárs will not speak, and I have met but few influential men
 “whom I could trust. I have therefore, deduced my rates

“ by a system which, taking the returns furnished by the
 “ landowners themselves as a basis, left me practically inde-
 “ pendent of every one.

* * * * *

27. “ After dividing the parganah to be assessed into
 Classification of lands. “ convenient chaks, following as far as
 “ possible natural divisions in soils and
 “ capabilities generally, I divide the soil in each village into two
 “ main divisions ; I., the goind or fully manured soil ; II., the
 “ *hár* or slightly manured and outlying land generally, sub-
 “ dividing the *hár* lands into ; 1, *domat*, which is usually consi-
 “ dered the best class of land ; 2, *matiyár* ; 3, *bhúr*. By this I get
 “ four classes of soil which I again sub-divide into irrigated and
 “ unirrigated. I do not attempt a minute sub-division ; for all
 “ practical purposes, I have found this division sufficient * * *

28. “ Having divided the soils I divide the holdings
 Classification of holdings. “ into three classes. (1). *Sír* land and
 “ land held at lower rents than culti-
 “ vators’ rents. (2). No rent of every description. (3). Land
 “ held by mere tenants-at-will, giving the amount of land
 “ and the rent paid by each class.

29. “ The average rate paid by the tenant-at-will I take
 Deduction of rates. “ as my village rate and from these vil-
 “ lage rates it is easy to form *chak* and
 “ parganah rates (*i. e.*, by the simple process of addition.) By
 “ these means, we deduce rates which experience has shown to
 “ be, as a rule, quite as high as could be imposed, but which the
 “ landowners cannot possibly object to, taken as they are from
 “ their own papers. The only point which has to be guarded
 “ against, is the landowners taking all the best land into their
 “ *sír* and leaving only the second or third class lands in the
 “ holdings of the cultivators, but this practically seldom oc-
 “ curs, and, when it does, a remedy is very easily applicable.

30. “ Having deduced my rates, I proceed to check
 Percentage. “ them by the capabilities of the village
 “ or population, soils, irrigation, and fully
 “ manured land ; and, for this purpose, and also to enable me

“the more readily to compare one village with another, I have the percentage of the population calculated out on one hundred acres of cultivation. * * * I confess to placing considerable reliance upon these percentages, and I have always found that where they indicated a good village, yet the rates were low, in the long run, it was proved that the rents had been either concealed or purposely allowed to fall off.”

31. The rest was then determined by a visit to the village, when all the modifications which the circumstances showed necessary were made. I have given this account in full, as it appears to me fair to show the exact method on which the district has been assessed. It may prove useful to the district authorities, and will no doubt be of advantage to others or future assessing officers. It is only by a comparison of systems that any scientific method can be evolved, and the greater prospect there is of eliminating error the greater the change of hitting on the fair proportion due to the Government and doing justice to the zamíndárs.

32. I give here, also, a specimen of the form used by Mr. Maconochie for laying out his facts. It will give a more succinct and better description than any verbal explanation of mine, and it will be seen what a mass of information it contains. In glancing at that portion of the statement which contains the “nikásí,” I need not explain that obtained from either “chak” or “village” rates. The method of deducing the latter rates has been explained. The former are merely the accumulated results of the averages of the village rates :—

Manza Bodhni, Parganah Kursi.

	Total area in acres.	Unassessable.			Assessable.			
		Government. Mu'áfi.	Groves under 1,000.	Unculturable.	Groves above 1,000.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total Malguzari.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
Khasrah Survey,	357 "	"	3 "	17 "	"	130 "	207 "	337 "
	348 39	"	0 "	144 "	"	8 "	196 39	204 "

Classification of Holdings.

		Goind.				Hár.								Number.	Means for irrigating.	Area in Acres.	Wells not used for irrigation.
		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Domat.		Matiyár.		Bhúr.							
						Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.						
Sír,		B.Bis.	B.Bis.	B.Bis.	B.Bis.	B.Bis.	B.Bis.	...	}	...	1	P. Well K.	8	P. 2 K.			
No rent,		26 19	6 14	52 0	170 18	11 14	20 10	...									
Asámiwár,		24 3	...	9 1	9 2	7	Tanks,	94				
Total 331		64 19	9 3	80 13	139 6	17 7	20 10			Total irrigated.	102				

Rent rate Statement.

Land.	Irrigated.	Rate.	Unirrigated.	Rate.	Average chak rate.		Níkási.
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
	B. Bis.	Rs. A.	B. Bis.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Goind, ...	64 19	6 1	9 3	3 11	4 7	8 9	By parganah rent rates
Domat, ...	80 13	5 4	139 6	3 6	3 10	2 9	„ Chak, Rs. 1071-4
Matiyár, ...	17 7	0 11	20 10	0 11	2 14	2 8	„ Village, 1847-2
Bhúr, ...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 4	Corrected Jamá-bandí, ... 1685-7
							Allowed assets, 376-5

Name of Málguzár.	Summary Jamá.	Rate per acres cultivated.	Rate per acre Málguzárí.	Rate per acre Total.	Jamá how paid.
Sangam Singh, Pattidár.	Mál, 220 Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Sawáí, 3 „	1 1 0	0 11 0	0 10 0	
	Total, 223 „				

Nawábi Jamá excluding Nánkár.			No. of ploughs.	No. of hamlets	No. of houses of each caste.
Nawábi Jamá from 1254 to to 1256 and 1260 to 1263. } Rs. 295-8			22		5 Thákur,
Year highest,	1254F	381			11 Ahír,
Year lowest,	1860F	281			1 Tolí,
			Sawáf.		1 Kahár,
Percentage on 100 acres, cultivation.					4 Pásí,
	Village.	Average of chak.			1 Lohár,
Population. ...	70	72			1 Káchihí,
Cultivation, ...	86.14	67.33			7 Kurní,
Irrigation, ...	40	46			1 Naí,
Goid. ...	22	24			4 Chamúr,
					36 Total.

Crops.

Kharif.		Rabi.		Corrected Jamábandí.			
Name of Crop.	Area.	Name of Crop.	Area.		Rate.	Rent.	Area.
	B. Bis.		B. Bis.				
Másh, ...	69 2	Wheat, ...	76 16	Ohhapurband, ...	39 12	201 5 0	5 1
Mothí, ...	1 14	Barley, ...	6 19	Páhkásht, ...	2 14	18 0 0	6 18
Bajrá, ...	0 16	Gram, ...	36 2				
Kodon, ...	5 17	Urhur, ...	23 18	Total of Asámís, 32,...	42 6	219 5 0	
Dhán, ...	33 2	Aláí, ...	0 19	Sír, ...	50 17	257 7 0	
Sugarcane,	19 19			No rent, ...	158 18	804 7 0	
- Total, ...	180 10	Total, ...	144 14	Cultivated Bággh, ...	2 14	13 11 0	
		Káchhiána, ...	0 10	Fallow, ...	77 3	390 9 0	
		Fallow, ...	55 4				
		Grand Total,	331 18	Total villages,...	331 18	1,685 7 0	

Miscellaneous Remarks.

Allowed.		Deducted		By Patwári Asámiwar.	
15	Sír,	Rs. 157	Rs. 236	Sír	157
72	No rent,	„ 485	„ 892	Batái,	86
13	Cultivation,	„ 219	„ 219		
		Rs. 851	Rs. 1,347		

Calculations gives Jamá at chak rates,	Rs. 535
Village,	„ 673
Cultivations, Jamá,	„ 842
Grain account,	„ 460
Assets,	„ 425
Survey, Jamá,	„ 220

The soil of this village is very productive ; irrigation in abundant and certain, and population in excess. All the jungle is 1st class. The deduced returns are rather high as the jamá land is held by Káchhis and Kurmís ; allowing, therefore, for this, I assume assets at Rs. 1,000, and propose a jamá of Rs. 500

13

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(Sd.) G. B. MACONOCHIE,

33. But the corrected jamábandí perhaps needs some explanation. This appears to be borrowed from Mr. Clifford's system in Oonao, and is obtained by calculating the assets of the whole village from the average rents paid by resident cultivators (*chhaparbands*) and non-resident (*páh-káshts*). The latter, it need not be observed, pay a lower rent.

34. They are brought in from a neighbouring over populated village to supply a want of population in the village treated of. The fields they get are not the best, for such are taken up readily enough by the village resident,—and the lands are rarely manured, for the páhíkásht cannot get manure in the village he comes to, nor can he bring it from the village he leaves. It is needless to observe that the zamíndár refuses to allow any manure to leave his village.

35. There will then be a chhapparband and a páhíkásht rate, which will differ considerably, and, dividing the various holdings of the village as before, he rated the sár lands, which are generally the pick of the village, at chhapparband rates, and all the rest, such as mu'áfi, cultivated groves, fallow &c., for which no rents were returned, at páhíkásht rates.

Application of the rates paid by these two classes of cultivators.

36. This is another useful check or support, and if the remaining circumstances of the villages were the same with the cultivators' money-rent paying lands, probably a very approximate estimate of assets would be the result.

Correctness of the results.

37. But after all said and done, there is an immense amount of land which does not pay a rent in money, but in kind, because no one will offer money for it, and which, even if it paid money, is of so inferior a nature that it is held from year to year, and as often thrown up as cultivated. No deduction of village rent rates will provide for these, and seeing that a field-to-field assessment cannot be made, there is nothing for it but to fall back on a natural average rate for the soil. That, you must fix yourself, after continued enquiry and a comparison of all the accounts you can get.

Applicability of the deduced rates throughout.

38. And I am, after all, inclined to think that it is not impossible to extract information from the cultivator, if you can only obtain his confidence and convince him of your earnest attempt to find out the rents that the land can properly bear. Indeed, I have been round with the zamíndár of a village and taken his opinion of the rates that the different parts of the village could stand and have often found that he will afford material help in assessing himself.

Possibility of discovering rates.

39. In short, the native little knows, or fails to grasp, the means at our disposal. He has not the powerful weapons of a system to fight with. He does not comprehend that you have mapped out and classified all his village; that you know the exact area of the manured land near the homestead, and of the dry *hárs* unapproachable by water that lie on the out-

The power gained by applying statistics to a village.

skirts, that your statistics show you whether labour and skill is amply or only poorly applied. He does not know, in a word, that you can almost measure out the amount of money that a village can produce, or he might try and practise a better and more systematic course of deception, but the odds are greatly against him.

40. If Mr. Maconochie's statement of the village has a fault, it is that it does not show one class of soil that, under existing means, may be called unirrigable. That is, it shows the irrigated and unirrigated, but a great deal of the latter is convertible with the former. It may be unirrigated one year, but irrigated the next, as occasion may require. Obviously, the rents of both will be the same. But, with regard to the permanently unirrigated land thrown up with this, and the low rates of which, if the land be of any extent, will seriously affect the average rent rates of the villages, or in turn be affected by them, the statement does not give a clear account. If the village is small and the soil good, and water throughout procurable with moderate labour and outlay, this will not matter much ; but it does not strike me as elastic enough for villages of large area and varying parts.

41. The success of the assessment, however, must be judged of by the result. It was confidently said at the commencement of the settlement that no increase could be expected, but the revenue has been raised by 25 per cent. I believe that the assessments are found to work well, and the kánúngos, probably the most critical and competent judges in each parganah, unite in asserting that the assessments are but in rare cases pitched too high.

42. I will now pass on to a detailed account of the assessments of each parganah, and, for perspicuity's sake, I will give here a brief account of the component parts of the district. I have submitted with this a small map of the district, which will make the matter clear.

Tahsils and parganahs,

43. The district for settlement purposes consisted of four tahsils and ten parganahs —

1. Lucknow, divided into the parganahs of Lucknow, Bijnaur, and Kákori.
2. Mohanlálganj, into those of Mohanlálganj and Nigohán Sassendí.
3. Malihábád, into Malihábád, and Mohan-Aurás, Nigohán Sassendí.
5. And Kursí, into Mahonah, Kursí, and Dewá.

44. But since the commencement of the settlement, two of the tahsíl Kursí parganahs, Kursí and Dewá, have been transferred to Barabunkee district, which bounds it on the East, and parganah Mohan-Aurás to the Oonao district, lying on the south-west. The district being so far re-constituted that Malihábád and Mahonah have been put up together and made one tahsíl, while the remaining tahsils of Lucknow and Mohanlálganj remain the same.

45. The revenue assessed by the summary settlement, which was made in 1858-59, after the recovery and pacification of the Province, was Rs. 9,55,599-12-0. That fixed by the revised assessment is Rs. 11,88,618-14-0. Showing an increase of Rs. 2,33,019, or 24.38 per cent. The revenue rate falls at Rs 2-7 on the cultivated area throughout.*

46. Kákori, of parganah Lucknow, was assessed in the cold season of 1864-65, but the revised demand was not taken till the following kharif harvest and will not fall in until 1896. The demand by summary settlement was Rs. 42,425, the revised demand is Rs. 45,383, showing an increase of only Rs. 2,958 or about 7 per cent.

Mr. Capper had frequently stated that he expected no increase at all.

Classification of soils in Kákori parganah and deduced rates.

47. The following table will show the classification of soils and average rents paid by cultivators on each class :—

* The revenue rate noted in this and the remaining paras. (47—71) will be found in columns 43 to 45, Statement V., Appendix *III.

Class of land.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents.	
				Irrigated. Rs. As.	Unirrigated. Rs. As.
Goind, ...	2,370	700	3,070	7 15	7 13
Domat, ...	3,526	6,754	10,280	7 11	3 14
Matiyár, ...	2,553	2,576	5,129	5 15	5 3
Bhúr, ...	32	670	702	4 10	2 13
Total, ...	8,481	10,700	19,181	6 9	4 15

These averages would give a rental of Rs. 1,07,692, while an assessment of only Rs. 45,383 has been fixed; but as already explained, the rates here exhibited are strictly for lands held by cultivators at a money rate, and have to be applied to the remaining lands in every village with more or less modification. The rate all round would be Rs. 5-10, while the revenue rate falls at Rs. 2-4.

48. Mr. Capper's natural rates for the different classes were as follows :—

Natural rates.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
			Per acre.	or	Per bigha
Goind, ...	Rs. 8 0 0	Rs. 6 6 5	5 0	and	4 0
Domat, ...	„ 6 6 5	„ 1 4 0	4 0	and	1 4

He did not recognise any difference between domat and matiyár.

The bhúr land is of very small extent. In addition he chose a rate of R. 0-4-0 to lay on culturable waste.

49. He says “after much time, enquiry, and comparison of rates in different and the same villages, I determined that there was but little practical difference in the parganah between domat and matiyár, nor between the productive powers of fields recorded as manured unirrigated, and irrigated unmanured.” And these remarks are very fairly applicable for the remaining parganahs of the district.

50. Lucknow and Bijnaur, the remaining parganahs of the tahsíl, were assessed by Mr. Maconochie in the cold season of 1865-66, and the settlement will expire in 1896.

51. For Lucknow, the summary demand was Rs. 1,43,501, the revised demand was Rs. 1,56,000 being an increase of Rs. 15,502 or 11·3 per cent.

Classification of lands and rents.

52. The following is a similar table to that I have given for Kākori:—

Class of land.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents	
					Irrigated. Rs. As.	Unirrigated. Rs. As.
Goind,	..	5,281	3,525	8,806	9 5	71 0
Domat,	..	11,112	10,071	31,183	8 5	41 1
Matiyār	..	2,049	1,737	3,786	9 10	6 1
Bhūr,	..	1,098	10,927	12,025	4 7	3 2
Total,	..	19,540	36,260	55,800	7 15	4 9

The rate all round is Rs. 6-0-0, while the revenue rate falls at Rs. 2-11-0.

53. For Bijnaur the summary demand was Rs. 87,051, while the revised assessment is Rs. 99,997, showing an increase of Rs. 12,946 or 14·8 per cent.

Classification of lands and rents.

54. The following table will show lands and rates :—

Class of lands.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents	
					Irrigated. Rs. As.	Unirrigated. Rs. As.
Goind,	..	5,571	1,261	6,832	8 15	6 8
Domat,	..	9,796	10,280	20,076	5 10	3 15
Matiyār,	..	6,276	4,737	11,013	7 2	2 12
Bhūr,	..	532	4,042	4,574	3 3	2 2
Total,	..	22,175	20,320	42,495	6 13	3 4

The rate all round being Rs. 5-4-0, while the revenue rate falls at Rs. 2-4-0.

55. The tahsíl of Mohanlálganj was assessed by Mr. Maconochie in the cold weather of 1865-66, and, as in Lucknow, the settlement does not expire till 1896.

56. The summary assessment in parganah Mohanlálganj was Rs. 1,56,511, the revised demand of parganah Mohanlálganj is Rs. 1,84,232, showing an increase of Rs. 27,721 or 17·7 per cent.

57. The classification of lands and rents are as follows:—

Classification of lands and rents.	Class of soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents.	
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
					Rs. As.	Rs. As.
	Goind,	7,400	2,670	10,070	9 7	6 3
	Domat,	11,309	20,490	31,799	6 14	4 6
	Matiyār,	10,759	6,974	17,733	6 7	4 4
	Bhūr,	162	6,179	6,341	4 6	2 4
	Total,	29,630	36,013	6,940	7 6	4 6

The average rent rate all round is Rs. 5-12-0, while the revenue rate falls at Rs. 2-12-0.

58. The revised demand for Nigohán has been fixed at Rs. 49,421, while the summary demand was Rs. 37,331, showing an increase of Rs. 12,090 or 32·3 per cent.

59. The lands and rents are:—

Classification of lands and rents.	Class of land.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents.	
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
					Rs. As.	Rs. As.
	Goind,	2,888	871	3,759	8 8	5 11
	Domat,	3,993	5,533	9,526	4 6	4 0
	Matiyār,	2,963	2,921	5,884	6 8	4 1
	Bhūr,	467	4,220	4,687	4 5	2 6
	Total,	10,311	13,545	23,856	5 15	4 1

Showing an average rate of Rs. 5, while the revenue rate is Rs. 2.

60. Malihábád and Mohan-Aurás, the two parganahs of Malihábád, were assessed in the cold weather of 1866-67, and the assessments will fall in, in 1867.

61. The revised demand of Malihábád parganah is Rs. 1,52,595, while the summary demand was Rs. 1,18,644, showing an increase of Rs. 33,951 or 28·62 per cent.

62. The following table will show the classes of soil and average rents paid by each cultivator:—

Classification of lands and rates.	Class of soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents.	
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
					Rs. As.	Rs. As.
	Goind,	8,345	5,309	13,654	7 5	5 6
	Domat,	13,819	30,395	44,214	5 5	3 13
	Matiyār,	1,682	2,620	4,302	5 0	4 0
	Bhūr,	369	8,484	8,803	3 9	2 8
	Total,	24,215	46,758	70,973	5 15	3 10

Showing a rate all round of Rs. 4-8-0 and a revenue rate of Rs. 2-2-0

63. The assessment of Mohan-Aurás was fixed at Rs. 1,38,784, while the summary demand was Rs. 1,19,977, showing an increase of Rs. 18,807, or 15·65 per cent.

64. The lands and rates are :—

Classification of lands and rates.	Class of soil.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents.		
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Goind,	8,043	2,367	10,410	7 0	4 14 0	
	Domat.	16,261	15,208	31,469	5 0	3 12 0	
	Matiyár,	5,680	5,323	11,012	5 0	3 2 0	
	Bhúr,	1,778	11,197	12,975	3 2	2 2 0	
		<u>31,771</u>	<u>34,095</u>	<u>65,866</u>	<u>5 6</u>	<u>3 7 6</u>	

The average rent rate all round is Rs. 4-4-0, while the revenue rate is Rs. 2-1-0.

65. The three parganahs of Mahonah, Kursí and Dowá were assessed in the cold weather of 1867-68. The assessments consequently will not fall in till 1898.

66. For Mahonah the revised demand is Rs. 1,35,486 while the summary demand was Rs. 1,04,492, showing an increase of Rs. 30,994 or 29·6 per cent.

67. Similar tables for lands and rents are appended :—

Classification of lands and rates.	Class of land.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents		
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Goind,	7,369	1,876	9,265	8 6	8 2 0	
	Domat,	14,725	1,993	16,718	6 3	4 9 0	
	Matiyár,	2,779	3,187	5,966	5 13	4 1 0	
	Bhúr,	249	3,445	3,694	4 2	3 2 0	
	Total,	<u>25,142</u>	<u>10,501</u>	<u>35,643</u>	<u>6 2</u>	<u>5 1 0</u>	

The rate all round is Rs. 5-10-0, while the revenue rate falls Rs. 2-8-0.

68. For Kursí the Government demand is Rs. 74,655, while the summary demand was Rs. 42,701, showing an increase of Rs. 31,954 or 74·83 per cent.

69. The following are the lands and rates :—

Classification of land and rates.	Class of land.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents.	
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Goind,	5,607	1,142	6,749	8 1 0	6 8 0
	Domat,	7,070	10,065	17,135	5 15 0	3 13 0
	Matiyár,	2,472	3,845	6,317	5 10 0	4 4 0
	Bhúr,	3	14	17	4 0 0	4 4 0
	Total,	15,152	15,566	30,218	5 14 6	4 11 3

Showing an average rent rate of Rs. 5-7-0, and revenue rate of Rs. 2-7-0.

70. For Dewá the present demand is Rs. 1,52,031, the summary assessment was, 1,05,935, showing an increase of Rs. 46,096 or 45·51 per cent.

71. The classes of land and average rates are as follows :—

Classification of lands and rates.	Class of land.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Rents.	
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
					Rs. A.	Rs. A.
	Goind,	8,456	3,513	11,969	9 5	7 9
	Domat,	12,506	22,157	34,663	7 5	5 6
	Matiyár,	1,482	3,245	4,727	6 3	4 11
	Bhúr,	176	1,800	1,476	4 8	3 7
	Total,	22,620	30,215	52,835	8 1	5 5

The average rent rate all round is Rs. 6-8-0, while the revenue rate falls at Rs. 2-13 per acre.

72. Thus it will be seen that the average rent rate and revenue rate are highest in parganah Dewá, where the former amounts to so much as Rs. 6-8-0 per acre, and the latter to Rs. 2-13 per acre.

73. The two next in order are Lucknow and Mohanlál-ganj, where the rents fall at Rs. 6 and 5-12, respectively, and the deduced rates at Rs. 2-11-0 and 2-12-0.

74. The rents and rates fall lowest in parganah Mohan-Aurás, where the one is Rs. 4-4-0 per acre, and the other Rs. 2-1-0, a rate which very nearly coincides with the half assets fixed by Government, and which shows a parganah equitably circumstanced and cultivated throughout.

75. It would be hard to summarize all the reasons which

cause the revenue rates to vary from
 their rent rates.
 Explanation of the causes
 of variation.

It would rarely be possible and would always be dangerous to take all that the rent rates would seem to offer. Much bad land not held at money rates has to be thrown in with the

In parganahs Lucknow, good, and this is especially the case in the
 Bijnaur and Kákori. parganahs of Lucknow, Bijnaur, and Ká-
 kori, all of which are much cut up by *úsar* plains.

76. This will account for the variation in these tahsils,

In Mahonah, Kursí and while similar results in Mahonah, Kursí
 Dewá. and Dewá are due to other causes. The
 soil in these parganahs is generally of an excellent quality, but
 in other respects they have been behind the world. Talukdári
 tenure prevails, or did in the Nawwábí, to a large extent, and
 they were held as close preserves, the officials of the time had
 little ingress, and little was known about the villages. Hence
 it was that the summary assessment was almost nominal, that
 facts were unknown and assets understated, and that the
 greatest increase took place, though not at all up to the mark
 that the average of returned rents would allow.

77. While such were the circumstances of these parga-

In parganahs Mohanálganj, nahs the course of events in Mohanál-
 Malihábád and Mohan-Aurás. ganj, Malihábád and Mohan-Aurás ran
 different, the villages here were held by
 small and separate communities, no combination could take
 place, and concealment was difficult, money rents prevailed, and
 the Settlement Officer's revenue rate shows proportionately
 less variation with the rent rate.

78. This is not so predicable of the Nigohán Sassendí

In parganah Nigohán parganah as might be supposed from its
 Sassendí. contiguous position with Mohanálganj.
 For this is a long narrow and small par-
 ganah, a great deal of the soil of which is reduced to *bhúr* by
 the river Saí, which runs along and bounds its entire length.
 The bad land is held on *batáí* tenure and will bear but a
 moderate money rent. Hence, while the average money rent
 for the whole parganah appears to be Rs. 5 the revenue rate
 is only Rs. 2.

79. The revenue paying land includes nominally culturable as well as cultivated land. But, as a rule, the former has been but lightly assessed, and not at all in the Lucknow and Mohanlālganj tahsils, and in this I think a wise discretion has been exercised, for, as will be shown, its quality is very doubtfully good, and its cultivation very tardily undertaken.

80. The culturable includes also groves, and of these an extent up to ten per cent. of the area of every village has been exempted. The limited is still far from being reached. The area under groves is 40,220, acres or not five per cent. on the whole, and not more than six on the cultivated and culturable.

81. In the assessed land are also included the *mu'āfi* and *jāgīr* villages, assessed on the chance of their falling in, and for the cesses of two and half per cent. on assets, for the road, school, and *dāk* funds. One of the appended returns will give the amount (Appendix 3 to Statement IV.) It shows :—

(1.) For *Mu'āfi*, one whole village and portion in eleven others, amounting to 961 acres assessed at Rs. 2,994, have been freed in perpetuity.

(2.) Twenty villages and portions in twenty others, with area amounting to 7,817, acres, assessed at Rs. 8,127, have been released for the life-time of the incumbents.

(1.) For *Jāgīr*, thirteen villages and portions of two others, with area of 6,224, acres and revenue of Rs. 9,566, have been assigned in perpetuity.

(2.) Eight villages, with an area of 3,749, acres and revenue of Rs. 5,546, have been assigned for a life-time.

(3.) And seventy villages with portions in seven others, total area of which is 36,560 acres, and a revenue Rs. 58,014, have been assigned to the present incumbents and their heirs in direct lineage. They are represented by the members of the late royal family of Oudh.

82. Thus land revenue amounting to Rs. 84,247 has
 Revenue assigned. been assigned, Rs. 12,560 in perpetuity,
 Rs. 58,104 for an indefinite period, and
 Rs. 13,673 for a life time.

So much will have to be deducted from the total land revenue now assessed ; but it will not affect the percentage of increment, for the same villages were also assessed at the Summary Settlement, though no collections were made.

83. And, on the other hand, after judicial enquiry,
 Nazûl villages, twenty-eight villages and portions in
 eighty others, 9,608 acres in all, bearing
 an assessment of Rs. 17,055 and presumably equal profits have
 been declared the property of Government.

84. The difficulties in assessment have not been more
 Difficulties in the assess- than ordinary. No great rivers pass
 ment. through the district that tracts of al-
 luvion or diluvion should cause any special arrangements.

85. But in certain cases the imposition of revenue has
 Certain hardships caused caused some hardships. I allude to the
 by the assessment. assessment of *kasbas*, and the large
 villages that are connected with and form part of the city of
 Lucknow.

In all these, and especially round the city, which was the
 As of plots of land in the residence of the king and court, and the
 city villages and *kasbas*. centre of a large Muhammadan popu-
 lation, numerous plots of land were granted for groves or plea-
 sure houses or gardens, and were always held rent-free.

They were not generally important enough to require a
 The nature of the title in *farmân*, not even when they were con-
 these plots. ferred as endowments for a mosque or
 temple, but granted at the head quarters of parganahs, where
 the *chakladâr* and his official lived, it was sufficient that
 they were not assessed.

So much land was taken out of the area for these groves
 The *Khālisa* land. and small plots, "*chaks*," as they are
 called, that the rest of the land of the

village had to be distinguished as the *khálisa*, and in some of the city villages there was no *khálisa* left at all. These *chaks* have been bought and sold, and fetched large prices, as not belonging to the revenue paying lands, though in the last days of Nawábí their sales formed an item of revenue, for one fourth of this price realised being payable into the royal treasuries.

But the survey and demarcation made no distinction. The village boundary was not yet forgotten and the village was marked down in the map. The land was equally *cultivated* to the amin, whether it grew flowers and oranges, or corn and sugar-cane. But the one was grown by the private individual for his solace and pleasure, and the other by the cultivator for his sale and profit. The former might be taxable, but it is not the field in the occupation of the cultivator that is ordinarily assessable with revenue. All, however, were thrown up together, and the whole village assessed as a single tenure, and it has remained subsequently to allot the share of the revenue that should be borne by each *chak*. But this assessment has not been borne without much hardship.

The land belonged chiefly to Musalmáns, whose occupation and resources disappeared with the removal of the Court, and who could ill afford to have their remaining resources tapped. But very many, by personal inspection and by placing them in the still unreached limit of ten per cent. for groves, I have managed to set free, and for others, as Shékhápúr and Tatárpúr lying on the north side of the Gúmtí, I have secured a reduction of *jamá*.

I think it would have been as well if all these villages and *kasba* towns had been specially treated. For the wide difference in their circumstances demanded special arrangements; and the subsequent allotment of *jamá* over the *chaks* has been no easy task.

In a subsequent para. I shall give an account of the origin and the general history of these towns.

P A R T I I .

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISTRICT, WITH STATISTICS.

1. The map accompanying this report will give a clear view of the district as it is at present constituted, and of the parganahs into which it is divided.
- Description of the district.

The district is somewhat irregular in shape, but nearly approaches an oblong pitched obliquely in a direction north-west by south-east across the 81st Meridian, which passes through Lucknow, the capital of the province, at about its centre. It lies between $27^{\circ} 20'$ and $26^{\circ} 30'$ parallel of north latitude, and $80^{\circ} 30'$ and $81^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude. Its average length is about 45 miles and breadth 25, and it contains an area of 979 square miles.

Its position.

2. The district is bounded on the north-west by Hurdui and Seetapoor, which two districts are separated by the river Gúmtí up to its entrance into the district; on the north-east and east by Barabunkee up to the easternmost point at which the Gúmtí leaves the district; and thence, the border line bending slightly to the south-west, by Roy Bareilly, the entire length of its south-western flank is bounded by the district of Oonao.
- Its boundaries.

3. The parganahs into which the district is divided form the units of its composition. These seldom appear to depend on any natural features, though the river Gúmtí in one case and the Sai in the other may have determined the limits of two or three of the parganahs which they bound and divide.
- Parganahs.

The district at the commencement of the settlement contained ten such parganahs distributed between the four tahsils of Lucknow, Kursí, Mohanlálganj and Malhábád.

4. They were distributed thus,—

To Lucknow, three parganahs—(1) the Lucknow parganah lying round the city, (2) Bijnaur, and (3) Kákorí, lying to the south and west of it.

Tahsils.

To Kursí, three parganahs—(1) Mahonah, lying on the left bank of the river Gúmtí, (2) Kursí, and (3) Dewá to the east of it.

To Mohanlálganj, two parganahs—Mohanlálganj and Nigohán-Sassendí, that take up the south-east end of the district; and to Malihábád the two parganahs of Malihábád lying on the right bank of the Gúmtí, and Mohan-Aurás, the most westerly parganah of the district.

5. After the commencement of the settlement, its two most easterly parganahs of Kursí and Dewá were transferred to Barabunkee and Mohan-Aurás of Malihábád to Oonao; and, on the re-arrangement of the district thus necessitated, Malihábád and Mahonah were put up together and made one tahsíl, administered from Malihábád, and the remaining tahsils of Lucknow and Mohanlálganj remained the same.

6. It need not be said that this district administration is the creation of the British Government, which accepting the old and well known division of the country into parganahs, and taking the old towns which had always formed the head quarters of the parganahs, made them the centres of the fiscal and judicial administrations of its tahsíl sub-divisions.

7. The parganah was, under the Native government, strictly a revenue unit, and, whatever may have been its origin, was used solely for revenue purposes, being administered from the head quarters of revenue circles known as "*chaklās*" which, in the instance of Lucknow, were in almost every case without the boundaries of the present district, the exception being in the case of the parganahs immediately round the city, which paid in the Government treasury direct, and were known as the Huzúr tahsils. The circles to which each of the parganahs belonged shall be given in the accounts of the various parganahs.

8. The aspect of the country is open champaign well studded with villages, finely wooded in places, most fertile, and in parts very highly cultivated. But the scene changes when a river or

water course is approached, or one of the large sterile tracts of úsar plain, which stretching sometimes for miles present no sign of vegetable growth and yield no product but the *reh* (fossil alkali), which springs up in a saline efflorescence after the rains, and which is scraped together by the *dhobi* for his soap, or here and there a *kankar* pit, from which, to the depth of two or three feet, the quarryman digs out some stone for the roads. The level throughout is unbroken, and it is only on nearing a river, whose casual floods and deep running streams have broken and carried away the land on either side, that any expanse of country can be seen.

9. The slope of the country is north-west by south-east, but its uniformity of level may be partly predicated from the tortuous course of the rivers and streams, which seem with difficulty to force their way through the country. The following levels will show the height of the district above sea level at different points. At its extreme north, near Mahonah, it is 415; at a point near Aurás, on the west, it is 419; at Alambágh, about the centre, near Lucknow, it is 394; at Nagráin, on the south-east, it is 372; showing, from north to south, a slope of no more than 43 feet or less than a foot per mile.

10. The drainage of the country is carried off by the Gúmtí and Saí rivers, which in their turn receive small tributary streams. The chief of these is the Behtá, a small perennial stream, which, rising in the Hurdui district, passes through the Malhábád parganah in a south-easterly direction, and falls into the Gúmtí at a point on its right bank near Kánkarábád. The Loni, another stream having its source in the Mohanál-ganj parganah, passes through it, and joins the river near Salempúr, on its right bank. Its tributaries on the left are small and unimportant.

The Saí bounds the district on its south-west side, and runs almost parallel to the Gúmtí. It receives the Nagwa and Bánk nadís. The former, a small stream which has its source a few miles to north of Mohán, and the latter the out-come of a series of jhíls lying in the hollow parts of the parganah Bijnaur.

11. The watershed of the country to the south of the Gúmtí, will then lie between the two rivers of the Gúmtí and Saí, and must

The watershed.

be picked out from between their tributary streams, and it is no doubt marked with perfect accuracy by the Lucknow and Jaunpúr branch of the line of the Sárdah canals, which enters the district at the point near Aurás, already mentioned as lying 419 feet above mean sea level, and, passing Lucknow, leaves it at its south end near Nagráam, where the level is 372.

From the absence of any important or perennial streams, it is more difficult to find a watershed for the country lying on the north-east side, or left bank of the Gúmtí river. There are only two, the Kaliyáni and Reth nadís, which flow parallel to each other during their course in the Dewá and Kursí parganahs of the Lucknow district and join the Gúmtí at some point lower down, but their origin is in hills and marshes which dry up within four months of the close of the rains. The Fyzabad branch of the Sárdah Canals—one branch of which will fall into the Gúmtí at Lucknow, and the other pass out of the district near Dewá—will probably here also point to the watershed.

12. It may probably be supposed that the numerous streams and water courses affording facilities for irrigation would add greatly to the potential agricultural wealth of the district, but it is not so. Whether they may raise the general spring level or not, which is often doubtful from the depth of the river beds, river water in general is most inaccessible. At Lucknow, the water level of the Gúmtí is 341 feet or 53 feet below the land level, which, as has been already said, is 394 at about the same point, and the difference is not less throughout its course. This is a great height from which to draw water, and the best lands are always a long way from the river bed, for the rivers are accompanied in turn by wide tracts of undulating sand or high banks of rugged ground from which the super-soil has been washed and cut away by the rains forcing their way down to the river. Sometimes, where the river takes a sharp bend followed by a reach, the country is low and fertile, but the consequence is usually then too great a moisture and a rank

Character of the rivers and streams.

marshy soil. These are the aspects of the rivers banks as far as my observations led me to see them, and it can only be said that nature has given a supply of water which artificial means of a high character can only help us to secure.

13. Of the geological formation of the district I cannot say much except that it seems due to an alluvial deposit. The soil cultivated and culturable, where it is best is known as *domat*, which etymologically implies a mixture of two earths, heavy and light; the heavy is the clay known as *matiyár*, and the light has a large admixture of sand; where it is entirely sand, it is known as *bhúr*.

14. But the unculturable is generally of a most untractable kind. The *úscar* plain has been already mentioned. It is the same as the *úscar* land that prevails in the Oonao district, and of which Mr. Maconochie has given a description and analysis in his report. It is, far as I know, absolutely irreclaimable, and worse, if not sedulously watched and carefully checked by cultivation it seems insidiously to creep into the cultivated fields bordering on its margin, amongst the green crops of which small white patches may be seen, hardly covered by a stunted growth. These plains present a most sterile aspect, and the only vegetable growth that can be seen on them is a short stunted grass which lasts only so long as the rains are still fresh upon the soil. They are of considerable extent, commencing from the centre of the eastern boundary of the Mohanlálganj parganah. They stretch through the district in a westerly direction, through Bijnaur, Kákori and Mohan-Aurás, and finally disappear into the Oonao district. Their effect on many villages is very fatal. Sometimes but a small residue of cultivation out of the whole area is left, but they have also had the effect of materially increasing the size of the villages, which average in Bijnaur, the parganah most fatally affected, 929 acres, being an area almost twice as and two thirds greater than the area of villages in Mahonah, Kursí, Dewá, and Malíhabád, the parganahs least affected by them. In the Bijnaur parganah the barren land amounts to so much as forty-three per cent. of the whole area.

15. The following figures will show the amount of

cultivated, culturable and barren from the whole district.
They are :—

	54·4	Cultivated.
Distribution of cultivated, culturable and barren lands.	43·7	Culturable.
	22·36	Barren.

And the annexed table will show the variations for each parganah :—

	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.
Lucknow,	57·38	19·7	23·55
Bijnaur,	45·25	11·29	43·46
Kākori,	50·49	12·2	37·49
Mohanlālganj,	51·50	26·81	31·61
Nigohān,	51·1	34·19	13·80
Mahonah,	56·14	26·62	19·17
Malhābād,	59·64	26·62	13·92
Mohan-Aurās,	52·58	21·14	26·28
Kursī,	53·16	35·19	11·65
Dewā,	58·92	27·34	13·74

And of the cultivated area, some 73 per cent. belongs to the 1st class or domat soil already mentioned, while 16 per cent. clayey or matiyār, and 11 per cent. the light sandy soil*. But the barren land is not all due to úsar; 8·39 per cent. for village sites, 23·29 for ponds and jhils, 5·38 for roads, may be deducted, leaving a balance of 62·94 per cent. of the whole area that is absolutely chargeable to unculturable úsar†.

16. The country has been well opened out by communications. There are imperial and local roads, a line of railway partly completed, and all in an advanced state of progress, and the projected system of canals.

17. The imperial roads are three, branching out south east, and north, to Cawnpore, to Fyzabad, and to Seetapoor, metalled and bridged throughout, and comprising, exclusive of the roads in the Lucknow city and Cantonments, a length of some 50 miles.

18. The principal local roads are nine, they are kachchá or unmetalled, and connect all the principal parganah towns with Lucknow and with each other.

* See table at para. 2 of Part III.

† See addendum to Statement No. 1, Appendix III.

They are from Lucknow, (1) to Kursí, (2) to Dewá, (3) to Sultanpúr, the sadr town of a neighbouring district, passing through Gosá,ínganj and Amethí in this, (4) to Rao Bareilly, the sadr town of another district, passing through Mohanlálganj, (5) to Mohán, which, crossing the Saí there by a fine old native-built bridge, passes on to Rasúlábád, in the Oonao District, (6) to Malihábád which runs on to Sandiláh a large town in Hurdui. These roads connect the capital with the parganah towns, and the latter are joined by others running (1) from Mahonah through Kursí to Dewá, whence it passes on to the district of Barabunkee, (2) from Gosá,ínganj through Mohanlálganj to meet the imperial Cawnpore road at Janábganj near Baní bridge, and (3) by a road from Baní bridge through Mohán to Aurás, which is there crossed (4) by a road which, passing over the Saí by a substantial bridge, runs through the upper end of the Mohán-Aurás parganahs and joins the Malihábád and Sandiláh road, at Rahímábád,

There is another, a kachchá road of some seven miles long leading from Lucknow to Bijnaur. The whole system thus comprising a length of not less than two hundred and thirty miles. They are well bridged throughout, and though heavy during the rains are well suited for the traffic of the heavy broad wheeled carts of the country and the soft footed bullocks that pull them.

19. Further roads are in contemplation, and are actually
 Contemplated roads. in the course of construction, for the connection of the various bázárs in every parganah, but as they are strictly local they will find a more fitting place in the statistics of the parganah to which they belong.

20. River communication is not much used. The river
 River communication. Gúmtí flows south-east through part of the district for a length of ninety five miles of its course. But its course is tortuous, and passage slow, and it is not much used except for the conveyance of wood and straw which is carried down in barges, freighted sometimes with so much as forty or fifty tons.

On the whole, it may be said to bar rather than further communication, but Government ferry boats are attached to various gháts, numbering seventeen in all, over which by the

payment of a small sum of one two and six pice for a man, pack bullock and ghárí respectively, travellers and traders can be carried.

21. The canals of the projected Sardah Canal scheme comprehend two which will traverse and irrigate the country lying on either side of the Gúmtí. The one will enter the district at the northern extremity of the Mohán-Aurás parganah, after which it will take an easterly direction slightly leaning to the south and thence, passing on into the old, unused, and useless canal dug by Ghází-úd-dín Haider, the first King and sixth Nawáb of Oudh, will skirt the city of Lucknow, and passing down south-east through the Mohanlálganj parganah will fall into the Ganges at Jaúnpúr.

Canals.

The other, which is called the Fyzabad branch of the same system, will enter the district at the north extremity of the Mahonah parganah, and, throwing out a branch for Dewá will join the Gúmtí at a point below Lucknow.

22. The line of railway is comprised in the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway system. It branches out in three directions, east, south-west and north-east.

Railways.

The former passes through the thickly populated parganah of Lucknow, and, sending a branch to Bahrámgát on the Ghághra, passes on to Fyzabad. The next connects Lucknow with Cawnpore, a line of forty eight miles already completed, and of which some sixteen miles run through this district. The latter is intended to communicate with Sháhjahánpúr, and passing the large and important towns of Kákorí and Malíhábád, will traverse the Malíhábád parganah on its way to Hurdui.

23. Exclusive of the city of Lucknow, there are no great towns.

The only three others with a population of more than 5,000 are Amethí, Kákorí, and Malíhábád. But there are numerous smaller kasbas, towns in their elements, and wanting only in population to rise to that dignity. They are Mohán, Bijnaur, Kasmandí, Mahonah, Kursí, Dewá, and Mariáwan.

24. They are universally the head quarters of parganahs and places from which the parganah used to be administered under the native rule. Here is an account of the origin, and a description of a

The Kasba.

Kasba town,—“a Musalmán settlement in a defensible military position, generally on the site of ancient Hindú head quarters, town or fort, where, for mutual protection, the Musalmáns who had overrun and seized the proprietary of the surrounding villages resided; where the *farjídár* and his troops, the *parganah kanúngo* and *chaudharí* the *muftí*, *kázi* and other high dignitaries lived; and, as must be the case where the wealth and power of the Moslem sect was collected in one spot, a large settlement of Saiyid's mosques, *Dargáhs*, &c., sprang up. As a rule, there was little land attached and that was chiefly planted with fruit groves and held free of rent, whilst each man really had a free hold of the yard of his house and the land occupied by his servants and followers.” (From Mr. Capper's judgment in the Amethí case.)

25. The larger towns are generally the resort of the
 Inhabitants of the towns. Musalmán gentry, as well as the lower caste members of the creed, who follow the mechanical professions.

26. With the exception of such towns the district is chiefly rural.

Including Lucknow, the urban population amounts to
 Urban population. 32·5 per cent. of the whole, eliminating Lucknow it becomes 10·9.

27. Nevertheless, there are numerous larger villages containing a population of from 1,000 to 2,000, and from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.
 Villages of the districts.

The following figures will show the entire number of towns and villages in the district classified.

There are :—

4	With a population of over,	...	...	5,000
31	With a population of from	...	2,000 to	5,000
101	"	"	1,000 to	2,000
292	"	"	500 to	1,000
539	"	"	200 to	500
404	"	"	of less than	200

28. And there is, moreover, no large village without its dependent hamlets. Their entire number is 1,747 but they do not belong to the smaller villages, and not so much to the parganah towns as to the large villages. Eliminating the former and the city Lucknow eleven in all, and taking only half of the villages with a population of over 200, the average number of hamlets is two and half to a village.

Hamlets.

29. The single isolated houses are not many, and what there are, are the abodes of fakírs and religious enthusiasts, who have abandoned the toils and pleasures of the world.

Isolated houses.

30. The total number of houses is 1,80,919, and the number of houses per village range from 35 in the smallest, through 100 and 180, and 360, up to 1,000. But the Lucknow city contains 58,700 houses, and the other three large towns mentioned contain between 1,900 and 2,000.

Number of houses in the district.

31. The houses of all Hindús and Muhammadans are alike, and save in the rare instances in which a Muhammadan gentleman may have built his masonry edifice, are flat-roofed, low and ill-ventilated, with perhaps, but one small window, closed only at night by a shutter, looking out into the street. The doorway generally leads into a small quadrangular enclosure round which the rooms or houses are ranged. These are houses or rooms according as the establishment consists of different divided families and households, or not; in the former case the separation is marked by a separate cooking place. Thus, an enclosure may consist of several houses, and, as already, stated the latter number 1,80,819 while the former are only 1,48,906.

Character of the houses.

32. The Hindú houses are built of mud or unburnt brick. The Hindú himself is mostly not rich enough to build better, and his customs and prejudices incline him to follow the ways of his fathers. Moreover stone is nowhere procurable.

Structure of houses.

But few of the houses are spacious or lofty. The zamín-dár's house, the abode of the lord of the manor, with its low thatched verandah projecting along its front, is a little removed from the rest, the whole overshadowed by a cool tamarind under which he will sit in the evening and receive the tribute

of his subject fellow-villagers. Cities and towns as well as villages, are built chiefly of these mud houses and wide spread havoc is sometimes caused by heavy and continued rains.

What few brick houses there are, are only found in the kasbas or parganah towns and belong to Musalmáns. They are built of a small, red, well burnt brick, six inches, by five in length and breadth and one inch thick, but the size of the brick is a matter of fashion, and is changed from time to time,

These houses are well built and will last for many years, but the Musalmán too is impoverished, and cares little to look to his falling walls; too often now his once handsome court yard with its quaint picturesque arched entrances lies in ruins and unrepared.

33. The impression on entering a village or a town is not often favourable. The streets are narrow alleys formed by the mud walls of the houses on each side, and generally undrained. A sense of ruin and poverty prevails. Sometimes an old mosque or tomb of some Musalmán saint is seen, but overgrown with bushes and weeds and looked on by the faithful with apparently indifferent eyes. The only open place is the bázár where may be seen a large the shady pipal, the *ficus religiosa*, the favourite tree of the Hindús, and rows of willow trees (*ním*), lining the small low open shops, under which the sellers spread their grain and market wares.

34. Seen from a distance, however, the villages centred amongst groves and each with its temple or mosque, or some red tomb appearing through the trees, present a striking and picturesque scene. No house is without its few small trees and the village is generally set in shady groves. These generally belong to the zamíndárs, or members of their family, who perhaps once had some share in the village but have long lost all but this. Often they belong to Brahmans who have had a grant on the occasion of some religious festival or auspicious event - as a marriage, or the birth of a boy. It is for all a matter of pride and ambition as well as of profit to have a mango grove, and land is often bought and planted out, and is mostly held rent free.

35. It has been said the groves amount to 40,230 acres or five per cent. of the whole area of the district. But this very inadequately represents the trees. It shows the mango orchards that are grown on uncultivated ground ; but it does not show the fruit trees, the orange, pomegranate, guava, and custard apples that grow round Lucknow, and the numerous towns scattered through the district, nor does it show the avenues and single trees, the tamarind, bargat (*banyan*), semal or cotton tree (*bombax heptaphyllum*), gúlar (*ficus glomerata*) the bel (*crataeva*), the willow ním (*melia azadirachta*) and palm tree, that are spread through the country. Noticeable among them is the single mango tree of fine growth and comely shape. It is the survivor of some old grove, which the owner, through straightened circumstances, has reluctantly cut down. He called it *Ják*, or *Sakhiya*, from *Sákhi*, the *witness* of the place where the old grove stood. The etymology of *Ják* is uncertain.

These mango groves are not planted or reared without considerable trouble and outlay. For the first two or three years of their growth they are made over to the village *máli* who, for his trouble, has the cultivation and crops of the ground so long as he tends it. But it is only round the towns, that a selection of grafts and fruit is thought of. *Malíhábád* is noted for the fineness of its mangoes and its ber (*zyziphus jujuba*) grown in orchards called *beránd*.

36. The average area of the townships is something under a square mile each, but it varies from 929 acres in Bijnaur, to 483 acres in Mahonah. It does not seem to depend on the density of the population or extent of cultivation, and its true cause must be sought for in the varying histories of the owners of the soil, and the original conquest and colonization of the country.

37. Some of the villages are very old and date from pre-historic times ; but some are modern, in so far that their histories can be defi-

Groves and trees.

Area of townships.

Origin of villages.

nitely traced. The native imagination delights in finding derivations, more curious than trustworthy, for names, and it would be unsafe to build much history in their accounts of the foundation of some of their villages; but from very ancient times the founder seems generally to have given his name to the village. Natural objects are not varied or striking enough to have given much help, though they are readily seized when present—as a tree, or an unusual feature in the soil, or a natural produce. Instances are, Khajúr-Gá, on the village of the date trees; Ber-Karaúndí, of the “ber and karaúndá bushes;” Pán-Bárá, the village of the Pán gardens; Tikaria or Tikrí, the village with the hillock; Kankrabád, the kankar village. But it is characteristic of all villages built since the time of the Second Rájput Colonization and Musalmán invasion, dating from perhaps the end of the 12th century that they should terminate in *púr* or *nagar*, or *khara*, or in the Musalmán *ábád*. Other names than these are difficult to trace and seem to belong to another order of things, and perhaps they point to an aboriginal origin.

38. There are weekly or more often bi-weekly bázárs in nearly all the large villages, at which the population of the neighbourhood attend with their agricultural produce. Sometimes they are only *Khandsár-bhandsar Bángi* bázárs, where samples are only brought and the business done on the sample. The larger bázárs are called the *Khandsár* or wholesale bázárs, where sugar and large stores are sold, (*khand*, sugar, *bhándá*, a large earthen pot for storing grain).

Roads to bázárs cannot be too much opened out. The most laborious class of cultivators, such as the Káchhís do not get a fair price for their produce because they have not themselves time to take it to market, and they allow merchants to take it at a lower than market price in their own villages. But make the bázárs accessible and the time will be found.

39. The chief bázárs in this district are Nawábganj in Mohán, Mirzáganj in Malhábád, Takaitganj in Kursí, and Gosá, inganj in Mo-
 Chief bázárs in the district. hanlálganj parganaahs, and the Lucknow city markets.

Appended is a table of all the principal articles of country produce and the price current at each bázár.

TABLE OF PRICES CURRENT AT DIFFERENT BÁZÁRS (SEE PARA. 39.)

Number.	Name.	English name.	Botanical name.	Price current in different bazárs.					Name of month for which price is quoted.
				Bázár City Lucknow.	Gosáin-ganj.	Tukaitganj.	Maháráj-ganj.	Mirzáganj.	
1	Wheat, 1st quality, ...	...	Triticum vulgare, ...	M. S. O. 0 15 4	M. S. O. 0 18 0	M. S. O. 0 19 0	M. S. O. 0 18 0	M. S. O. 0 19 8	Asáth. (May & June)
2	Wheat, 2nd quality, ...	...	...	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 20 0	0 19 8	0 20 1	"
3	Barley, ...	...	...	0 28 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 80 0	0 29 0	"
4	Gojaá, ...	Barley and wheat mixed.	...	0 25 0	0 24 0	0 23 0	0 24 0	0 25 0	"
5	Birra, ...	Gram, barley and peas mixed.	...	0 27 2	0 26 0	0 28 0	0 27 0	0 26 0	"
6	Matar, ...	Peas.	Pisum sativum, ...	0 28 14	0 28 0	0 28 0	0 27 8	0 28 0	"
7	Gram, 1st quality, ... (chana.)	Chick pea.	Cicer Arietinum, ...	0 23 10	0 23 8	0 23 0	0 24 0	0 25 8	"
8	Gram, 2nd quality, ...	Ditto.	Ditto, ...	0 23 10	0 24 0	0 23 8	0 23 8	0 24 8	"
9	Arhar, ...	A pulse.	Cytisus cajan, ...	0 27 6	0 28 0	0 27 8	0 28 0	0 29 0	"
10	Rámdána, ...	Amaranth.	Amaranthus fruticulosus, ...	0 15 8	0 14 0	0 13 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	"
11	Alsá, ...	Linseed.	Linum usitatissimum, ...	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	0 13 8	0 14 0	"
12	Sarson, ...	Rape.	Sinapis dichotoma, ...	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 8 6	0 9 0	Ká, tr. (Sept.)
13	Sáwá, ...	A small millet.	Panicum frumentaceum, ...	0 35 0	0 36 0	0 36 0	0 34 0	0 36 0	"

Number.	Name of Article.	English name.	Botanical name.	Price current in different bazárs.					Name of month for which price is quoted.
				Bázár, City Lucknow.	Gosáin-ganj.	Tikaitganj.	Mahásá-ganj.	Mirzáganj.	
				M. S. O.	M. S. O.	M. S. O.	M. S. O.	M. S. O.	
31	Shakarkand,	Sweet potatoes,	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i> ,	0 85 0	0 35 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 35 0	
32	Alu,	Potatoe,	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> ,	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0	Baisákh.
33	Dhaniyá,	Coriander,	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i> ,	0 8 0	0 0 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	(April.)
34	Zirá,	Cumin seed,	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i> ,	0 3 3	0 0 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	Jeth.
35	Saunf	Aniseed,	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i> ,	{ 0 8 0 0 10 8 }	0 0 0	0 6 8	0 16 0	0 10 8	(May.)
36	Kalaunji,	A spice,	<i>Nigella Indica</i> ,	0 3 8	0 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	"
37	Adrak,	Ginger,	<i>Amonum zinziber</i> ,	0 7 0	0 0 0	0 8 0	...	0 0 0	"
38	Haldi,	Turmeric,	<i>Curcuma longa</i> ,	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 6 8	0 5 6	"
39	Tobacco,	.....	.....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 4	0 5 0	"
40	Opium,	.....	.....	Rs. 16*	...	...	...	Rs. 16*	"
41	Ráb,	Syrup,	.....	0 0 0	0 19 0	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 18 0	Baisákh.
42	Gur,	Molasses,	.....	0 9 10	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 12 0	(April.)
43	Oil, sarson,	Rape seed,	<i>Sinapis dichotoma</i> ,	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 3 8	0 2 8	Jeth.
44	Oil, castor,	.....	<i>Palma Christi</i> ,	0 3 8	0 4 0	...	0 4 8	0 3 8	(May.)
45	Oil, til,	.....	<i>Sesamum orientale</i> ,	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 2 12	"

			Linum usitissimum.										
46	Oil, Alsi,	...	Linseed,	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 3 8	"
47	Chini (Sugar),	...	Coarse sugar,	...	0 2 12	0 3 4	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	"
48	Misri,	...	Fine sugar,	...	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	"
49	Maida (four of wheat),	...	Fine flour,	...	0 12 8	0 12 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	"
50	Atá of wheat.	...	Flour, 1st quality,	...	0 15 12	0 16 0	0 17 0	...	...	0 17 10½	0 17 10½	0 17 10½	"
	Atá of wheat 2nd quality,	...	Flour, 2nd quality,	...	0 16 4	0 16 8	0 17 8	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 18 8	0 18 8	0 18 8	"
51	Ghi (of cow),	...	Clarified butter,	...	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 12	0 1 12	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8	"
52	Ghi (of bhains),	...	Baffalo's ghee,	...	0 1 12	0 1 15	0 1 10	0 1 12	0 1 12	0 1 14	0 1 14	0 1 14	"
53	Bhúsá, 1st quality,	...	Chaff,	...	2 11 4	2 20 0	3 0 0	2 30 0	2 30 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	"
54	Bhúsá, 2nd quality,	...	Ditto, 2nd quality,	...	2 16 4	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	"
55	Mango wood,	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	"
56	Dhak wood,	...	...	...	2 30 0	3 0 0	3 20 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	"
57	Salt (Katla),	...	...	...	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 4	0 7 4	0 7 4	"
58	Salt (sambhar),	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 5 8	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	"

* This is the Government price per ser.

40. The trades and manufactures are at very low ebb,
 Trades. and, save in the city of Lucknow, scarcely exist.

It can hardly be otherwise where the wants of a people are limited to their bare necessities.

The arts and mechanics are represented by the village carpenter and blacksmith, the potter and chamár. In the larger towns are the weavers, dyers, bangle makers, brass workers, and all the various dealers in food.

41. The weavers, no doubt, at one time were largely
 The Weavers. employed in manufactures. But it is said that they have now but small work for their looms. Appended is a statement showing the number of looms and the different kinds of textile fabrics woven, with an approximate out-turn of their work, and the average length and breadth and price of the different pieces of cotton stuff.

42. The number of looms appear to be 1,474. the number of pieces turned out 89,159, and total value is Rs. 1,53,470, or each loom turns out 60 pieces and brings in Rs. 100. If these figures be correct there are more than two workmen* to each loom, and individual earnings are very small.
- Annual value of cotton stuffs manufactured by them.
 * See para. 54.

43. It is probable that they are no greater. European cotton goods are almost universally worn. They do not wear for so long a time, but they cost less money. Whether they are more economical in the end is uncertain, but they suit a people who have never at any time any superfluous ready money; and, moreover, the stuff is finer and more pleasing to the eyes. Most of the stuffs mentioned in the table are used for *dhottis* and *chúddars*, *shawls* and *kamarbands*, and the coloured garments for petticoats.
- Decay of the manufacture.

Amongst the weavers must be reckoned the Hindú Korís. They seem all alike, equally poor, and it is probable that their looms are not working for more than half of the year. It is said that in some places the trade has come to a stand still. At harvest times the Korís are employed as reapers.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LOOMS, &c., &c., IN THE DISTRICT OF LUCKNOW.—(SEE PARA. 41.)

Number of looms.	Name of cloth.	Number of pieces.	Breadth.	Length.	Rate at which sold.	Price.	Remarks.
					Rs. A. P.		
	Dhotí,	11,880	{ 14 to 17 girih, or 29 to 33 inches, }	7 to 10 yards, or 6½ to 9½ feet, }	Rs. A. P.	{ 29,210 0 0 }	
					2 0 0		
					2 8 0		
					3 0 0		
	Gára,	18,900	{ 10 to 14 girih, or 20½ to 29 inches, }	13 to 16 yards, or 11 to 14½ feet, }	1 8 0	{ 41,525 0 0 }	
					2 4 0		
					3 0 0		
	Gazí,	21,850	{ 8 girih, or 16½ inches, }	12 to 24 yards, or 11 to 13 feet, }	1 2 0	{ 28,586 12 0 }	
					1 4 0		
					1 6 0		
					1 8 0		
	Adohatar,	18,850	{ 9 to 12 girih, or 18½ to 24½ inches, }	10 to 16 yards, or 9½ to 14½ feet, }	0 14 0	{ 23,987 8 0 }	
					1 4 0		
					1 8 0		
					1 12 0		
	Khássa,	2,020	{ 13 to 15 girih, or 27 to 31 inches, }	13 to 15 yards, or 12 to 14½ feet, }	1 4 0	{ 3,205 0 0 }	
					1 8 0		
					1 12 0		
					2 0 0		
	Jhúná,	7,900	{ 13 to 15 girih, or 27 to 31 inches, }	7 to 15 yards, or 12 to 14½ feet, }	2 0 0	{ 12,737 8 0 }	
					2 4 0		
					2 8 0		
Total of white cloth, ...		81,460				1,39,251 12 0	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF LOOMS, &c., IN THE DISTRICT OF LUCKNOW.—(Continued.)

Number of looms.	Name of cloth	Number of pieces	Breadth	Length	Rate at which sold	Price	Remarks
1,474	Chárhána ...	3,191	{ 14 to 16 girth, or 29 to 33 inches,	{ 5 to 9 yards, or 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet,	Rs. A. P. 1 12 0 2 2 0 2 8 0 2 12 0	Rs. A. P. 5,763 4 0	
	Khárá ...	2,181	{ 14 to 16 girth, or 29 to 33 inches,	{ 7 to 9 yards, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet,	1 4 0 1 12 0 2 4 0	3,911 12 0	
	Súrtí ...	1,307	14 or 29 inches,	5 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards,	1 12 0	2,245 8 0	
	Táptí ...	1,020	{ 11 to 13 girth, or 20 to 29 inches,	{ 11 to 13 yards, or 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 feet,	1 14 0 2 2 0 1 12 0	2,300 0 0	
	Total coloured cloth	7,699	...	...	...	14,218 0 0	
	Total of white and coloured cloth	89,159	...	...	...	1,53,470 0 0	

44. Traffic is carried on by means of country carts and bullocks and small tattús. By return

Means of Traffic.

No. X., there are six hundred and thirteen of these carts; they belong generally to Brahmans and baniyás and zamíndárs who take their own grain to the market. They are usually drawn by four bullocks, are two-wheeled and about thirteen and half feet long, with a bed, which narrows to a point that passes between the two wheeler bullocks, and is fastened to the yoke, broader at the top than at the bottom and with low sides which slope outward and are formed of rope tightly bound up and down from the beam at the bottom to the rail at the top. They may be pulled by four bullocks or two, and, if the bullocks be good, will carry from twenty-five to thirty maunds, or eighteen to twenty two hundred weight. The cost of these carts varies from forty to one hundred rupees. The other means of conveyance are buffaloes, bullocks and tattús, or small ponies. The first will carry four and a half maunds or three and a half hundred weight. The bullocks from two to three maunds, if well kept, and the tattús from two a half maunds to three maunds. But the latter are wretched beasts. These animals are mostly owned by Bakháls, who trudge alongside weighted almost as heavily as their beasts, for they carry a maund on their backs which they fasten by a band which passes round the bottom of the load and over the ead.

45. By the census of 1869, the population was returned at 9,70,625, or 696 to the square mile.

Population.

This does not include the European officials or British or Native soldiery. The population is very dense, but considered agriculturally only, that is, excluding the city population of 2,73,126, it becomes 6,97,499, or 501, to the square mile, and stands No. 7 on the list of the twelve districts in Oudh. But the parganahs vary considerably from Lucknow, which has a population of 656, to Malihábad, which has only 413 to the square mile.

46. Out of the population, 7,83,036 are Híndús, 1,87,589

Proportion of Musalmáns.

are Musalmáns, showing a proportion of 80·7 to 19·3 per cent. In its proportion of Musalmáns to Híndús, the district also heads the list. But a good deal of this is due to the city, where the Musalmáns number 1,11,397, eliminating the city population,

the proportion becomes 89·1 to 10·9, or it stands fourth on the list. This is still high, and is doubtless due to the attraction which large towns hold out to Musalmáns.

47. The rural population is mostly Hindú, and it is the latter people that absorb nearly all the agricultural pursuits. Not more than twenty-five per cent. Muhammadans of the whole population are employed in the tillage of land.

Of this rural population of 6,97,499,

6,21,307	are	Hindús.
76,192	„	Muhammadans,
3,62,632	„	agricultural.
8,04,867	„	non-agricultural.

The last two classes show a proportion of 56·3 to 4·37. The proportion of Hindús to Muhammadans, and agriculturists to non-agriculturists varies throughout the ten parganahs of the district. Annexed are two tables showing how they vary.

48. The proportion of agriculturists does not seem to depend much upon the amount of cultivated land. It ranges very high in Bijnaur, which has least percentage of all of cultivation, and it is lowest in Malhábád, which has most;* nevertheless it is high in Mahonah, Kursí and Dewá, which are very finely cultivated; and the conflicting results, observable in Bijnaur and Malhábád, are probably due to the facts that, while the population in the former parganah is very agricultural, in the latter it is altogether sparse; and, moreover, occupied by numerous village communities, who affect to be above the labour of tilling the soil with their own hands; otherwise, agriculture is a pursuit most congenial and intelligible to all. The great cry is want of land, not scarcity of hands, and, except in the parganahs of Malhábád, Mahonah, Kursí and Dewá, there is not much land awaiting the cultivator, though, with improved cultivation, infinitely more could be got from the soil.

PROPORTION OF HINDÚS TO MUSALMÁNS IN THE TEN PARGANAHs OF DISTRICT LUCKNOW, COMPILED FROM
TABLE I. CENSUS REPORT.—(*Vide para. 47.*)

Name of Parganah.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Population per square mile.	Hindús.	Muhamma- dans.	Per 100 of Hindús.	Per 100 of Mu- hammadans.	Remarks.
Lucknow city, ...	19	2,73,126	14,374	1,61,729	1,11,397	59	41	
Lucknow parganah, ...	146	95,851	656	85,945	9,906	89.7	10.3	
Bijnaur, ...	148	67,353	455	6,28,87	4,466	93.3	6.7	
Kákorí, ...	60	31,789	530	2,56,27	6,162	80.6	19.4	
Mohanláganj, ...	200	1,13,659	568	1,02,552	11,107	90.2	9.8	
Nigohán Sassendí, ...	72	37,195	517	3,54,93	1,702	95.4	4.6	
Malihábád, ...	187	87,316	413	7,27,39	14,577	83.3	16.7	
Mohán-Aurás, ...	196	96,525	502	9,55,74	6,951	52.8	7.2	
Mahonah, ...	147	71,513	456	6,46,06	6,912	90.3	9.7	
Kursí, ...	89	37,459	421	3,09,66	6,493	82.7	17.3	
Dewá, ...	140	55,534	494	5,09,13	7,916	86.5	13.5	
Total, ...	1,404	9,70,625	696	7,53,036	1,57,559	80.7	19.3	
	...	6,97,489*	501*	6,21,307*	76,192*	89.1*	10.9*	* Without city.

PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURISTS TO NON-AGRICULTURISTS, IN THE TEN PARGANAHs OF DISTRICT LUCKNOW
COMPILED FROM TABLE I, CENSUS REPORT.—(Vide para. 47.)

Name of Parganahs.	Area in square miles.	Area of cultivated in square miles.	Area of culturable in square miles.	Population.	Population per square mile of total area.	Population per square mile of cultivated area.	Population agricultural.	Population non-agricultural.	Per 100 of agricultural population.	Per 100 of non-agricultural population.	Per 100 of agricultural Hindus.	Per 100 of non-agricultural Hindus.	Per 100 of agricultural Muhammadans.	Per 100 of non-agricultural Muhammadans.	Remarks.	* Without city.
Lucknow city, ...	19	8	...	2,73,126	14,374	...	5,710	2,67,416	...	...	3·2	96·8	4	99·6		
Lucknow parganah, ...	146	84	...	95,851	656	1,229	53,472	42,397	55·6	44·2	57·5	42·5	39·5	60·5		
Bijnaur, ...	148	67	...	67,353	455	1,005	39,703	44,650	58·9	41·1	60·9	39·1	31·3	68·7		
Kákori, ...	60	50	...	31,789	530	1,059	17,646	14,143	55·6	44·4	62·8	37·2	25·5	74·5		
Mohanlālganj, ...	200	103	...	1,13,659	568	1,103	61,108	52,551	53·8	46·2	57·6	42·4	18·2	81·8		
Nigohān Sasendī, ...	72	35	...	37,195	517	1,005	18,892	17,859	52	48	53·2	46·8	26·3	70·7		
Malhābād, ...	187	111	...	8,73,136	413	786	45,454	41,862	52	48	55·7	44·3	33·6	66·4		
Mohān-Aurās, ...	196	103	...	96,525	502	937	57,416	39,107	59·5	40·5	62·5	38	26·3	73·7		
Mahtonah, ...	147	82	...	71,185	486	872	39,226	32,292	54·8	45·2	57·3	42·7	32	68		
Kursī, ...	89	47	...	37,454	421	797	4,978	15,481	58·7	41·3	62·8	37·2	38·9	61·1		
Dowā, ...	140	83	...	58,884	494	709	37,298	4,541	63·4	36·6	68·3	31·7	31·7	68·3		
Total, ...	1,404	...	...	9,70,625	696	...	3,98,342	5,72,283	41·1	58·9	47·6	52·4	12·8	87·2		
	...	...	...	6,97,499*	501*	...	3,92,632*	3,04,867*	56·3	43·7*	59·4*	40·6*	[31·8*	68·2*		

49. It would be interesting to know what castes compose the bulk of the population, and it is to be regretted that the census of 1869 does not give the information for the various districts, as well as the whole Province. It might help to clear up many a doubtful point of history, and support many of the traditions of the people.*

At present it seems that the owners of the soil have but little affinity with the majority of its inhabitants.

The census taken by the khasrah survey was designed to show the number of members in each caste.† But though much trouble was taken, and probably the results for cultivators are very approximately correct, the difference on the whole population is very considerable. While the census of 1869 shows 6,97,499, that taken by the settlement establishment shows only 5,94,642, or a difference of more than 14 per cent. But, for the cultivating classes, this is much less. The regular census shows 1,31,825‡ while the settlement census shows 1,27,621 or a difference of only three per cent. If this error be distributed throughout the different castes it becomes very small. In any case the error will be not very great. The result of the census is exhibited in Statement No. III. and the following list will show predominating Hindú castes, and percentage that each bears on whole Hindú population :—

Thákur,	7.72
Brahman,	8.41
Káyath,	1.82
Ahír,	11.12
Garariyá,	2.13
Dhobí,	1.58
Pásí,	10.55
Lodh,	6.17
Nái,	1.95
Korí,	2.19
Kalwár,	1.14
Kumhár,	1.4

* The above was written under a misapprehension. Table IV. of Census Report, supplementarily issued, did not find its way to my office.

† Statement III. Appendix III.

‡ Vide, Table para. 18, Part III, which must be viewed apart for agriculturists of Lucknow city.

Baniyá,	...	...	...	...	2·53
Tambolí,	...	...	...	...	1·6
Darzí,	...	...	...	..	1·79
Bhúrjí,	...	...	...	...	1·58
Telí,	...	...	...	...	1·79
Chamár,	...	...	...	...	11·24
Kahár,	...	...	...	...	2·80
Káchhí,	...	...	...	...	4·59
Barhái,	...	...	...	...	1·68
Kurmí,	...	...	...	...	6·43
Thatherá,	...	...	...	...	1·90
Gumel,	...	...	...	...	1·86
Total,	...	...	...	...	94·68

The statement shows in all 71 Hindú castes leaving 49 to take up the remaining 5·2 per cent.

50. Thus the predominating Hindú castes are Thákur, Brahman, Ahír, Pásí, Lodh, Chamár, and the two valuable cultivating classes of Káchhís and Kurmís.

The principal castes.

This is very similar to some of the results noticed by Mr. Williams in his census report. But the list given above would show the Thákurs, Ahírs, Pásís, and Chamárs, are in more than average numbers in this district.

In Lucknow, they amount to 7·72, 11·12, 10·55, 11·24, respectively ; but throughout the province they are 5·9, 10·4, 6·1, 11·5, per cent. of the whole population (paras. 282 to 307, 299, 319, Census Report.) Opinions seem divided, or, as yet unformed, as to whether these low castes, Ahírs, Pásís and Chamárs are aboriginal tribes or not, and, till we know more of their customs and religious practices, it will, perhaps, be impossible to say. From what I have observed I should say they were, and that Kurmís and Káchhís are not.

51. The Musalmáns number fifty-six castes or trades as they would be more properly called.

It would be labour ill spent to analyse the castes of the Musalmán cultivators, for they amount to but 2·5 per cent. of the whole population. But of the Hindús, which

The cultivators and the castes to which they belong.

compose the bulk of the population, twenty-four castes amounting to 94·68, per cent. of the whole, supply the majority of the cultivators, leaving the remaining 5·32 per cent. to be divided between forty-nine castes, the most numerous among which are the Lúniyás, Bháts, Málís, Bárís, Gosáíns, Darzís, Lohárs, Khatrís, Bhangís and Malláhs, all of which, but the Bárís and Lohárs, are, nearly 51 per cent. of them, agriculturists, but the Darzís and Khatrís are not more than one-third so engaged.

The following fifteen castes of those mentioned in the list given in para 49 will give the great bulk of cultivators.

The are thus divided :—

1	Thákur,	...	...	...	...	13·46
2	Brahman,	...	...	...	...	9·42
3	Káyath,	...	...	...	...	1·26
4	Ahír,	...	...	...	...	14·62
5	Garariyá,	...	...	...	...	2·37
6	Pásí,	...	...	...	...	11·1
7	Lodh,	...	...	...	...	7·72
8	Nái,	...	...	...	...	1·11
9	Bakhál	...	...	...	...	2·6
10	Chamár,	...	...	...	...	10·44
11	Kahár,	...	...	...	...	1·65
12	Káchhí,	...	...	...	...	6·10
13	Kurmí,	...	...	...	...	9·49
14	Gumel,	...	...	...	...	1·68
15	Baráhí,	...	...	...	...	1·13
	Total,	...	...	...	...	94·0

Thus, Thákurs, Brahmans, Ahírs, Lodhs, Pásís, Chamárs, Kurmís, and Káchhís, form the chief part of the cultivators.

52. From these working classes also, it is that the troop of day labourers and coolies is chiefly recruited, excluding the first three and such as are obviously artizan and trading.

Mr. Williams, in Table, No. V. of his Census Report, puts down the labourers of this district at 25,000. In comparing the non-agriculturists of Statement III. with persons engaged in professions, in the Table V. quoted, it is noticeable that the Thatherás (braziers), Bhúrjís (grain parchers), and the high

class agriculturists of Káchhís and Kurmís afford great numbers of labourers. The Lúniyás, of which there are some 1,200, are, where not agriculturists, everywhere the labouring class, and probably come under that head.

53. The statement does not show any caste or profession that cannot be included in one of the several professions contained in the table quoted. But boatmen seem to be lost somewhere. They are entered as fifteen only, while there are in the district 2,226, of which 505 are agriculturists, and 440 non-agriculturists. With the river Gúmtí flowing through the district it is not to be supposed that these boatmen do not pursue their calling; and, moreover, the number of boats in the district amount to forty-nine.

54. The part of the table that shows the professions most nearly connected with agriculture and most interesting as a portion of rural statistics give the following order:—

The agricultural professions.

Class	I. Chaukídárs, Goraitis,	}	... 3,119
Class	II. Barbers, (Náis,)	}	... 2,752
Class	Washermen, (Dhobís,)	}	... 1,948
Class	VI. Money lenders, (Mahájans),	}	... 797
Class VIII.	Zamíndárs,		... 1,662
	Cultivators, ...		... 1,33,976
Class IX.	Engaged about animals—		
	Ahírs, (Herdsmen,)	}	... 1,930
	Garariyás, (Shepherds,)	}	... 1,899
	Pásís, (Pig keepers,)	}	... 2,202

Class	X. Artizans—		
	Baráhis, (Carpenters,)	}	... 2,536
Class	XI. Engaged in textile fabrics—		
	Júláhas and, Korís, (Weavers,)	}	... 3,851
	Dhuniyás, (Cotton cleaners,)	}	... 1,657
Class	XII. The village dealers,—		
	Milk sellers, ...	...	2,663
	Baniyás, Bakháls, (Shop keepers,)	}	... 3,838
	Tambolís, (Pán-leaf sellers,)	}	... 984
	Halwáís, (Confectioners,)	}	... 914
	Bhúrjís, (Grain parchers,)	}	... 1,995
	Telís, (Oil makers,)	}	... 2,387
	Kasgars, (Potters,)	}	... 1,994
	Lohárs, (Blacksmiths,)	}	... 2,126
	Manihárs. (Bracelet makers,)	}	... 979

It is to these classes principally that the non-agriculturists in every village belong, where they are not Brahmans or Gosáíns, or Fakírs, or decayed Musalmán gentry living on their capital without any specified means of employment.

55. The Chaukidárs are 93,119. They are universally of the Pásí caste, and by the village municipal system were entrusted with the protection of the life and property of the inhabitants. But only

Chaukidárs.

some 2,000 of these are so occupied and officially recognized. Statement VIII.) Their pay usually consists in an assignment of land of from two to three acres of land called a *jágír*, and held rent free.

But they receive, also, small perquisites of grain, called *basauní* and *bísar* from the cultivators, (*basauní*, from *basna* to inhabit, *bísar*, from *biswa* a 1-20th part.) Sometimes it is a handful of grain, sometimes a small patch of corn left standing in the corner of the field. Originally the Gorait had the care of the crops and the fields, and the *bísar* was meant for him. But some say that these fees are the remains of the Pásís old proprietary right in the soil. It is calculated that there is about one *chaukídár* for every forty-five houses.

56. The table shows 797 *mahájans*. These deserve a word. The city of Lucknow does not swell the amount, for there are more in the agricultural parganahs of Mohanlálganj and Mohán-Aurás than in the parganah of Lucknow.

There is more than one professional money lender to every two villages.

The general interest charged is from two to three per cent. per mensem. A very common interest upon seed grain or money borrowed for the purchase of seed, is *deorhá*, one-half as much again as to seed borrowed, on re-payment at harvest, and a *panserí* or five sers *kachchá* (equal to two sers *pakká*) on every rupee per mensem. This latter interest is called *úp*.

In some cases the interest is one anna, and a half anna per rupee per mensem, equal to seventy-five, and thirty-seven and a half per cent. The latter is common, the former is rare, though it was a well known rate during the Nawábí. It is said that of late years interest is getting everywhere reduced. But the gains of *mahájans* must be very great, and a license to lend would be a fair tax on them.

57. The *Ahírs* number 1,930. These are probably for the most part employed in grazing and tending the *zamíndár's* cows and stock

They get three sers for a cow and six sers for a buffalo at the kharif and rabí harvests. Sometimes they are capitalists, and have their own cows. These herdsmen do not seem to be well off in the world, and their cattle seem worse.

58. There are said to be 79,537 cows and 29,287 she buffaloes in the district. They are all in miserable condition.

Cows and buffaloes.

There are no actual grazing grounds at all. The best time for the cattle is after the rains, when vegetation is thick ; and sometimes at the *bájrá* and *jo,ár* harvests they get the stalks of these crops cut up ; but for the rest, they are driven out into jungles to eat dry *dhák* leaves when there are any, or anything else they can find where there are no leaves.

The milk of a cow is poor and thin, that of a buffalo is better.

The farmers reckon that the cow yields half a ser a day, and the buffalo from one to one and half sers ; and, while it takes from twenty to thirty sers of cow's milk to make one ser of ghí, it only takes twenty sers of buffalo's milk ; but if fed they would yield from six to ten sers. What the cows might be may be judged from some of the draft cattle.

But the farmer is satisfied if his bare wants are supplied, and his wants are small.

The draught oxen are well tended and well fed and attain to a great size. They get from a ser to four sers of gram, - according to their work,—a day, and *sáni*, a mixture of chaff and oil cakes, as much as they can eat.

59. The Garariyás, (shepherds) number 1,899, or nearly equal to Ahírs (herdsmen). The number of sheep and goats is said to be 34,970,* but little stock of any kind is to be seen in the district. The sheep are principally reared for their wool, which is made into blankets. They are usually sheared twice in the year—in Chait or (March) and Ku,ár or (September). The wool obtained at both cuttings will not exceed half a ser ; a blanket will not be made from less than a ser, and is sold for a rupee. The above number of sheep then represent 17,485 blankets and the same number of rupees, or the herdsman must support himself and his family on Rs. 9 a year.

Garariyás (Shepherds).

* Oudh Administration Report for 1869-70, page CXXVI.

The Pásís.

60. The Pásís tend pigs. There appear to be in the district 13,674.*

They do not ever strike one as particularly numerous, and if this account of theirs is correct there are not ten pigs to a village. Swine's flesh is an abomination to all, and is consumed by none but Pásís.

The Juláhás.

61. The Juláhás also include the Korís. It has been shown, in para. 43, that their trade has been almost driven out of the market. Probably the Muhammadans will cling to it longest. They are pure labourers in their trade, and the Korís eke out their living by reaping and harvesting the crops at harvest times.

Bakháls.

62. All the Baniyás and Bakháls are not shopkeepers. A good deal of the trafficking and carrying is in their hands, and they may be seen in small bands wending their ways to the nearest market, each with a well loaded country *tat* or bullock, and not meanly burdened himself.

Tambolís.

63. The Tambolís or growers of *pán* leaves are a most industrious class. They have to prepare artificially the bed in which the plant is grown, and are occupied in incessantly watering and tending the plant.

These beds are laid on the top of artificially formed banks. They are made of a fine *domat* soil which is dug from the bottom of tanks and spread out on the beds to the depth of two or three inches. The plant is grown from cuttings or buds, and is sown in Chait (March) and comes to maturity in about four months.

The plant, which is of the creeper genus, climbs up a pole of some four feet high, and the leaves, when ready, are stripped from the bottom. It is planted in rows called *mends* across the convex top of the bed, and the whole is walled in by low screens of fencing made from *pattáwar grass*, and a roofing of the same is spread over the tops of the bed. They are generally from sixteen to ten yards long and six to eight broad.

The rents are paid on the *mend*, eight annas per *mend* for the first year, twelve annas for the next, and one rupee for the third and onwards.

64. The Bhúrjís, or grain parchers, are a class largely occupied in the preparation of food. *Chabená* is a favourite article of food with the natives, and in a bázár every other shop seems to belong to the Bhúrjís. They used to be formerly and are now where the custom of payments in kind is preserved, employed in the weighments of grain, and they usually get half a ser of grain on every field of grain they weigh.

65. The Telís are employed in their legitimate vocation of expressing the oil from oil seeds, and as carriers of grain, for which they keep buffaloes.

Their gains in their former occupation are great. They usually get the weight in oil seeds of the oil expressed, and the husks of the old seed for *khallí* or oil cake, from which the *sání* already mentioned is made. The payment is called *perauñt*.

66. The Zamíndárs, or landholders, are said in the table to number only 1,662, but if all the members of the landholding families be included, that have been recorded as possessing a share in the estate either in joint or several tenure, they will amount to 14,756.

The mass of landholders are Rájputés and Musahnáns.

Of the 1,416 villages in the district, 546 are held by the former, 555 by the latter. The Brahmans hold 132.

67. The character of the Rájput is the most admirable of the three. He is manly and frank, proud of his birth and lineage, and of his old profession of fighting. His face is generally handsome and his physique good. He will eat meat when he can get it, and sometimes it is a boast such an one, that he never eats without meat (*biná kaliya*). His dress is a *dhottí* and *mirzá*, or light thin jacket, and a light cap and gold earings will complete his costume. Thus clad and armed with a bamboo staff which has been rubbed to a polish, he will talk to you and beat up game for you for hours.

As a yeoman amongst his fields and cultivation, it is impossible not to like him.

68. The Musalmán, on the other hand, has a tall and spare frame, the effect of which is heightened by the long tight cotton coat that he wears, and which is sometimes not over clean. He is quarrelsome in his village, and greedy and crafty. The disputes in a Musalmán proprietary community are bitter and endless.

But these are Indian Musalmáns ; the pure foreigner is a thorough gentleman.

69. All alike, the Hindús and Musalmáns are profusely liberal. Hospitality, profuse open handedness to all comers is the highest virtue.

Inhospitality and parsimony is the meanest vice. The owner of such a character is imprecated, and his name becomes one of ill omen, and a misfortune to use before the first meal in the day. But the profuseness of the liberal man is as often as not the cause of his ruin and loss of his village or share. It would be better for all parties if the drain on his resources were to cease.

70. The condition of the agricultural classes varies. The Kurmí is industrious, cleanly, and intelligent, more independent, and better off than his fellow workmen.

But the Lodh, Ahír and Pásí seem often ill fed and very slenderly clad. They seldom eat meat, or, indeed, the finer sorts of grain. Their food are the millets and pulses. Their hopes rest in the finer crops of the rabí for their rents.

Para 774 of the last Annual Administration Report applies to the cultivating labourer as well as the labourer proper :—

“As a fact, he rarely eats wheat and gives up rice as a luxury beyond his reach * * His real support are the millets and maize and pulses * * * Of these, there are in the autmun the hewant, commonly called the poor man’s crop, a plentiful supply.”

71. The dress of the agricultural women is picturesque, consisting generally of a blue sheet, a dopatta thrown over the head which is called a *lilá* from its colour, and a petticoat of a reddish tint, a combination of colour they very much affect.

72. The mass of the lower classes is ignorant, superstitious and unambitious. The low caste man rarely travels beyond the limits of his parganah, and the pilgrim who has just returned from his wanderings to the Ganges will supply him all his knowledge of the world. But class holds no communication with class, so that the diffusion of knowledge, even by these means, is limited.

73. But every hope may be placed on the schools that are being now spread through the country. They are intended simply for the primary instruction of all classes. Already 72 have been established in this district, or one to every 200 villages. The registered number of pupils is 2,835, two and a half per cent. of the boys in the district. The attendance is very fair and the boys seem universally most intelligent and quick. Everywhere a desire for education seems to exist. But the teacher urges compulsory measures. They say that the schools were at first looked upon with suspicion, that Government was supposed to be bestowing knowledge on them for its own dark purposes, that it might turn the scholar, when made, to its own use and convenience, but that now this fear had ceased, the boys should be made to come. In some cases it is to be feared that poverty will prevent some classes in taking advantage of the schools, though the fees are small—they are half anna or three farthings per mensem for the poorest classes, and one anna or three half-pence for those earning Rs. 10 per mensem. The richer classes pay one rupee.

74. The principal worship is that of Shiva. His temples, *Shiválds*, abound, and there is not a village in which the *lingam* his emblem, is not found under one or more of the large *ním* trees, placed on an *arghá* or flat shaped libation vessel, the outer rim of which is often formed from the shape of a snake.

Debi is worshipped in the groves ; a thick clump of trees

denotes a place sacred to this goddess, or to the *Bhānīyā*; and a few black stones placed underneath a tree, very often a *chápłá* tree, the *dhák* (*Butia frondosa*,) constitutes her image.

75. The only other objects of reverence seem to be the
 Other objects of reverence. ancestors of the present family of village
 holders or other deified heroes whom
 they worship under the title of *bábá* or *bír*.

76. Of antiquities, such as old buildings or architectural
 Antiquities. remains, the district seems altogether
 bare. And there is little left to afford a
 hint of the original inhabitants of the soil.

The only traces of any kind are the old *dīhs* or deserted village sites, which are spread over the face of the country. These are often of great extent and considerable elevation. They are generally covered with masses of broken bricks, and the natives refer them to Bhars or Pásís or Arakhs, who inhabited or owned the country in ancient times, and do not seem to have been driven out in some places till as late as the end of the 12th century.

P A R T I I I.

—

AGRICULTURE, NATURAL PRODUCE, CULTIVATORS, LAND-
LORDS AND TENURES.

—

1. The different classes of soil into which the land may be considered as divided has already been given. The goind or manured land is usually of domat soil. *Domat* is estimated as land of the first quality, *matijar* as of the second and *bhūr* ranks last.

2. The extent of the district under cultivation amounts to 4,80,274 acres or 54·4 per cent. The following table will show the amount of each class of soil in the cultivated land and also the proportion under irrigation in each parganah :—

	Area.	Goind.	1st quality.	2nd quality.	3rd quality.	Irrigation.
Lucknow,	55,800	15·71	55·88	6·79	21·55	25·3
Bijnaur,	42,855	10·78	46·84	25·70	10·86	51·74
Kákori,	19,181	16·1	53·59	26·74	3·07	44·22
Mohanlālganj,	65,943	15·27	48·22	26·89	9·62	44·93
Nigohān,	23,860	15·76	49·94	24·66	19·64	40·20
Malhābād,	70,973	19·24	60·30	6·6	12·40	34·15
Mohān-Aurās,	65,866	15·80	47·78	16·73	10·70	48·24
Mahonah,	52,742	17·57	64·12	11·31	7·0	47·07
Kursí,	30,218	22·33	56·70	20·19	6·0	50·14
Dewá,	52,835	22·65	65·61	8·95	2·79	42·81
Total,	4,80,274	17·69	55·0	15·80	11·51	43·60

3. The irrigated land is not over-estimated, it consists of two kinds—irrigation from wells, and irrigation from jhils, tanks, and rivers. That the last does not amount to much has already been shown, (Para. 12 Part II.) The irrigation from jhils and tanks, or what may be called natural means, amounts to 72·5 per cent. of the whole and is most in Bijnaur, Mahonah Kursí, and Dewá. This is a very large proportion, and seeing how dependent and precarious such irrigation is, the existing necessity for encouraging and aiding the cultivators to dig wells, can never be too fully recognised, and the very greatest results may be looked for from the canals that, it is intended, are to flow through the District.

The land, moreover, watered from wells is always the best land.

4. It is with *jhils* as with rivers, they are the result of the natural drainage of the country. *Jhil irrigation.* The best land about them has been washed away. The water has often to be conveyed a long way before it reaches its ground, and the progress is very expensive.

5. The method of transporting water from low to higher land, by *beris* or water baskets, by *The beri or water basket.* means of which the water is swung up to a higher channel along which it runs, till it is subject to another lift, and so on, the operation being repeated some four or five times, till the fields are reached, is well known to all.

The lower the water, the further to go, the more expensive the process.

The men work in pairs; two pairs are required for each *beri*, one pair as a relief. Sometimes, where water is plentiful and the reservoir at the end of the channel is large, two baskets may be seen working together. The water then flows along briskly, and from an acre to an acre and-a-half can be watered in a day.

6. Well irrigation is slower but not so expensive. *Well irrigation.* Sometimes the working is done by bullocks and a *púr*, or large leathern bucket, but more often by hand; the bullocks are weak and the work is slow. But five or six men harness themselves to the well rope and run up and down the incline, and a great deal of work is got through. When the water is near the surface, the irrigation is always done by hand.

The former is called the *púrhai* the latter the *ghara*,ⁱ well. A very large well is sometimes called a *chou-pura*-well, or a well where four *púrs* can work at a time. The *ghara*,ⁱ is so named from the *ghara*, the earthen water pot.

The third kind of well is the lever well, the *dhenkli* or *dhikoli*, which consists of a long beam working on an upright post as a pivot, heavily weighted at one end, at the other is attached a bucket or earthen jar. The operator stands over the well and pulls the jar down, and the weight at the other end is enough to raise it up with the water. It can only be

used when the water is close to the surface, and is most favourable for káchhís and garden cultivation, where irrigation must be continuous and easy.

7. These wells can be dug with small difficulty and cost. The usual *kachchá* or unbricked well can be dug at a cost of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6. It is chiefly dug for the irrigation of wheat. It does not last long, the sides fall in, and fresh ones have usually to be dug in every ensuing season.

Often, where the soil is light and sandy, the well will not stand at all, and the labourer's work is fruitless. In these cases a remedy is sometimes found by lining the well with thick bands of the pliant *rús*, which are wound spirally, round and round, and welded closely together.

The cheapest kind of brick well (*pakká*) can be built for Rs. 50, but it is substantial and will do all the work of a more imposing and costly structure.

It may not be amiss to note the difference in the designation of these wells, while the brick well is called *kúá*, its more simple *kachchá* contemporary is called *kúya* which would seem to be a diminutive of *kúá*.

8. The land is generally good, and with manure and water would be all unvaryingly productive.

Domat varies in goodness as it is near or distant from the village, as it is irrigated or unirrigated, and a change in its circumstances will produce a change in its quality.

Matijár is nearly as good as *domat*; though stiff, it produces admirable crops of every description, and it has one advantage, that it retains moisture longer; but this becomes an evil in a year of unusually heavy rains, while in dry years it is altogether unworkable, and take a wet or a dry year it always requires more cultivation.

Bhúr land is generally of little value; none but the lighter crops of the *kharif* harvest can be sown on it, which are killed by heavy rains and flourish only under light showers.

Bhúr land ranges along the high banks of rivers. It is highest in Lucknow parganah, through the centre of which the Gúmtí passes ; and in Nigohán-Sassendí, a long narrow parganah washed by the Sáí. In Kákori, Kursí, and Dewá, washed by no river and crossed by insignificant streams, the bhúr shows lowest.

9. The culturable land has been already given. It is of very varying qualities in the different parganahs, and in most cases little can be done with it with present means and appliances. If it were good it would be cultivated. Land is wanted. This may be illustrated by the facts disclosed in the parganahs of Lucknow, Bijnaur and Kákori, which are shown in the accompanying table. While the population in those parganahs presses the heaviest, and the holding of the cultivators are the smallest the amount of culturable land left is the least. Taking all the parganahs, it would seem that the extent cultivated was in inverse ratio to the density of the population, which would hardly be the case if there was much land left that could be used.

In the best parganahs, which are undoubtedly Mahonah Kursí, Dewá, Malihábád, the amount of cultivation increases with the sparseness of the population. In Malihábád, which has 786, and in Dewá, which has only 709 to the cultivated square mile, the average holding per cultivator is from four to four and-a-half acres, while in Lucknow which has 1,229 to the square mile the holding per cultivator is as low as three acres.

The following table, which has been mentioned, will show the variation in holdings for all the different parganahs :—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Cultivated area in acres.	Culturable in acres.	Population per square mile.	Population per cultivated square mile.	Number of cultivators.	Amount held by each cultivator.
							A. R. P.
Lucknow, ...	146	55,800	7,925	656	1,229	18,490	3 0 0
Bijnaur, ...	148	42,855	8,283	454	1,005	13,564	3 0 25
Kákori, ...	60	19,181	3,007	530	1,059	5,948	3 0 38
Mohanaiganj, ...	201	65,543	30,093	568	1,103	19,830	3 1 13
Nigohán Sassendí, ...	72	20,860	12,973	517	1,005	6,415	3 2 34
Malihábád, ...	187	70,973	28,240	413	786	15,127	4 2 31
Mohán-Aurás, ...	196	65,866	22,759	502	937	19,299	3 1 26
Mahonah, ...	147	52,748	20,542	486	872	10,615	3 0 22
Kursí, ...	89	30,218	19,236	421	797	7,275	4 0 21
Dewá, ...	140	52,835	23,070	494	709	12,249	4 0 0

10. The culturable land is said to amount to 2,10,208

The culturable land and acres, or 23·7 per cent. of whole area, but the account is illusory ; for of this 27,731 acres or 13·2 per cent. are groves, and there is still the question whether, in the interests of what stock there is, the remainder had not better be left untouched. But this might pass ; the beasts are of so poor a quality now, and pick up so scanty a pasture, that if, by agricultural means, the quantity of fodder could be increased, they would undoubtedly be much better off.

11. Perhaps it is not the culturable that requires the first

The cultivation. thought, but rather the improvements that might be effected in the condition of the land already cultivated. It would be altogether illusory to estimate the cultivation generally by the highest efforts of the first class cultivator round some of the villages, but the crops grown on the *goind* land would be a test of what the land could yield if all received the same care and attention. It does not seem that the labourers are wanting ; there is time, and there are men enough, if the fact—that in Lucknow, 18,500 agriculturists are required to cultivate 55,800 acres, while 12,000 can cultivate almost the same amount in Dewá, and 15,000 can manage 71,000 acres in Malihábád,—be any test, while neither the rents nor revenue rates are higher in one case and not proportionately enough in another ; but capital, such as manure and water, are wanting.

12. Hamlets and small outlying settlements, which mul-

To be improved by increase of hamlets and small settlements. tiply the centres of cultivation, cannot be too much encouraged.

A family of Lodhs or others, with their row of mud huts and consequent wells, are the regeneration of many an outlying *hár*. They will water and dig and manure till the crops produced are nearly as fine as round the village itself.

13. But these settlements require an outlay of capital.

Capital required. There are first the huts of the rising hamlet. The *zanúndár* has to find the materials ; to supply the labourers for the carriage of mud for the walls ; to furnish the thatch, and the wood work and beams for the house of the incoming family. And he has moreover

the expense of conveying the family to their new abode, and the entertainment of them for a day; and sometimes even he has to supply them with a yoke of oxen, though he will recover the price of them afterwards.

The treatment of him varies with the value of the new comer. The owner of from four to five yoke of plough oxen is a man of much account to the zamíndár, who sees a large slice of his waste land will be broken up; and he will have a beamed house made for him. But the poorer cultivator whose principal object it is to scrape a bare subsistence from the soil, must be content with a simple *chhappar*.

14. The only high class cultivation, really so, is to be found in the *goínd* lands round the vil-
Goínd land.
ages and hamlets, and it depends general-
 ly on the density of the population, and what they can lay out in manure and irrigation, as to whether the *goínd* can be extended or not. As manure and water can be applied to the farthest corners of the village, so will the productive powers of the soil be increased, and a possibility of raising the finer crops exist.

15. But manure is scarce, and such scanty supply as
Scarceness of manure and stock.
there is, is more often used for cooking,
 and for fuel for brick making, than for re-invigorating the soil. Stock is at a minimum; the cultivated land is 4,80,274 acres; the number of beasts, all told is 2,62,032 (Statement No. X. Appendix III.,) not much more than one to every two acres; none of the manure is saved in farm-yards, but the beasts are allowed to stray out in the jungles; 2,40,847 are of the cow tribe, and, for eight months in the year, the domestic women of the lower castes are engaged in making cow cakes, to stack in front of their houses for fuel for household purposes, or to sell, as stated, for kilns to add some small mite to their daily earnings. It is not too much to say that stock does nothing to help the land.

16. The rents on the different kinds of soils in all the
The rents.
parganahs, are given in the annexed
 table. They were those used for the assessment of the District. They have been deduced only from the lands held by tenants-at-will, and paying a money rent.

Applied throughout, to the zamíndár's *sír*, to the Brahman's *mu'dfi* and the *bata*,⁴ lands of the village, assets would

have amounted to Rs. 25,57,756 ; but the assumed assets for assessment have been taken only at Rs. 23,77,236.*

District.	Goind.		Domat.		Matiyár.		Bhúr.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Lucknow, ...	9 5	7 10	8 5	4 1	4 10	6 1	4 7	3 2
Bijnaur, ...	8 15	6 8	5 10	3 15	7 2	2 14	3 3	2 2
Kákorí. ...	7 15	7 3	7 11	3 14	5 15	5 3	4 10	2 13
Mohanálálganj, ...	9 7	6 3	6 14	4 6	6 7	4 4	4 6	2 4
Nigohán, ...	8 8	5 11	6 6	4	6 8	4 1	4 5	2 6
Mafháábád, ...	7 5	5 6	5 5	3 13	5	4	3 9	2 8
Mohán-Aurás, ...	7	4 14	5	1 12	5	3 2	3 2	2 2
Mahonah, ...	8 6	8 2	6 3	4 9	5 13	4 10	4 2	3 2
Kursí, ...	8 1	6 8	5 16	3 13	5 10	4 4	4	4 9
Dewá, ...	9 5	7 9	7 5	5 6	6 3	4 11	4 8	3 7

* *Vide* para 45, Part I.

I have little remark to make upon these, the results seem to me too conflicting to enable me to draw any conclusions. Allowing for all personal elements it is hard to see why the rents for goind and irrigated domat should vary so much. The only intelligible results are those arrived at in Malihábád, where the rents are lowest, and where they should be, as population being not so dense, the land is not so dear. A similar result would be reached in Kursí, but that the southern part of the parganah is very populous and very finely cultivated. I believe the high rents in Dewá to be due to the Muhammadan proprietorship that prevails there to a greater extent than in any other parganah.

17. This section of the community seems to me to have least sympathy with the people. It may have a bad economic effect, but the Hindú lord of the manor, whose fathers conquered and colonized the land, and whose interests and pursuits do not extend beyond it, is the best master to his tenant. Rents will rise as civilization progresses and intelligence increases, and it will be cheerfully borne, but rent enhancement in very many cases seem to amount to mere spoliation, or that is how the tenants look at it.

A table showing density of population on cultivated area, the average holdings of cultivators, and revenue rates on the different parganahs of the district.

18. It may not be amiss to show concisely the pressure of the population on the whole and cultivated areas of the district; the number of cultivators and the average holdings of each, with the revenue and revenue rate assessed. The following table has been therefore compiled, and a comparison between the different parganahs can be made.

The eighteen villages of Lucknow, in which the revenue rate falls at Rs. 6-9 per acre, have been removed from the parganah because they form part of the city, and were included in it for census purposes.

A table showing density of population on cultivated area, the average holdings of cultivators, and revenue rates on the different parganahs of the district.

Number.	Name of Parganah.	Area in miles.		Population.	Population per square mile.	Population per cultivated square mile.	Number of agriculturists.	Area of revenue paying-land.		Area of holding per agriculturist.	Revenue.		Rate per cultivated acre.	Rate per mal-guzari acre and 10.	Remarks.
		Total.	Cultivated.					Cultivated.	Culturable.		Rs.	As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
...	Lucknow city, including 18 villages,	12 6	4 4	273126	14374	...	2151	{ 2566 2648 }	606 728	A. B. P. { ... }	17380 0 0	6 9 0	...	...
...	Lucknow parganah,	146	84	95851	656	1229	18499	50886 57-88*	7925 19-7*	3 0 0	138653 0 0	2 10 6	1 15 0	...	
...	Bijnaur,	148	67	67353	455	1005	13564	42855 45-25*	8283 11 26*	3 0 25	99997 0 0	2 4 0	1 14 0	...	
...	Kákorí,	60	30	31759	530	1059	5948	19181 50-49*	3007 12-2*	4 0 883	45383 0 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	...	
...	Mohankalganj,	201	103	113650	568	1103	19330	65943 51-50*	30093 26 89*	3 1 1	184232 0 0	2 12 0	1 14 0	...	
...	Nigohán Sasendí,	72	37	37195	517	1005	6417	23360 52-1*	12973 34-19*	3 2 34	49421 0 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	...	
...	Malhábad,	187	111	87515	413	786	15129	70873 59-46*	26240 26 62*	4 2 31	152595 0 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	...	
...	Mohán-Aurás,	196	103	96525	502	937	19399	65366 52-55*	21759 21-14*	3 1 26	135784 0 0	2 1 0	1 8 0	...	
...	Mahonah,	147	82	71513	456	872	19515	52743 56-21*	20543 24-62*	3 3 22	135495 0 0	2 8 0	1 13 0	...	
...	Kursí,	89	47	37554	421	797	7275	39218 53-16*	24256 35-19*	4 0 24	74655 0 0	2 7 0	1 8 0	...	
...	Dewá,	149	83	55534	404	799	12249	52835 55-92*	23779 27 31*	4 0 0	152931 0 0	2 13 0	1 15 0	...	
...	...	144	...	570625	656	...	13376	451342	210295	3 2 15	1159613 0 0	2 7 0	1 12 0	...	

19. But this will show only a rough average for holdings and rents, the areas of land held by The zamíndárs' or cultivators' plough holdings. cultivating zamíndárs and cultivators proper, differ considerably, as the return, giving an analysis of the holdings of zamíndárs and the various castes, will show, (No. XI.)

This statement has been compiled from the jamábandís field with the settlement records of each village.

And it will be seen from this that whilst the holding of the zamíndárs vary from seven to twelve acres, those of the cultivators reach from two to four and-a-half acres only.

The Chhattrís generally seem to secure the most, and, Chhattrís' holdings and rents. next to them, the purely cultivating caste of Kurmís. The Brahmins Ditto of Brahmins. follow.

The Chhattrís also pay the least rent. The average rate per acre paid by them is only Rs. 4-8, but it varies from Rs. 3-14 to Rs. 5-6.

The Kurmís pay from Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 6-10, and Rs. 7-8, Holdings and rents of average Rs. 6-5 per acre. The Brahmins pay from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 5-8, and sometimes as much as Rs. 7-6, per acre, averaging Rs. 5 per acre.

The holdings, of the Ahírs, are nearly the same as Brahmins, and their average rate the same.

In the extent of their holdings, the lowest in the scale are the Lodhs, Pásís and Chamárs; the Holdings and rents of the lowest castes. first pay the average rent of Rs. 5-9, the second Rs. 4-10, and the third Rs. 4-15 per acre.

The Káchhís or Murá, us, hold a distinct place. Their cultivation is of the highest order, and their industry and labour unceasing. Their fields are spice and vegetable gardens; their holdings are Holdings and rents of the Káchhís.

usually small ; their rents in the Lucknow parganah amounts, upon an average, to as much as Rs. 13-10 per acre, and rarely falls below Rs. 8. All round it is Rs. 8-11.

20. This return will illustrate the fairness of the *jamá*. It does not include all the land of the district, for the *jamá-bandís* of Mohán-Aurás had already been filed before this system of classifying the holdings by the castes of the holders had been commenced. It is further probably encumbered with considerable errors, for the patwári takes little or no cognizance of any field not in his *jamábandí*, that is not paying rent. But the return shows 3,05,264 acres paying Rs. 15,20,840 and with the whole cultivated land of the district amounting to 4,80,275 acres, the rental will by a simple sum in proportion amount to Rs. 23,76,850, or at half assets yield a revenue of Rs. 11,88,445, whereas Rs. 11,58,555 only has been taken. It is probable moreover that a vast amount of land has been broken up since the revenue has been fixed.

21. The statement shows, too, that about four-fifths of the land is held by pure cultivators, and the remaining one-fifth by zamíndárs and others who have more or less interest and right in the soil ; include groves, and it becomes nearly one-fourth.

22. Rents are everywhere rising, and payments in kind, which existed only in any force in the eastern parganahs, are being steadily commuted for money rents.

22. Sometimes the former is still taken for land being newly broken up. The rent begins low but is raised by fixed yearly increments till it reaches one-half of the produce. The system is called *hissaf* (the shares). It may commence at a tenth, called *dasamí*, whence it advances by regular steps to one-eighth, one-fifth, one-fourth and one-half—*athainyá*, *pachainyá*, *chaauthainyá*, "*batá,í*." But if the land is not bad and requires less labour and capital, it begins at one-fourth, or, if money be agreed on, it commences at one

anna per bighá, and next year advances to two annas, and thence by yearly increments of two annas till it reaches one rupee, when it becomes subject to competition or agreement ; or the rent may commence at four annas.

24. It may be interesting to mention some of the old customs that existed with reference to batá,í or division before they altogether die out.

Additional cesses.

The zamíndár exacted, in addition to his half, various cesses which he called the *sawá,í* and *gá,on-khirsch*.

The first was the "*arhaiyá*" or two and-a-half sers kachchá, equal to one ser pakká, per maund for his village expenses proper, and was to recompense the zamíndár for his trouble and expense of the chaukidár and patwári, and for the benefit of his protection. It amounted sometimes to so much as a *panseri* five sers kachchá or two sers pakká.

The arhaiyá.

Next come the *seri*, or one ser per maund, half which was for the patwári and half for the shahna or bailiff, who looked after the crop on behalf of the zamíndár.

The seri.

The *menrhí* and "*mendhí*," or so much per field, usually *arhaiyá* or two and-a-half sers, equal to one ser pakká, for the *blúnji* or weighing man, but the zamíndár took half of this.

The menrhí.

The cesses seem to have been orginally levied on the principle that the landlord must have a full net half of the produce of the soil.

Under these circumstances, it was impossible that cultivation on "*batá,í* lands" should be of a high quality, and in fact it never was. The commutation into money rents has worked so much good for the cultivator that he will get all the excess that his labour can procure. These cesses have fallen with the payment in kind, and are included in the rent.

The cesses were never taken from the Brahman or Thákur, the *bhalá mámas*, the respectable man. And this has always been borne in mind in the fixation of his rent in money, which as already stated in (para 19) is always less than that of the common cultivator, though it will vary with the varying histories of, and the moral influence and *status* of the Brahmans in the different parganahs.

25. In addition to this, the cultivator, and, indeed, all classes alike, had and still have, another drain in the handful—the *anjli* that are taken for the offerings.

The *anjli* for the offerings.

It is a double handful of grain taken out of each man's heap, they usually amounted to five—one for the Uprohit Brahman, one for the Fakír, one for the Bhát, one for the Málí, and one for the Chaukidár. The whole amount is computed to amount to a panserí, or two sers pakká.

The chaukidárs handful, his *bi,ar* and besauni has been mentioned before, (para 55 Part II.)

But the *anjli*s varied, five would be the least. They can mount up to nine, which were given to the Uprohit, (2) the Fakír, (3) to the Bhát, (4) to the Málí, (5) to the Páisi (chaukidár), (6) to the Malláh (boatman), (7) to a Gosáin, (8) a Gangá pútr (9) to Bishandás, a Brahman of Lucknow, which was a special case—

26. The expenses of harvesting vary. The *Lauhar* reaper (*Lahna*, a sheaf?), gets one out of every twenty-four or thirty (*tisauri*) sheafs, in the high class crops, and every thirteenth sheaf (*bárhván terahván*) in pulses.

But for the latter the payment is sometimes one in every thirteenth *panserí* of the thrashed grain.

And for corn, if grain be taken, it is not more than one ser per maund, or one in forty instead of one in thirty maunds, taking the lowest rate of payment in sheaves.

27. The cultivator is generally in a poor way, though in some estates he is better off than in others. His indebtedness is almost universal, and he gets little help from his landlord. The latter will advance him money for the purchase of seed, or plant, but he will not fail to take interest for it.

The high prices of the last years, however, have done much for his benefit, and it is said his indebtedness is diminishing. But though much could be done for his improvement and much for his land, by extending irrigation and applying more capital, his prospects do not seem very hopeful. His rent is high and still rises, his holding is small, and, as the population increases, will still get smaller.

28. The cultivators, the *asámás*, are the villeins of the middle ages, and the lord of manor reckons them amongst his goods and chattels, his, they are the truly the *adscripti glebæ*. In a transfer of his domain, he includes them. It is an unneighbourly and unfriendly action to entice them away, and if one of them leaves, he is said to abscond, to fly. There is in this a trace of the colonization and conquest of the country by the ancestors of the *zamíndár*. He found the cultivator of the soil on his domain, or he brought him into his village, and settled him, and gave him land to cultivate, and built him a house to live in. The houses are all his property and go with the land. So long as the occupant cultivates his land and pays him rent, he demands no other hire.

29. But from the non-agriculturist classes, the *par-já* his subjects, he takes *parjáwat*. If they are manufacturers who take their wares to other markets, he takes money. If they are village artisans who work for the remaining inhabitants of the villages he takes in kind. As from the *juláhás* and *behinnás*, the weavers and cotton carders, a small sum of money (*kargáha*) ; but from *chamárs* a pair of shoes a year, and his cattle gear made and repaired. From the village carpenters (*barha, í*), a plough in the year, and his implements mended for nothing. From the *garariyá* or herdsman, a blanket. But the trades are now at a very low ebb, and the taking of this cess has been discouraged, it has been looked upon as a kind of a tax imposed upon industry.

30. The harvests are the *rabí*, when the spring crops
The harvests. are cut.

The wet weather crops or the *kharíf*.

And the *hewant* or autumn crops.

The hewant is the fifth season amongst the Hindús. Curiously enough, the two former terms are borrowed from the Arabic. The Hindús do not usually go to foreigners for their agricultural terms.

31. For the *rabí*, the chief crops are wheat, barley,
The *rabí*, gram, peas, *gojaí*-a mixture of wheat
and barley, *birrá*-a mixture of barley
and gram, gram predominating.

The land under these crops amounts to 2,44,408 acres, and wheat heads the list, taking up 1,05,418 acres, or more than one-fifth of whole cultivated area.*

32. For the *kharíf*, the crops are rice and the millets-
The *kharíf*. *sánwá*, *mindwá*, *kákun*;—and Indian corn
or maize.

33. For the *hewant*, the crops are more millets, *jo,ár*,
The *hewant*. and *bájrá*,—and the beans, *másh*, *múng*,
moth, *masúr* and *lobíyá*. The whole
cover 2,02,800 acres; and all but *múng* and *lobíyá* take up
a large space.

Notes on these different kinds of crops will be given hereafter.

34. And in addition there are the valuable tobacco and
The *káchhiána* crops. opium, and *káchhiána* crops amounting
to 20,262 acres, of which—

Tobacco takes up,	...	...	1,860 acres.
Opium, ...	...	...	1,907 „
Cotton, ...	...	...	2,070 „

* The areas given in these paras. (31—34) will be found in statement No. XII Appendix III.

And the spices, as zirá, (cummin seed), saunf, (aniseed,) dhaniyá, (coriander seed), taking up 623 acres.

These are the unmixed crops.

25. For arhar, in which kodo, and small millet (jo,ár), and patwá (hemp) are mixed—and for oil seed, (sarson, rape), which is sown in wheat, for linseed, which is sown in strips, amongst and round other crops, mostly gram,—it is hard to assign separate and specific areas.

36. The out-turn is still a moot point, and nothing but a series of experiments will probable set the question at rest. It is not only what can be, but what is, the average yield. It is difficult to learn by enquiry, and facts are assiduously concealed from the inquirer. The farmers and cultivators will not, or fear to make a disclosure.

37. It has been given in statement No. XII., and taking a ten years' average price, the value of the whole out-turn is said to be Rs. 55,80,000. But this must be rejected at once. A glance will show what errors there are in the return. To take the first and most glaring instance, the out-turn of irrigated wheat is less than that of unirrigated.

38. To correct the returns for three or four of the most prominent crops, the very least that can be put down for wheat is 12 maunds, or 16 bushels per acre of irrigated, and about half of that for unirrigated land. The result is 1,81,140 maunds, and value Rs. 25,90,000. The same for barley, and the result is 3,62,100 maunds value Rs. 5,00,000. The out-turn of sugar is put down as $4\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per acre. A yield of 10 maunds per bighá, or 16 per acre is a very low average, and calling the result ráb, and pricing it at 20 sers the rupee, the value of the total out-turn will be Rs. 6,30,400. Again, pricing the vegetables no higher than the sugar, their value will be Rs. 4,04,000. Thus, on these four articles alone, we have Rs. 41,24,600, in place of Rs. 21,98,050, or a difference of nearly a hundred per cent.

39. Remarks on the general average out-turn per acre
 The estimated and probable value of other crops. will be given in subsequent para., but, putting a low estimate, as in the following table, and taking the ten years' average price as given in statement No. XII., the total value of the crops, not considered in the foregoing para. will be—

For the Kharif.

Name of crop.	Area under crop.	Average per acre.	Price current.	Total value.
Kákun,* ..	2,036	4 Mds. 30 sers,	32 sers per R. 1	Rs.12,090
Mindwá, ..	5,692	4 Mds. 30 sers,	28 sers per „ 1	38,300
Sánwá, ..	7,710	6 M. & 8 M. 20 S.,	32 sers per „ 1	37,000
Maize, ..	4,200	9 Maunds,	29 sers per „ 1	50,400
Kodo, ..	41,062	6 Maunds,	34 sers per „ 1	2,89,800
Rice, ..	55,510	12 Maunds,	27 sers per „ 1	9,86,800
Bajrá, ..	36,720	5 Maunds 15 sers,	22 sers per „ 1	3,58,700
Jo,ár, ..	36,770	9 Maunds,	24 sers per „ 1	5,51,500
Másh, ..	33,070	8 Maunds,	22 sers per „ 1	4,01,100
Múng, ..	2,270	8 Maunds,	16 sers per „ 1	45,400
Moth, ..	20,505	3 to 10Maunds.	24 sers per „ 1	26,535
Total, ..				28,61,790

* For a description of these crops see *infra* para 44—47.

For the Rabí.

Name of Crop.	Area under Crops.	Average per acre.	Price current.	Total Value.
				Rs.
Chaná, ...	45,840	9 Mds. & 5 Mds.,	20 sers per 1 R.	4,35,600
Peas, ..	20,056	16 Mds. & 8 Mds.,	25 sers per 1 „	4,52,200
Arhar, ..	44,919	10 Maunds,	27 sers per 1 „	6,65,400
Goja,í ..	19,017	9 Maunds,	29 sers per 1 „	2,16,300
Birrá, ..	16,925	6 M. 20 S. & 5 M.	27 sers per 1 „	1,46,030
Tobacco, ..	1,860	4 Maunds,	R. per ser.	1,11,600
Poppy, ...	1,920	6 Sers.	R. per ser.	45,600
			Total, ..	21,28,530

And the value of the wheat, barley, sugarcane and káchhiána has already been given as Rs. 41,24,600.

The value of the remaining crops of oil seeds, and pulses, not given in the foregoing estimates and spices is placed at Rs. 4,00,000. With the examples already given, it is not too much to say that it may be raised by 50 per cent. and, these estimates all told, the value of the total agricultural produce

in the district may be approximately placed at Rs. 97,14,900.

40. And this estimate is based generally on a low average. A probable and fair yield of Spontaneous produce. corn and other produce will be given at another place. In bumper years, the value will be not much less than 25 per cent. greater than has been given here. But I do not think that, except in extraordinarily bad years, it would ever be so much as 25 per cent. less. It does not, moreover, include the value of all the various kinds of fruits and spontaneous produce such as *pasá,í*, or wild water rice, and *singhára* water chesnut (*trapa natans*) of which large quantities are grown in the jhíls, and the different kinds of thatching grass which, in some places, are very valuable to the landowners.

* See note para 79.

41. The *do-fasli* lands (given in the return) are commonly the rice lands, which are grown with grain and peas after the harvesting of the rice, and the *maset* lands (see *infra* para. 46), which are sown with *chanwán* (*panicum edile*) a millet of the *sánwá* tribe, and the *káchhiána*, or the garden lands, which are rarely unoccupied with some sort of vegetable or other. Sometimes, too, the *júnri* lands, if the crops are cut early, can be resown. Probably not more than 45,000 acres, on the whole, are thus brought under two crops, being not more than ten per cent. of the cultivated area.

Another name for the *do-fasli* lands is *do-tiha*, i. e., 'two harvests,' can be reaped from it. The *kharif* harvests are commonly called the *ek-tiha*, i. e., 'one harvest.'

Known as a great class, the *do-fasli* lands are called the *jhútháil* i. e., lands that have been touched, from *jhúthá* leavings.

42. The other two classes of lands are :—

The other classes of lands. (1.) The *arheta* or *arhar* lands, which are sown with different crops simultaneously as *arhar* and *kodo*, *arhar* and *joár*, &c., but which are cropped at different seasons.

(2.) The *chaumásá* lands, or lands tilled during the four rainy months, and which are set aside for the best crops.

43. A good description of the millets and hewant crops has been given in the *Quah Government Gazette* of 6th November 1869.

It is most impossible to give anything but an approximate out-turn, it is so very variable, and dependent upon the seasons.

But the following account, ascertained after much careful enquiry and often personal tests, is given.

44. The crops are given in order commencing with the agricultural year.

Kharif crops.

First comes the *kharif* harvest.

The sowing commences in June soon after the rains have begun, every advantage of a previous shower having been taken to plough and get the lands in order, and the crops are generally ready in three months, and are cut by the end of September.

Sáwá.

The first seed in the ground is the
sánwá (panicum frumentaceum.)

It is, sometimes, when the land is ready, sown before the rains have commenced, in the first half *adra pák*, of the month *Asárh* (June) the crop then comes early into the market; but the greater portion is sown in the second half of the month (the *rohini pák*,) towards the end of June, and is harvested in about three months, or the end of September.

Another and a superior kind of *sánwá* is the *chanwán* or white *sánwá* which is sown in Baisakh (April) in the *maset* fields, or when the peas have been cut. It requires a great deal of watering and care. A fair general yield of *sánwá* is eight maunds per acre.

Kodo.

Kodo (paspalum scrobiculatum) is subject to the same treatment as *sánwá*. It might be sown in the first half of *Asárh* (June), and the harvest is sooner ready. But the greater part of it is sown in the *rohini* half of the month, for it is generally mixed with *arhar*, and the *arhar* seed cannot live in the sun. A good yield of *kodo* is eight maunds, six maunds is a fair average. It is a tender plant and liable to be injured by too heavy rains. It ripens in about four months.

Kákun.

Kákun (panicum italicum) is sown in the second half of *Asárh* (June), and cut at the end of September. It is sometimes mixed with *mindwá*. A fair yield is from four and three-quarters to five maunds per acre.

Mindwá.

Mindwá (cynosurus corocanus) is sown at the same time, reaped at the same time, and gives about the same yield as *kákun*.

Rice.

Rice (*oryza sativa*.) The chief kinds grown are *Dheola*, *Bátísá* and *Jarhan*, or the nursery rice.

The yield throughout is from twelve to twenty maunds per acre; the latter is not uncommon; the former would give a fair average. The *Jarhan* plant is especially prolific.

In the *kharíf* harvests, the cultivators' chief hopes rest in the rice and *kodo*, and it is with these crops that they look to pay their rents.

Maize.

Baré Juwár (*zea mays*) requires the same seasons.

The yield is from six to twelve maunds; twelve maunds is nothing uncommon.

Small millet.

Chhotí Juwár or *Jínarí* (*sorghum vulgare*) is sown at the same time, but it requires four months to ripen. It is sometimes sown with arhar. It is a hardy plant, and the yield is from eight to eleven maunds.

Spiked millets.

Bájrá (*penicillaria spicata*) is generally the last in the ground of the kharíf crops. It is sown in bhúr land along the sandy tracts of a river bank, or any high uneven lands.

The grain is thrown in broad-cast and left to the seasons. It must be fed by rains, but is swept away and rots if they are too heavy.

The out-turn is about five maunds per acre but is sometimes as low as three maunds.

Hewant crops.

46. Next come the Hewant crops of *Moth*, *Másh*, *Múng* and *Musúr*.

They are sown towards the middle of August (*Bhádón*) and are ready and cut by three months later.

Moth.

The first sown is the moth or lentils (*phaseolus aconitifolius*), it is sown in the first lunar mansion or the *Maghá pák* of *Bhádón*. It is a poor sort of grain and sown in poor, light soils. Large quantities are sown, but it is damaged by too heavy rains.

The out-turn is from four to five maunds.

Másh.

Másh (*phaseolus radiatus*) is sown in the second half of *Bhádón*, or the *Párbái pák*, and is ready by three months later. It requires a fair soil, and large quantities of it are grown. It is sown very much by way of rotation in crops. *Másh* fields in one year are sown with wheat in the next. The plant is liable to blight and damage from rains if the water stands in the fields.

The yield is from eight to ten maunds.

Múng (*phaseolus mungo*), is another kind of bean, and its treatment and yield is the same as *Múng*. for *másh*. The grain of this plant is very highly esteemed by the wealthier classes, who eat it as a *dál*, and have a saying concerning it that it "beats a fowl"
—*murghí hatá-dé*—

The *Másh* lands give a name to a whole class of fields which are called the *Maset* or *Maser* fields. It is, after these crops are off, that the white *sánwá* or *chanwán* can be sown.

47. The *Rabí* crops are, barley, gram, peas, *gojá,í*, *bir-rá*, wheat, sugar, tobacco, poppy and all the *káchhiána* crops.

They are sown in *Kártik* (October and November), and ripen in four or five months. *Chaná* (*cicer arietinum*), the first in the ground, is sown in the *Chitrápák* or first half of the month of *Kártik*. It a hardy plant, and does not receive much attention.

It is very generally sown as a second crop after rice, or on heavy lands recovered from the receding waters of *jhíls*, seldom irrigated, but would be all the better for this and more careful cultivation.

It suffers great depredations from a species of caterpillar known as *Bahádura*, which lives under clods of earth by day, and, creeping out at night, feeds on the leaves.

The chief remedy is to flood the fields, if the water can be had; the caterpillar then issues out, and becomes a prey to birds, which flock to the banquet.

But were the field well cultivated and the clods all pounded, this caterpillar would not appear.

The out-turn varies from seven to ten and twelve maunds per acre. When growing, the leaves and small shoots of the *chaná* plant are plucked off and eaten as a vegetable by the poorer classes, who call it *ság pát*. The growth of the plant is improved by this treatment, which tends to render it bushy and strong.

Matar, peas (*pisum sativum*) are largely grown in certain years, as when rains are heavy and late, and the land too moist to enable the wheat to be got in, in time.

Peas.

The plant requires irrigation, and is very prolific, yielding an average of from sixteen to twenty maunds per acre.

Jau (*hordeum hexastichon*), and *gojál*, a mixture of wheat and barley, are sown at the same time. They are generally sown in lighter soils and do not get much irrigation. The yield is from eight to eleven maunds per acre.

Barley.

Birrá is a mixture of gram and barley and a small sort of pea, and yields from six to ten maunds.

Birrá.

After repeated ploughing, harrowing, rolling, and cleaning, the wheat is sown in the *sewáti* half of the month of Kártik, (October.)

Wheat.

There are several kinds of wheat, but they are generally divisible into two classes,—the *sínkúrha* and *múndiyá*, the bearded and the bald (*sínkúr* a spike and *múnd* a skull). The *samna* and *bargohán* are different specimens of bearded wheat, the former is grown on low *taráti* and moist lands, the latter on higher level soils; this wheat is by far the finest of the lot, and the seed is preserved with great care, being not often procurable in the villages. The yield, too, is greater, where the ordinary wheat will produce nine maunds per bighá, or nineteen bushels per acre, the *bargohán* will give twelve maunds or twenty-three bushels per acre, but it is not a favourite wheat, it requires much care and irrigation, and it gives a drier flour; it is used only for *príri*, or greasy cakes. The wheat most grown is *sínkúrha*, the flour of which the natives prefer as it contains more gluten; it is often called the *desí* wheat, but the yield of *múndiyá* wheat is greater. Wheat land requires rest and manure. The best crops are got off *chamúsá* lands that is, lands that have been under ploughing during the four rainy months of the year. Irrigation is indispensable for wheat.

The prescribed number of waterings is three. The first given in Aghán, (November) after the return from the "*Kár-tik púrnamási*," the great bathing festival, and when the wheat is a little above the ground, is essential to its growth. The next is given a month later, in Pús, (December,) and the last in Mágh (January,) when the ear begins to form.

But the wheat has still a great deal to go through, and, if not watered when the strong dry west winds blow, the ear becomes parched and the grain gets shrivelled and light, hence some timely showers, coming when they are due, at Christmas or in January, are wealth to the cultivator.

48. Probably the worst enemy the wheat has is a blight called *Gerú,í* a dust-like parasitic fungus
 The *Gerú,í* blight. of a red colour, engendered of cloudy weather and east winds. It first attacks the leaves, which it eats away, and then the stalks, and lastly the ear, which crumbles like red powder in the hands.

This rust is common enough in all countries, and the same idea has suggested the *Gerú,í*, (*gerú* red) in India, as the *rust*, etymologically red, in England.

49. After a considerable number of weighments, I have come to the conclusion, that an out-turn
 Out-turn of wheat. of nine maunds per bíghá, or nineteen bushels per acre, reckoning sixty pounds to the bushel, and eighty pounds to the maund, is a very fair and average out-turn for irrigated wheat.

50. *Arhar* (*cytisis cajans*), from which the Revalenta Arabica is made, is one of the first plants
 Arhar. sown in the year. Planted with kodo in June, it is not cut till everything else is off the ground, and has meanwhile seen kodo, jo,ár, patwá, (hemp) and til, (*sasamum*) cropped from around it. It is hardy, and, with favourable rains, will grow into abundant bushes. It is, however, sensitive to frost.

The seed of it, eaten as a *dál*, is a most favourite article of food.

There are two kinds, the red and the white, of which the former is most liked.

The out-turn is from ten to twelve maunds per acre. The dry sticks of the arhar plant, called *Jhánkar*, is most extensively used for laying on rafters under the thatching of roofs.

51. The *káchhiána* crops require garden cultivation. They comprehend culinary vegetables, spices, condiments, drugs and medical plants.

Of the first, the chief are potatoes, carrots, onions, garlic, *bhánta* or egg plant, *ghoyán* (*arum colocasia*.)

The herbs and spices are *kásni* (endive,) *saunf*, (aniseed,) *dhaniyá*, (coriander seed,) *zhá* (cumin seed,) *mírch*, (pepper,) *kalaunji*, (*nigella Indicus*.) The drugs are poppy and tobacco.

The medical plants are *gul-i-khairá*, (hollyhock) and castor oil, (*rínd*), &c., &c.

52. Round all the towns and large villages, the *káchhiána* cultivation is extraordinarily thick and rich, and is carried on exclusively by the *Káchhís*, that have given it its name.

53. The cultivation of poppy is limited. The whole area planted with this drug has been given. Not more than from ten *biswás* to a *bíghá* are cultivated by the same man. The seed vessel is tapped when it has well bolted, but while still green. A small three tined instrument, called a *chhent* (a chisel,) is run down it from the top to where the pod meets the stalk, the milk then oozes out and is skimmed in the morning by a small iron scraper, called *kachni*. The operation is again repeated after a day or two, twice and three times and so many as five times when the plant is good.

Heavy rains hurt the plant, when the leaves rot and the whole plant is affected by the blight called *kharrá*.

The out-turn varies from four to eight sers per acre.

54. Tobacco requires lavish attention. It is first sown
 Tobacco. thickly in small beds in Sáwan (July,) one of the first months of the rains. It is then transplanted in Kártik, (October) when the rains are over, every plant being placed singly, and it is cut in Chait, the end of February or March. It requires watering every eighth day and brackish water suits it best. A fair yield is four maunds per pakká bighá or 526 lbs. per acre.

The preparation of the leaf is simple.

The leaves are plucked and most of the stalks, and left to dry in the gardens four or five days; the nightly dew renders them soft and pliable. They are then tied up into bundles, and the leaf is ready for the tobacconist's hands. The edible kind is a smoother and darker leaf; it requires still more labour and is scarcer and dearer. While the one sells for Rs. 5 per maund the other sells for Rs. 8.

55. The number of separate mahálls are 1,498, but the
 Number of proprietary bodies and proprietors. number of separate proprietary bodies are 1,040, from the *t'alukdár* who holds a succession of villages to the proprietor of a single *maháll*, the part of a village. In table V. of the Census Report, Mr. Williams has put down the zamíndárs at 1,662. But taking with them all the members of the family, the recorded coparceners, whose rights and interests are the same as those of the heads of the communities, the number of zamíndárs amounts to 14,756.

56. Of these, thirty-seven are *t'alukdárs*, and they hold
 T'alukdárs. three hundred and seventy-six mahálls, leaving 1,122 to be divided amongst 14,719 proprietors.

57. It would, however, be fruitless to attempt to strike
 Average amount of property with each proprietor. an average of the property held by each from these figures. For the greater number of proprietors will be found not in the zamíndárá but in the *bhaiyáchára* and *pattidárá* villages. For, so long as the family is small and can pull together, the property remains *zamíndárá* or is held in common. It is only when the community becomes large that the proprietors cease to be bound by common interests and wants, and disputes arise, and

morcellement begins. The number of this latter class of villages is 501, the area is 3,29,855 acres, number of proprietors is 11,574.

The area to each proprietor will then be no more than twenty eight and a half acres; or, to put the difference still more forcibly, while there are, in 603 zamíndarí mahálls only 2,832 sharers, or a little more than four to a maháll, there are, in the remaining 501, no less than twenty-three proprietors to each maháll. It is to these villages chiefly that the cultivating communities belong, and the tendency to divide seems to be greatly on the increase.

58. Zamíndarí villages—that is, villages held in common—are rapidly becoming divided. Though all were legally equal, practically in the Nawábí, one man would be often found who would put himself, by consent, at the head of the community, in order that the whole might be better enabled to resist the oppression of an official or the greed of a neighbour. He became the head zamíndár and was summoned to the chakladár's court to accept the revenue engagement. The machinery of Government was not fitted in these days to cope with all the owners of an estate. The Government revenue was the great matter, and while one or two looked after that, the rest had their *sá*, for which they rated themselves at something less than cultivator's rents. Division of profits there was none, for all the collections were revenue, and a zamíndár's real position in the village could only be surmised by his joint contribution to a matter that concerned the whole family, or common participation in any troubles that befel it.

Moreover the pressure in the Nawábí was greater, and there was an outlet for many members of the family either in service with one of the powerful and turbulent nobles, or at the Court and Capital.

This is now over; a head is no longer required, and the coparceners are all confined to their villages; for, to use an expression of their own, their only trade is *zamíndarí*.

59. Yet the proprietor in severalty is little richer than the ordinary cultivator, whilst he has generally the position and liabilities of the richer zamíndár. If he belongs to a clan

who has settled in the surrounding villages, a death in his own family will compel him to call all the brotherhood together, and together they will swell the expenses depending on a marriage, then comes a loan or mortgage, and the pattidār finds it difficult to escape from the toils of the mahājan.

60. There is not much difference in the kind of property implied by a *pattidārī* and a *bhaiyachāra* village. In the latter, perhaps, the separation of sharers is the more complete. It derives its name from the unit of land on which the whole community has agreed to base the division, and which is known as the *bhaiyachārā bighā* or "the bighā of the brotherhood."

61. Of the t'alukdārs, twenty-three only are proper to the district. The largest t'alukās are held by :—

(1.) Rājāh Kāshī Parshād of Sassendī who has an estate of 32,326 acres, assessed at Rs. 36,973.*

(2.) Rājāh Jagmohan Singh, (Rājāh Rattan Singh) of Ra, epūr 23,628, acres, assessed at Rs. 36,680.

(3.) Chaudharī Nawāb Alī, of Salempūr, 14,900 acres, at Rs. 23, 286.

(4.) Ahmad Khān, of Kasmandī Khurd, 13,308 acres. at Rs. 16,371.

(5.) Nasīm Khān, of Sahlamau, 12,411 acres, at Rs. 16,017.

(6.) Bābū Prithīpāl Singh, of Mahgāon, 13,162 acres at Rs. 15,981.

The estates of the principal remaining t'alukdārs range from 15,000 acres, to 6,740 acres, assessed at from Rs 14,000 to Rs. 10,500.

Their owners are Rājā Bihārī Lāl, of Jabraulī, in Mohan-lālganj, better known as the t'alukdār of Morāwan (Oonao.)

Thākūr Makrand Singh, of Rāmpūr-Bichaulī, Shaikh Zain-ul-'ābdīn of Gadiā.

Rājāh Farzand Alī, of Jahāngirābād, in Barabunkee.

* See Statement VII Appendix XIII for fuller statistics of these T'alukas.

Chaudharí Hashmat Alí, of Sandílá, who holds the estate of Baiyárigá, on, in Mohán.

Rájah Amír Hasan Khán of Mahmúdábád (Sectapoor,) And Kunwar Bhagwant Singh, of Aseni-Dallukhera.

Nine more have estates assessed at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000.

They are Thákur Bhagwán Bakhsh of Kasmorah, Mahárájah Drigbijey Singh of Balrámpúr who holds three villages amounting to 2,594 acres assessed at Rs. 6,741 in this district.

Musammát Sajjád-un-nisá of Gházípur.

Musammát Shams-un-nisá of Sará, e Shaikh.

Shaikh Abíd Alí of Saidáhár.

Munshí Fazl Rasúl of Jalálpúr (in Sandílá parganah.) Hurdui district.

Musáhib Alí and Abdúl Karím of Dínpanáh.

Mirzá Ja'far Alí Khán of Behta.

And the least of all the t'alukdárs is Munshí Bú Alí of Shaikhpur whose estate of 978 acres has been assessed at Rs. 1,738.

62. But amongst all these, almost the only true and good specimens of old hereditary land lords are, Rájah Jagmohan Singh of Ra, epúr (Itounjah) and Babú Prithípál Singh a member of the same clan, of Mahgá, on.

All the rest, with the exception perhaps of Shaikh Zain-ul-'abdín of Gadiá, Chaudharí Nawáb Alí of Salempúr, and Musáhib Alí of Dínpanáh, who are hereditary owners of parts of their estates, are t'alukdárs who from small beginnings have acquired their estates by transfer or simple farm.

By such means Chaudharí Nawáb Alí amassed the greater portion of his estate.

And three out of the four chief t'alukdárs, Rájah Káshí Parshád, and the two Pathán t'alukdárs Ahmad Khán and Nasím Khán of Malhábád are entirely of recent origin, and owe their estates to what the dispossessed zamíndárs consider but hard measures dealt out to them.

Some account of the family histories of these and the remaining t'alukdárs will be afterwards given, (Appendix II.)

63. The only other family whose property would entitle them to rank with t'alukdárs are
Other large landholders. the Khenchis of Dhourhára in Dewá
 headed by Thákur Zálím Singh.

64. Whether these t'alukdárs recognize their duties to the commonwealth and their tenants may be almost doubted.

They would seem to spend but little in improving their estates, little in promoting the comfort or happiness of the numerous classes of labourers who till their lands. If a kachchá well is to be dug it is the tenant that finds the capital. If seed grain is to be purchased, it is the landlord perhaps will supply the money, but at a rate of interest of twenty-five or thirty-six per cent, to be afterwards repaid with the capital.

This is the chief intercourse of the landlord with his tenant, and in valuing his lands and collecting his rents lie his only acknowledged functions.

65. Yet on his own account an expenditure of capital
The T'alukdár's management of his estates. would quickly repay him. A well dug, and a small settlement made, would be the regeneration of many an outlying tract of land in the village. But the t'alukdár's estates are in most cases too unwieldy and unmanageable for him. He does not farm himself and the lessee who holds under him gets a lease for a year, or three at the most, and his object is not so much the improvement of the village and tenants as the enrichment of himself.

66. Even a small community holding a few villages
Management by smaller communities. together on a joint tenure cannot work together. It is left to the head of the family. He cannot distribute himself throughout the estate, and there is nothing for it but to separate and divide, when each member can concentrate himself on the village that has fallen to his share.

67. Out of the t'alukdári villages some fifty-one and
Sub-settlements. fractional parts are held in sub-settlement, that is, are held under t'alukdárs, who are the medium of payment of the Government revenue

which they receive from the subordinate holders,—the real proprietors,—together with a fixed proportion of the profits.

98. There are in the district very few old hereditary
 Under proprietors. under proprietors, that is, those who
 hold on a feudal tenure under a superior
 lord of the soil.

Some few there are who for convenience, or self protection, placed themselves, under the sheltering wing of a *t'alukdár*, and thus escaped too burdensome a *jamá* or the raid of an enemy. These merely paid their revenue through the *t'alukdár*, and the tenure, which was secured to the latter under the conditions of the settlement of his estate with him, on the recovery of the Province in A. D., 1858 has been maintained. But the greater number of villages that have been decreed on sub-settlement, are those which were merely held on farm by the *t'alukdár*, to which he could pretend no title, and from which the owners had not been dispossessed. These are those that appear in the estates of Jabrauli, Kasmandí-Khurd, Sassendí, Baiyariga, on and Rámpúr-Bichaulí. The remaining class are those in the estates of Rájah Amír Hasan Khán, Rájah Jagmohan Singh (Rattan Singh), and Bábú Prithípál Singh, and are merely assignments of villages to near relations.

69. The above with the Mu'áfi and Jágír villages mentioned in paragraph 87 Part II, comprise the different kinds of property in whole villages and mahálls.

70. The remaining tenures are the following :—

- Subordinate tenures.
1. The cultivating tenure, or that held by the ordinary cultivator.
 2. The occupancy tenant with a hereditary right only.
 3. The ex-proprietor with a transferable and hereditary right in his holding, (*sér*).
 4. The holder of a *chak* or small parcel of land in a village on separate tenure, acquired by purchase or grant.
 5. The holders of *mu,áfi* or rent-free lands granted in *Birt* or *Sankalp* to the Brahmins by the zamín-dárs.

6. The holders of *chákráná* or service lands.

7. The holders of groves.

The ordinary cultivator's interests and rents have been described. He can be ousted at will.

71. The *sír* of the ex-proprietor is the land that he held in his own cultivation, whilst he was proprietor of the village, and which he has never

Sír land.

lost, or which has been specially granted him as *sír*. It depends on the circumstances under which he has lost the village and the nature of his subsequent position in it, as to whether the right in it that he has secured be transferable and heritable or heritable only. There are 1,696 of such holders in the district who hold an area of 10,573 acres,* or an extent of land averaging more than six acres each. They pay a rent not much higher than that at which the zamíndár rates himself and which is based on his payment in the Nawábí.

This rate, *viz.*, that of the zamíndárs usually said to be one fifth less than that of the ordinary cultivator. He will pay two out of five rupees of revenue while the cultivator will pay the remaining three. He calls it the *páñch-o-do* rate. Or he is the *sátha-sahíh* man, the "sixty-man;" out of hundred maunds of grain he counts himself entitled to sixty maunds, and Government to forty maunds while the cultivator is liable to full payment of fifty maunds. The relative position of the tenant-at-will and ex-zamíndárs with *sír* can thus be estimated.

72. The holders of chaks are 2,733 and hold 5,724 acres,*

Chak.

or an average of more than two acres each. These have been variously acquired.

The greater number of these are round Kasbas and towns. They were often sold by the original zamíndárs, for groves or granted for endowments of mosques and Hindú religious bodies. They were near the residence of the Government official and were rarely assessed; and where assessed now have been charged with their share of the revenue laid on the whole village. This they pay through the lambardár with a percentage, which the latter has for his responsibility, and trouble in collecting. In case any such property should lapse without an heir, it would naturally revert to the proprietary body, as lords of the manor.

* See Addendum No. II.

73. The *mu,áfi* lands granted by the zamíndárs are usually held on *sankalp* and *birt* tenures. *Mu,áfi* lands They are entered in the administration papers of the villages (*wájib-ul-arz.*)

They have not been subject to any judicial enquiry, except where a special suit has been laid.

There are probably not less than 15,264 acres of land held in this tenure throughout the district, and the average size of each holding is about one acre and a quarter.*

74. The service lands (*chákrána*), amount to 9,030 acres. In this are included the *jágir* lands of *Chákrána*. the *chaukidár*, which amount to 5,162 acres. The rest are held by *Dhobís*, *Náis*, *Bháis*, and other village officials.

75. The area under groves is 27,371 acres, and they are held by all classes and castes of the population. † *Groves.*

When held by the ordinary cultivator, his ownership of the groves generally ceases with his cultivation in the village. On his death without heir it lapses to the zamíndár. He may be called upon to give one fourth of the fruit to the zamíndár and one fourth of the price of the wood that he sells. He may not replant without the zamíndár's permission.

But with all other holders, as the Brahman who has obtained a grant of it, or the well-to-do resident who has purchased it, the right in the property is as complete as any other property acquired by grant or transfer.

76. Including these groves some 8·4 per cent. of the whole cultivation is held on some tenure intermediate between that of the lord of the manor and the ordinary cultivator of the soil. *Total area held by subordinate holders.*

*These facts given in paragraphs 73-74 will be found in Statement XI Appendix III. which is an analysis of the jamábandís bound up with the village records as already mentioned—para 19, Part III.

This return does not include the parganah of Mohán-Aurás and the areas given have been deduced by proportion.

† Statement No. V Appendix III.

PART III.

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL ACCOUNTS OF THE PARGANAHS OF THE DISTRICT.*

PARGANAH LUCKNOW,—(Tahsíl Lucknow).

1. The parganah of Lucknow lies round the city, which, however, with cantonments, is situated towards the south-west of the parganah in lat $26^{\circ} 70'$ and long $30^{\circ} 85'$.

It is moreover, very irregular in shape. While the boundaries of parganahs Malihábád on the west, and Mahonah on the north approach to within eight or nine miles of the capital, it throws up a spur to the north-west between these two parganahs, which penetrates into the heart of the parganah of Malihábád to a point about eight miles to the north of the town of Malihábad itself.

To the east, the parganah is bounded by Dewá, and to the south and west by Mohanlálganj and Bijnaur.

The total area is one hundred and sixty-five square miles, of which ninety six square miles are cultivated, and thirty square miles or 18,653 acres, are said to be culturable, but practically the cultivation in the parganah has reached its limits, some 5,000 acres of the so-called culturable area is under groves, and a great deal of the rest is comprehended within cantonments, which cover an area of 7,265 acres.

The river Gúmtí, flows directly through the parganah, which it enters at about ten miles to the north, and passing under the old fort of the city which lies on its right bank, takes a bend to the east and leaves the parganah about eight miles off, to become the boundary line of that of Mohanlálganj.

* The rents and holdings referred to throughout these parganah accounts will be found in Statement XI. Appendix III.

Population Statistics and revenue rates at tables Paras. 47 Part II, and 18 Part III.

The talukas and the parganahs in which situated, also the tribes amongst whom the villages are distributed in statements VII and XIV Appendix III.

Areas and percentages of the different kinds of soils at Paras. 15 Part II, and 2 Part III., and all the towns, rivers, and principal natural features in the map of the District submitted with this report.

The course of this river is tortuous, whence its name of the Gúmtí, or winder,—and its bed lies low. At 'Alámbágh, close to the city, the height above sea level is 403 and the water level at the same point is 341, showing a difference of 62 feet.

Its current is generally slow, through rapid during the rains, and it is fordable at but few places. Its average breadth is fifty yards. The river, together with two small streams on its right bank, and the Kukrail on its left, which rises on the north of the village of Astí in Mahonah and falls into the river below Bibípur, drain the parganah.

The land on either sides of the Gúmtí for some distance from its banks is of a poor quality, it is either broken into deep ravines or divided into broad sandy tracts, or the banks recede, leaving low moist *kadír* lands which are flooded during the rains.

The last is suitable for rice cultivation, and the soil on the higher lands, which is light and poor,—where not entirely sandy,—grows light crops of millet, bájrā (*holcus sorghum*), and moth (*phaseolus aconitifolius*).

Now and then, as to the north of the city and the south of cantonments, there are some barren *úsar* plains, but with these exceptions, the parganah is fertile and well cultivated. By the survey some 20·5 per cent. is said to be barren, but a great deal of this is due to the city and cantonments, and not more than half of the technically barren is due to unculturable *úsar*.

The irrigation in the parganah is low, jhíls are not very numerous and water lies at an average depth from the surface of thirty feet. The proportion irrigated amounts only to thirty-five per cent. and about three-fifths of this is from jhíls. The crops consist of all the cereals and pulses, but the cultivation round the city and large villages, consisting of the higher class crops of poppy, tobacco, culinary vegetables, and a kind of sugarcane called *paundá*, of which the stick itself is eaten, is unexceptionally fine. The *Kachhis* to which this cultivation belongs are almost twice as numerous in this, as any other parganah of the District.

Round the city, too, are numerous rose gardens from the roses of which rose-water is made by the perfumers of Lucknow.

The population is most dense, with the city it amounts to 3,68,977 or 2,102 to the square mile, but without the city it is 95,851 or 656 ; but it even then falls on the cultivated area, at the rate of 1,229 per square mile.

The proportion of Muhammadans is high, amounting to 25 per cent. of the whole, and that of agriculturists to non-agriculturists is low, being only 29·4 per cent. But all this is due to the city. Apart from this, Muhammadans are 10·3 per cent., and agriculturists reach the fair average of 55·8.

But the pressure of cultivators is far greater than in any other parganah.

The average holding of the chhapparband is not two acres ; and include the fields he holds in other villages, it will not, for the greater proportion of cultivators, which are of the Lodh, Chamár and Pásí caste, amount to more than three acres.

The rents, as a rule, are high, though, as usual, the Chhattris do not pay much. Their average rent is no more than Rs. 3-14 per acre while that of the Lodhs is Rs. 6-4 and the Káchhís pay an average of Rs. 13-10, while in individual instances in all villages round the city itself, these rents amount to as much as Rs. 25 and 30 per bíghá or £4 and £5 per acre.

The parganah was assessed at summary settlement at Rs. 1,40,531 but the assessment now is Rs. 1,56,033.

The revenue falls at a rate of

Rs. 2-10-6 on cultivated

„ 1-15-8 on cultivated plus culturable

and „ 1- 9-0 throughout

But in villages round the city it falls at a rate of Rs. 6-9 per acre.

The city contains a population of 2,73,126 of which the Muhammadan element amounts to 41 per cent.

There are, in addition, five other villages with a population of between two and three thousand. They are Ujariaun and Jugaur lying on the north side of the Gúmtí between that river, and the Lucknow and Fyzabad road.

Chinhat, at a distance of eight miles from the city on the road to Fyzabad, where a large bázár is held, and near which is one of the encamping grounds for the troops, Muhibullahpur, about four miles from Lucknow on the right of the road to Seetapoor, a place of quondam importance, which it owed to the old cantonment of Mariáwan, where the troops were stationed previous to the outbreak of 1857.

And Tháwar, to the north of the parganah on the right bank of the Gúmtí.

There are, also, sixteen other towns with a population of more than one thousand but less than two thousand.

They are:—

Umráé, Bhadrúk, Barawán-Kalan, Párá, Takroí, Jehtá, Sarsawá, Dibaria, 'Alámnagar, Káňkarábád, Kanousí, Gahla, Gupramau, Mohamdinagar, Harchandpur, Kanaura and Ismá'il-ganj.

And the villages throughout are closely packed. They are one hundred and eighty in all and average five hundred and forty acres each,

Government schools are established in Ujeriaun, Jugaur, Chinhat, Káňkarábád, Rahímnagar, and Máhnagar, and others in the city of Lucknow itself.

The capital communicates with every part of the province.

There are metalled roads, (1) to Seetapoor, which from there communicates with Sháhjahánpúr, (2) to Fyzabad which at Barabunkí sends out a branch to Bahrúngghát on the Ghághrá, and (3) to Cawnpore.

The great stream of traffic passes south from Bahrámghát and Fyzabad through Lucknow to Cawnpore.

The road from the former place taps the Trans-Ghaghra districts, which export large quantities of grain and timber, and conveys, in turn, raw cotton and iron and manufactured goods. Agricultural produce is rarely seen advancing northwards to Lucknow, as may be judged from the fact that the market of Sa'adatganj, the most southerly of the three great markets of Lucknow city, where grain from Malíhábád and Bijnaur and the country to the south used to set down, has almost ceased to exist. It is not to be doubted, moreover, that the different lines of railway, when completed, will give a great impetus to trade. These lines will take the same directions as the roads branching out to Bahrámghát, Fyzabad, Cawnpore and Sháhjahánpúr, by way of Hurdúi. The traffic, itself, pouring into Lucknow, is very considerable. Goods for the year 1869-70 were taxed to the amount of seventy-three and three quarter lakhs of rupees. The chief interest of the parnah centres in the city Lucknow the seat of Government and capital of the Province.

It covers an area of from twelve to thirteen square miles. Its population has been given, and by it, it stands fourth amongst Indian capitals. Its greatness as a city dates only from the time of Asaf-úd-dáulá, 4th Nawáb of Oudh, who commenced his rule in A. D. 1798. It was probably, at an early period, one of the most important places in Oudh, and the chief seat of Government after the time of the Emperor Akbar. It is described in the 'Áin-Akbarí as "a large city, "pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Gúntí, and the "suburbs of which are very delightful." (Gladwin's translation). The greater part of the city is situated on the right bank of this river but it has in recent times been extended to the left or north side. But its history under its old Shaikh rulers and its rise under the Nawábs of Oudh, with the changes it has subsequently seen, will receive a separate and fuller notice.

To the south-east of the city, separated from it by the old canal, lie the cantonments, which extend to a distance of six miles from the iron bridge and take up an area of from eleven to twelve square miles. They were marked out and occupied on the re-annexation of the Province after the great rebellion of A. D. 1857.

Previously to their time, they were at Mariáwan, on the north side of the Gúmtí, at a distance of four miles from the iron bridge.

The early history of the parganah is not easily known from the changes that have befallen it. But it seems early to have become subject to Musalmán invasions.

Saiyid Salár probably crossed the Gúmtí at Amothí in the Mohanlálganj parganah, but his lieutenants seem to have made short incursions against the infidels from the head quarters in Satrikh. At Mariáwan, one of them, called the Nau-gházá Pír, from his immense stature, lies buried. Another lies in the Suhbatíá Bágh in Lucknow. But the first great settlement seems to have been made by the Kidwai Shaikhs, who colonised a tract of 52 villages on the north side of the Gúmtí, with head quarters at Jugaur, after this known as Kidwárah, at about the end of the 12th century.

The Shaikhzádás of Lucknow were famous, but their settlement does not seem to have extended far beyond the city, and round the city itself are distinct traces of the proprietorship of Lodhs and Ahírs.

The Musalmáns seem to have occupied the parganah in scattered communities, and they lie thick in the south-west and west of the city up to Kákori. But the limits of the parganah have changed. It now includes a great deal of the old parganah of Mariáwan, which is mentioned in the *ẖin-Akbarí* as one of the parganahs of Sarkár Lucknow. The tenure is principally zamíndarí. Talukdárs hold twenty-seven villages, but they have mostly been acquired of late days from the zamíndárs. The only Talukdárs proper to the parganah, are Kunwar Bhagwant Singh of Asení,* who holds an estate of twelve villages, of which five are in this parganah. Musammát Shams-un-nisá of Sará,e Shaikh of the Kidwai family of Jugaur, who holds a small estate of three villages, and Musammát Saiyid-ul-nisá of Gházípúr. Besides these, there are seven other Talukdárs whose estates belong to other parganahs but who hold a village or two in this.

* The village of Asení has been now removed to parganah Dowá so that the village which gives this Talukdár his title no longer belongs to this parganah.

PARGANAH BIJNAUR.—(Tahsíl Lucknow),

242. Parganah Bijnaur is one of the three parganahs in which the Tahsíl of Lucknow is divided. It is compact though of irregular shape, and is situated to the south of Lucknow, bounded on the north by that parganah and Kákori, on the east by Mohanlálganj and Sassendí, on the south by District Oonao, from which it is separated by the Sáí river, and on the west by Mohán and Kákori.

The area of the parganah is 148 square miles, but of this only 67 are cultivated, and probably the limit of cultivation has been reached. The parganah is entirely cut up by barren úsar tracts. The barren land amounts to 43·5 of the whole area and though nominally there is 11·3 per cent. of culturable land, some 22 per cent. of this is devoted to groves and the rest is probably worth very little. Owing to the úsar plains, the parganah is bare and desolate in the extreme.

Towards the western extremity, the land lies low and has resulted in the formation of a series of jhíls which, connected one with the other, end in the Bánk nadí, which flows south, and passing by the parganah town of Mohanlálganj, falls into the Sáí at the south of the parganah Sassendí.

These jhíls drain the eastern part of the parganah, and the western is drained by the Nagwá nadí, which rises in the Mohán parganah, and receiving two or three affluents that flow from the north of the parganah, falls into the Sáí river a little to the west of the Cawnpore road.

Neither jhíls or the streams are fully made use of for irrigation, on account of the barren nature of the soil lying on their banks. But nearly 52 per cent. of the whole soil is irrigated, of which 82·17 is from jhíls and tanks and the rest from wells. For the latter, water can apparently be met at 20 feet below the surface of the soil, but the average depth of water is small. More than half the wells are of brackish water, which is probably owing to the úsar plains.

The soil is domat, matiyár and bhúr. Matiyár is high owing to the jhíls, and the bhúr is due to the Sáí river, which washes the southern boundary of the parganah.

The cultivation is very fair round the villages. All the cereals and pulses are grown and a great deal of rice round the jhíls.

The cultivators are Brahmans and Chhattrís in more than the usual numbers, and the low caste Ahírs, Lodhs, Pásís and Chamárs, Káchhís or Muráís are fairly numerous.

The average holdings of the cultivators are, on the whole, small. They are only three and a third acres per cultivator. The average rents for the ordinary cultivator vary from Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 4-4, and the Káchhís do not pay more than Rs. 5-12 per acre, which is unusually low. On the whole, it cannot be pronounced to be a good parganah even for its cultivation, for where the land is even slightly touched by úsar, the crops, though apparently fine, are usually light. Yet round the large villages sugar and all the finer crops are grown.

The revenue falls at Re. 1 per acre on whole area, Rs. 1-5 on málguzárí area, and Rs. 2-4 on cultivated area.

The parganah is divided into 102 villages or townships and 111 different mahálls, and the average area of a village is 940 square acres. This is large, and is due to the úsar plans already mentioned.

The largest town is Bijnaur, which contains 3,950 inhabitants. It lies about eight miles to the south of Lucknow. The only remaining towns with a population of more than 2,000 are Rahímnagar-Pándiána, Amosí, and Aní. There are 12 others with a population of between 1 and 2,000, they are Banthrá, Behtá, Bhatgá, on, Píparsun, Párwar-Páchem, Behtá, Tirwá Jaití-Kherá, Kharká, Kálípachchham, Matí, and Naráinpúr.

Of these, schools are in Banthrá, Bhatgá, on, and Naráinpúr, as well as in Bijnaur itself, and the larger villages of Amosí and Rahímnagar-Pándiána.

The villages are not otherwise remarkable.

At Banthrá, which is situated at the southern end of the parganah on the Lucknow and Cawnpore Imperial road five miles from the boundary, is a Police tháná at which eighteen men and a chief constable are stationed ; and at Baní bridge, on the Sáí which bounds the parganahs, is a small Police post, where a force of five more has been placed.

The metalled road from Lucknow to Cawnpore passes over this bridge. It is about fifteen miles from Lucknow. The other roads are two unmetalled roads that run from Mohanlálganj to Janábganj, an old bázár, a mile to the north of Baní bridge, and from Baní bridge itself to Mohán. They are substantially bridged throughout.

The town of Bijnaur has a road to itself.

There are no great bázárs in the parganah. It is too near Lucknow, and, moreover, a great deal of the produce is exported south to Cawnpore.

To the west of the Imperial road runs the Lucknow and Cawnpore Railway, which has a station at Harauní, where the kachchá road from Baní to Mohán crosses the line.

The population of the parganah is 67,353, or 455 to the square mile, but it falls at the rate of 1,005 on the cultivated, area.

It is thus distributed between the two creeds of Hindús and Musalmáns, and between the two classes of agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

Hindús,	...	...	93·3 per cent.
Musalmáns,	...	...	6·7 "
Agriculturists,	...	...	58·9 "
Non-agriculturists,	...	...	41·1 "

In its percentage of Musalmáns, it is one of the lowest of the parganahs in the district.

In its percentage of agriculturists, it is one of the highest. This is probably due to the absence of Musalmáns, and to the low caste agriculturist tribes of Ahírs, Lodhs, and Pásís, who inhabit the parganah.

The Lodhs and Pásís, seem to have been the earliest colonists. The name Bijnaur, itself, is said to have been derived from Bigli Rájah, a Pásí, whose fort was at Natháwán, about a mile to the north of Bijnaur ; an elevated mound of considerable extent and striking appearance from the wide plains in which it is situated, still marks its site. This Rájah is said to have possessed twelve forts, amongst which were Kálípachchham, Matí, Párwar-Púrab, lying to the east of the parganah and others whose names are forgotten, but which extended up to Sarsáwún and the Gúmtí in a direction north-east. The parganah still stretches up to the same point. The subjugation of this Rájah is uncertain. It is claimed by the Hindús and it is claimed by the Musalmáns. The cause of war is a common one in tradition. The Pásís were powerful and they wished to force on a family of Brahmans an alliance with one of their sons. The Brahmans temporized and in good time received assistance from Jai Chandar, the Rájah of Kanauj, and the Pásís were overcome and expelled.

This is the story of the Pásís themselves.

And it is told by a tribe of Gautams, who live at, and formerly colonised Sassendí, some ten miles in the south of Bijnaur, but who have applied the story to a chapter in their own history, and certainly it is a widely spread tradition, that when Alá and Udan, the two captains of Rájah Jai Chandar of Kanauj, came to coerce the refractory Bhars and pitched their camp below Lakshman Tíla, the fort of Natháwán was one of the objects of their conquest.

But the Musalmáns say that it was they who came to the aid of the Brahmans, and, under Kází Adam, in the time of Alá-úd-dín (1152 A. D.), drove out the infidels. This is unlikely. Musalmáns did not help Hindús in those days, and it is only additional testimony to the power of the Pásís or Bhars.

But it is probable that the Musalmáns did invade the parganah at about this time or at about the end of the twelfth century. They had a hard fight with the infidels outside Bijnaur. On the west side of the town are remains of an extensive grave yard where the fallen were buried, and removed a short space from the rest, is the tomb of Shahíd Malik 'Am,

bar, who they say, was killed at Baraich, with his leader, Saiyid Mas'úd, but who wandered about on his horse a headless corpse till he reached this spot, when the earth opened and received him. The tomb is of immense size and it is possible enough that he was here buried with his horse, but the story disproves the popular belief that Bijnaur lay in the track of Saiyid Mas'úd, the first Musalmán invader.

Kází Ádam is said to have been the progenitor of the Shaikhs of Lucknow. From another of his sons sprang the Pírzadás, who held for some time the proprietorship of Bijnaur. But they do not seem to have spread through the parganah till the time of Akbar, when it is said that one of the family, while on a hunting expedition fell in with Rámdás, the Rájpút chief of Amosí, lying a few miles to the west of Bijnaur, and was killed by him.

The crime resulted in the surrender by the Rájpúts of the greater part of the villages held by them. It is said that they were allowed to keep only twenty-eight, and certainly the Musalmán proprietorship increased from that time.

The Rájpúts mentioned belong to a tribe of Chauháns, who by their own account came into the parganah under Bannaik Báabá, somewhere towards the middle of the fifteenth century.

They made Amosí their head-quarters, from which they drove out the Bhars and they give circumstantial accounts of their conquest. They presently, however, separated and divided themselves into the tappás of Amosí, Bíbípúr and Naráinpúr-Kathauli.

Their possessions extended straight through the parganah to its southern boundary, and they say that they found the villages as they now hold them, which were formed by their former proprietors.

Nearly one-half of the villages in the parganah belong to these Rájpúts, ten villages to Brahmans, and the remainder to Musalmáns, who extend in a band to the north and south of the town of Bijnaur itself. The tenure is chiefly zamíndarí.

Not above eleven villages are held by Talukdárs. The only Talukdár proper to the parganah is Mirzá Ja'far Alí Khán of Behtá, who holds a small estate of two villages, which he acquired by purchase from the original zamíndárs.

There is no record of any change in the parganah. Popularly it was a constituted one by the Emperor Akbar.

During the time of the Oudh kings, it was held as a separate Maháll, and paid into the Lucknow Treasury direct.

PARGANAH KÁKORÍ,—(Tahsíl Lucknow),

243. Kákorí is a small parganah, with an area of sixty square miles, situated to the east of Lucknow. It is one of the three parganahs of the Lucknow Tahsíl. On the north it is bounded by the parganah of Malíhábád, on the east by Lucknow, on the south by Bijnaur, and on the west by Mohán, from which it is separated by the Nagwá Nadí, sometimes also called the Loní.

It contains only one great town, that of Kákorí, which has a population of 8,221. The only other large villages are Amethí-Salempúr, which has a population of 1,102, and Jaliámau-Salempúr, with 1,284.

The population of the whole parganah is 31,729, or 530 to the square mile, but this is doubled for the cultivated area, on which it falls at the rate of 1,059.

Of this population

80·6 per cent. is Hindú.

19·4 per cent. is Muhammadan.

55·6 per cent. is agricultural.

44·4 per cent. is non-agricultural.

In its proportion of Muhammadans it stands highest amongst the parganahs of the district.

Agriculturally this parganah is very similar to Bijnaur. It is crossed by the same úsar plains, which stretch from the latter parganah, through this, and extend into Mohán-Aurás. Thirty-eight per cent. of the parganah is thus rendered unculturable, and the amount of culturable is very low, being only twelve per cent. of the whole, of which more than half is taken up by groves.

The average area of cultivators' holdings is about the same as in Bijnaur, being not much more than three acres per family. And the rents vary from Rs. 5-5 to Rs. 3-14—the Brahmans and Chhattrís, as usual, paying the least. But this account does not include the Káchhis, who in this parganah pay Rs. 7-14 per acre or Rs. 2-0 more than in Bijnaur.

The revenue falls at Rs. 2-4 per cultivated acre, Rs. 1-15 per málguzarí, which includes culturable, and Rs. 1-3 on the whole area.

The amount of irrigation is fair, amounting to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., half of which is from jhíls. There are no rivers or streams, running through it and the parganah is drained by the Behtá, a Malíhábád stream, which bounds it on the north side, and the Nagwá, which flows along its south-west boundary. The depth at which water can be met below the surface is twenty feet, and depth of water seven feet, in this also, not differing from Bijnaur. The water of a large proportion of the wells also is brackish.

On the whole, the parganah is dry and infinite advantage may be looked for from the projected Sardah and Jawanpúr Canal, which will pass directly through it. This canal takes up, in the centre of this parganah, the old canal made by Ghází-úd-dín Haidar, the sixth Nawáb and first King of Oudh, which, when dug, could never be worked on account of its defective levels.

The old parganah was formerly of more importance. It was the thoroughfare for the traffic between Lucknow and Cawnpore, which passed along the kachchá road that at present leads to Mohán, and, leaving this town a little to the north, crossed the Sáí a few miles below Neotini, and, taking a southerly direction, passed through Nawábganj in the district of Oonao. This road from Lucknow was formerly embellished by spacious *sarás*, *es*, *ganjes*, and handsome bridges and wells, built by the wealthy Lucknow officials to perpetuate their names and memories. The bridges and many of the wells remain, but the ganjes,—deserted by the traffic which now passes south of it by the straighter road to Cawnpore, which goes by way of the Baní Bridge,—lie in ruins.

The first of these ganjes on the road was Sa'ádatganj, built by Nawáb Sa'áduť Alí in A. D. 1800. Then comes Fathganj, built by Asaf-úd-daulá, the King of Oudh, to celebrate his victory over the Ruhelás. The place is still standing, but is not used as a bázár.

The fine bridge over the Nagwá, a river which crosses the road at about twelve miles from Lucknow was built by

Takait Rá,e, Finance Minister of Asaf-úd-daulá, then came Takaitganj built by the same minister. It now lies in ruins. The bridge over the ravine leading into Maharájanj and the ganj itself were built by Rájá Balkishan, and the ganj that succeeds, by Nawwáb Rá,e, Ná,ib of Safdarganj the Nawáb Nazír. Many other tombs or mosques adorned the road side but are fast falling into ruins.

The country on either side is bare of trees and the paraganah generally not well wooded, except immediately round Kákorí. This last is an important town and with the Shah-jehanpoor branch of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway running within a mile of it to the ports, will probably very much increase in prosperity. The only bázár of the paraganah is held here, and the annual sale of goods in it is said to amount to Rs. 32,500.

The town was of old a wealthy Musalmán settlement and the abode of many learned and well-known Musalmáns and *fakírs* and from which, as the head-quarters Musalmán town, the paraganah was administered.

The paraganah has in all sixty-five townships, and sixty-five separate mahálls. The area of each township is five hundred and ninety six acres.

The history of the paraganah is hard to trace. It was probably at first inhabited by the Bhars. *Kákorgarh*, in the midst of the present town of Kákorí, is said to have been an old Bhar fort. The name is Bhar. In Nigohán-Sassendí, at the eastern end of the district, is another old site of a Bhar village, called the *Kakoha Díh*.

The Bhars were probably driven out by the Bais Raj-púts. For it was one of the paraganahs that was included in the Baiswárah kingdom; and the Bais Rájah, Sáthan, either with a view to further conquest, or to keep secure this, the latest of his possessions, fixed upon Kákorgarh as his fort and head-quarters. The history of his fall is interesting though local, and bears a prominent part in the annals of the town.

This part of the province was then under the Jawanpúr dynasty, to which Government it had long belonged and the

Rájah carrying his depredations into the heart of Lucknow, a force was sent against him from Jawanpúr, it is said in the time of Muhammad 844 H. (1440 A. D.), to which he succumbed, falling himself in the fight.

From this time the Rájputs have disappeared from the parganah. Scattered clans hold some fifteen villages. Kákorí itself fell into the hands of the leaders of the conquering expedition, and thirty-three out of the sixty-four villages of the parganah are in the hands of Musalmáns.

The chief Musalmán families are the Kázízádas and Shaikhs of Kákorí.

The tenure is entirely zamíndarí. Two villages only are held by Talukdárs but they do not belong to the parganah.

There is no trace of the first formation of Kákorí into a parganah. It has been known as such since the time of Akbar, and probably comprised the extent of territory ruled over by the Bhar Rájah of Kákorgarh. In the days of the Nawábi it was generally held as a maháll by itself, but from 1249 F. (A. D. 1843) it was included in the chaklá of Sandilá in Ilurdui.

PARGANAH MOHANLALGANJ, (Tahsíl Mohanlálganj.)

244. The parganah of Mohanlálganj is one of the two into which the tahsíl of this name is divided; it takes its name from a large *ganj* built by the Talukdár Rájah Káshí Parshád. It is situated to the south-east of Lucknow, with which it is connected by two good unmetalled roads. The most northern of these runs east through the parganah to Sultanpore, the capital town of a neighbouring district. It passes through the bázár of Gosá,ínganj and skirts the old parganah towns of Amethí and Salempúr. The point where it enters the parganah is about six miles from Lucknow. The other road runs south-east from Lucknow to Roy Bareilly, but has not much of its course in this parganah, for shortly after passing through the tahsíl-station of Mohanlálganj, it reaches the parganah of Nigohán-Sassendí. There is also a third road which connects Gosá,ínganj with Mohanlálganj, and continues south, joining the Lucknow and Cawnpore imperial road at Baní bridge on the river Sáí. These roads are kachchá, but are kept in good repair and bridged throughout. In addition to this, a system of country road has been projected which is to connect all the principal bázárs with each other.

The parganah is bounded on the west by the parganahs of Bijnaur and Lucknow; on the north by the district of Barabunkee—from which it is separated by the river Gúmtí;—on the east by the Roy Bareilly district; and on the south by its fellow parganah of Nigohán.

It is compact and square shaped and contains an area of 200 square miles. Its greatest length from its northernmost corner on the Gúmtí to its southernmost where the boundary line between Nigohán and Mohanlálganj ends, is fifteen miles and its average breadth is twelve miles.

Its population is 1,13,659 or 568 to the square mile.—

Of this 9·8 per cent. is Musalmán.

and 90·2 per cent. Hindú.

In its proportion of Muhammadans it ranks sixth amongst the ten parganahs of the district—

and 61,108 or 53·8 per cent. are agriculturists.

52,551 or 46·2 per cent. non-agriculturists.

The proportion of barren land in the district is large, being so much as 31·6 per cent. This is due to úsar plains, which cross it from east to west, running through the centre of the parganah. The parganah is drained by a line of jhíls that commences with the large *Kurálá* jhíl in Hulás-Khera, and takes a south-easterly direction towards Nagrań; and by the Loní Nadí, which, rising in a jhíl near Parahíta, flows east and joins the Gúmtí near Salempúr; all the northern parts are drained by the Gúmtí itself. The Jawanpúr branch of the Sardah canals, cut to flow between the line of jhíls mentioned, and the Loní Nadí, towards Hardoiya, where the canal leaves the district will mark the water-shed. The height at this point above mean sea level is 372 feet.

The country along the Gúmtí is rough and broken, alternating with sandy tracts, and wide ravines, and lowering as it approaches the bed of the river. But little irrigation is carried on from this river.

In all other respects the country is fertile and well-wooded. Its jhíls with seasonable rains afford an ample supply of water. Wells can everywhere be dug, water laying not more than twenty feet from the surface with an average depth of ten feet of water. The percentage of irrigation is fair; it amounts to forty-five per cent. of cultivated land. But a great deal of this is from jhíls, being nearly three-fourths. This irrigation is always precarious, and the canal, with a certain and steady supply of water will bring large tracts of dry land, that lie on the outskirts of willages, under irrigation. All the principal cereals are grown, with sugar-cane and poppy, and the usual vegetables immediately round the villages. The rice crops grown round the jhíls near Nagrań are specially fine.

The area still culturable is said to be twenty-seven per cent., but of this 14·6 is groves and the rest is not of a good quality, being largely mixed with úsar. The cultivated land

may be divided into the usual four classes of goind, domat, matiyár, and bhúr. The matiyár is high, being twenty-six per cent. and is due to the jhíls; and the bhúr ten per cent. is due to the Gúmí.

The population presses on the cultivated area at an average density of 1,103 per square mile, which is greater than in any other parganah, save Lucknow, of the district.

The average holdings are from three and a quarter to five and a half acres, and rents vary from Rs. 4-14 to Rs. 5-6. Strange to say the latter rate is paid by the Brahmans who are usually treated with leniency. They are in considerable numbers, but Ahírs, Kurmís and Pásís,—paying rents of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-10, and Rs. 4-12 per acre,—furnish the great bulk of the cultivators. The two former castes hold from four to four and a half acres, the latter hold on an average little more than three acres.

The Káchhís, which, however, are not very numerous, pay the high rate of Rs. 13-14 per acre. The high rates paid by the Brahmans may be partly due to the proprietorship of so many villages by Musalmáns. As will be seen in other parganahs, Musalmáns generally exact higher rents than Hindús. The former hold eighty villages while the latter hold ninety.

The summary assessment of this parganah was Rs. 1,56,510, that now fixed is Rs. 1,79,740. The revenue rate will fall:—

Rs. 2-12-0 on the cultivated.

„ 1-14-0 on cultivated and culturable.

„ 1-7-0 throughout.

The proportion of non-agriculturists in this parganah is high. It amounts to 46·2 per cent. and is due to the large villages and towns which the parganah contains and where they chiefly reside.

In addition to Amethí, the population of which is 7,128, there are six other towns and villages with a population from two to five thousand.

They are :—

Gosá,ínganj whose inhabitants number,...	3,691
Mohanlálganj, with, ...	3,674
Nagrám, ...	4,978
Míráknagar, ...	2,210
Salempúr, ...	2,365
Samesi, ...	4,323

and seventeen villages with a population of one to two thousand. They are Naiya-khurkápúr, Adampúr, Naubastá, Utráwan, Bakás, Bharaulí, Parahta, Pursení, Jokhundí, Deotí, Sará,e-Gundaulí, Kásimpúr, Birherá, Khujaulí, Karorá, Gaurá, Mhourá-Kalán.

Government schools have been established in most of the large villages, as Amethí, Salempúr, Samosí, Gosá,ínganj, Mohanlálganj, Nagrá, Míráknagar, Utráwan, Bakás, Bharaulí, Parahta, Jokhundí, Sará,e-Gundaulí, Kásimpúr, Khujaulí, and Karorá, and large bázúrs are held in Amethí, Gosá,ínganj, Mohanlálganj, and Nagrá.

Amethí was formerly the capital town of the parganah. Nagrá was the head-quarters of another parganah which was subsequently formed from it, and Mohanlálganj is the present head-quarters town from which the Tahsíl is administered and where the tahsíl house and police station and post office have been fixed. Another police station and a branch post office have also been established at Gosá,ínganj. At Mohanlálganj, the police force consists of one inspector and twenty-three subordinate constables who have to look after one hundred and seventy-five square miles of country, in which is included the small parganah of Nigohán Sassendí, and at Gosá,ínganj there is a deputy inspector, and fourteen subordinates, who have charge of a hundred square miles.

Manufactures and mechanical arts are at a low ebb, the former comprise the weaver class and cotton spinners, (Júláha and Dhuniyá). The weavers are thickest in Amethí, at which place the trade formerly flourished, but native stuffs have given place to the piece goods imported from Europe.

The parganah was once known as the Amethí parganah, and was one of those into which the Sarkár of Lucknow was divided (A'in-Akbarí). It was colonized by the Amethí Ráj-púts of the Chamar-Gaur tribe, and under Rájah Dingur, the most powerful of their leaders, became known as the parganah of Amethí-Dingur. They were expelled at about the close of the fifteenth century by a family of Shaikhs who became masters of the whole parganah. Salempúr, to the north of the parganah was founded by this family, and the present T'alukdár Chaudharí Nawáb Alí who holds the estate of Salempúr, is descended from it.

Of its early history it is hard to state anything with confidence. It is unanimously asserted to have been held by an aboriginal tribe of Bhars, and the country abounds in old Bhar dihs, which appear to be the sites of their old villages and forts. They are sometimes of great elevation and extent. They are quite deserted, and the only signs of the ancient habitations are the broken bricks which lie scattered over the mounds, and sometimes a hut on the summit devoted to some deified hero who is worshipped under the title of Bír. There are no less than twenty of these Bhar dihs in the parganah. The Bhars are said to have ruled from Baraich, and Amethí was one of their outposts. Common tradition asserts that the Hindú monarch of Kanauj in vain tried to wrest the country from them. He sent his two celebrated captains, Alá and U'dan, who entrenched a camp first under Lachhman Tilá, once the heart of the modern city of Lucknow; and next in Paháranagar-Tikuriá near which is a large well said to have been built by them. The high dih in the village is said to be the remains of their camp. This natural feature (Tíkra or Pahár) a hill, seems to have given its name to the village. It lies on the borders of the Lucknow parganah, not far from Bakás, and it is from here that the plain of Lohganjar the battle field, the field 'of blood' or 'of iron,' is said to begin. This name was presently extended to the whole of the plain lying between this and the Ghágrá, which became known as Ganjaria. But Alá and U'dan effected nothing.

It was after this that the Amethiyas came into this parganah, which became named after them.

Another of the Bhar centres seems to have been Nagrá, which was held by Rájah Nal.

It was these strong posts, that the Muhammadans attacked in their first crescentade of A. D. 1030 under Saiyid Salár Mas'úd, nephew of Mahmóud of Ghazní. They swept through Nagrá and Amethí, leaving their *sháhíds* and tombs, and perhaps a few families who maintained their hold in the village till the arrival of more of their sect at a later date. There is a family of Málíks in Amethí to this day, and of Saiyids in Nagrá, who assert that they are descended from Málík Yúsuf and Saiyid Mirán of the early invasion.

But the Bhars closed up again and the Musalmán wave swept on, and they do not seem to have been finally driven out till the invasion of the future Amethí Rájput, who came under Rá,épál Singh, at the end of the fourteenth century. This family was itself expelled at the end of the fifteenth century, as has already been stated, by Shaikh Abúl Húsain the founder of the Salempúr family; but another branch of Amethiyas, who had established themselves at Nagrá, suffered later; for according to the accounts given by the Saiyids and documents still in their possession, their ancestor Habibullah,—who they assert, dispossessed them,—could not have come till about A. D. 1600. Other facts render this probable. Nagrá was, till a late date, known as a separate parganah, and it can only have been their separate proprietorship of it by this branch of Amethí that made it one.

The Shaikhs pretended to a right to the whole parganah and it seems that it was more or less recognized. For at a later date, came a family of Janwárs from Ikauná in Baraich who settled at the west end of the parganah in Mau and Khujaulí and allow that they derive their title from the Shaikhs.

This family at one time produced a further division in the parganah, and a new parganah was formed in 1218 Faslí (1811 A. D.) and called the parganah Khujaulí.

Khujaulí was in the jurisdiction of the Baiswárah Nayágá, on Chaklá. Nagrá was ruled from Kumhrawán in Roy Bareilly; and Amethí the head-quarters of which were in A. D. 1757 transferred to Gosá,inganj,—so called from a Gosá, in

commander of some *nágá* troopers in the time of Shujah-úd daulah who was granted the parganah of Amethí in Jagír and built a Ganj here, which subsequently gave its name to the parganah,—was made Huzúr Tahsíl. After the introduction of British rule, Mohanlálганj on the road from Lucknow to Roy Bareilly,—at which place Rájah Káshí Parshád, one of the five loyal T'alúkdárs, had built a handsome ganj and temple,—was selected as the best place for the centre of administration of the Tahsíl, and the parganah became henceforth known by its new name.

A good deal of the tenure in this parganah is T'aluk-dárl. There are in all one hundred and seventy-one villages, and T'alukdárs hold some sixty. The rest are held by smaller separate communities. The T'alukdárs who are proper to this parganah are :—

Chaudharí Nawáb Alí of Salempúr, Musammát Kutab-un-nisá, of Gauria, Shaikh Abú Turáb Khán of Dhaurerá, and Makar Baldeo Bakhsh of Purseni.

The principal remaining zamíndárs are Shaikhs, Chhattrís, and Kurmís, the presence of the two former has already been accounted for. The Chhattrís are mostly of the Janwár tribe. The Kurmís have always mustered strong in this parganah, and having risen to a state of great prosperity have become possessed of a spirit of very sturdy independence, which they showed both in the Nawábí and on the occasion of the mutiny in our own time.

PARGANAH NIGOHAN SASSENDI—(Tahsíl Mohanlálganj).

245. The parganah of Nigohán-Sassendí lies between lat. $26^{\circ} 30'$ and $26^{\circ} 50'$, and is crossed by 81° of long. It is one of the two parganahs into which the Tahsíl of Mohanlálganj is divided. Its area is seventy-two square miles. In shape it is oblong, with a length of from twelve to thirteen miles, and an average breadth of five. The Mohanlálganj parganah lies on its north and it is bounded on the south by the river Sái, which separates it from the district of Oonao.

It is traversed by two roads one running from Roy Bareilly, along the north side of the parganah, through Mohanlálganj to Lucknow; and the other from Sassendí, lying at its south-west corner, to Mohanlálganj.

The parganah is finely wooded to the south and round the town of Nigohán, but to north-west it is bare, and crossed by large úsar plains. The country along the Sái is light and sandy, and also along the banks of the Búnk Nadi, which crosses the parganah obliquely from the north and joins the Sái at a point to the south of Nigohán. This *bhar* land amounts to twenty per cent. of the cultivation and very much affects the fertility of the parganah. Except round the large villages and the south-west of the parganah, the cultivation is not so high as in the other parganahs of the district.

The Sái is the only river and is little fitted for irrigation, which is carried on chiefly from small jhíls and wells. The only large jhíls are at Sassendí, where the water is almost unfailing, and Jubraulí. The cultivation round the former village is especially fine. Water throughout the parganah can be met with at a distance of thirteen feet from the surface, and well irrigation is more than ordinarily common, amounting to thirty-seven per cent. of the whole extent irrigated.

The old parganah consisted of sixty-four villages, but by demarcation they have been reduced to fifty-seven, averaging an area of 805 acres each.

The population is, in density, 517 to the square mile, and Musalmáns amount to only 4.6 per cent. of the whole. In this it stands lowest of any of the parganahs in the district.

The agricultural element is fifty-two per cent. This is also below the average and is perhaps due to the presence of Brahmans who are more than usually numerous in this parganah.

Of the total area fifty-seven per cent. is cultivated and the population falls on this at the rate of 1,005 per square mile. The culturable is high, amounting to 34·19 of the whole, but 9,890 or forty-three per cent. of this is under groves. What is left is situated towards the north of the parganah, and being largely mixed with úsar, will not readily be broken up. Probably all that is worth much has been taken in hand

With the percentage of agriculturists somewhat less than in other parganahs, their average holdings are large. they amount to from three and a half to five acres. The rents are very equitable, and as might be expected from the nature of the parganah, low. They vary from Rs. 4 to 5 per acre except for a few Muráús, who pay Rs. 8-14 per acre.

The summary jamá was, ...	Rs.	37,330
The revised demand is, ...	„	48,250

The revenue falls at a rate of Rs. 2-0-0 on the cultivated, Rs. 1-5-0 on the cultivated and culturable, and Rs. 1-1-0 throughout.

It falls lower than any other parganah in the district.

The only two towns with a population of more than 2,000 are the old parganah centres of Nigohán and Sassendí. These two towns are separated from each other, by a distance of some ten miles, and lie at the east and west ends of the parganah. The former contains 2,306, the latter 3,104. Besides these, there are seven other towns with a population over 1,000. They are Bhadewán, Bhasanda, Bhundí, Jubraulí, Díalpúr, Diburia, Sherpúr-Lawal.

Schools are established at Nigohán and Sassendí, at Jubraulí, Diburia, and Láwal. Its chief bázárs are held at Nigohán, Sassendí and Dialpúr. The former, situated on the road to Roy Bareilly, is the most important ; its annual sales are said to amount to Rs. 17,000.

For police arrangements the parganah lies within the jurisdiction of the station fixed at the Mohanálganj Tahsil.

The two towns of Nigohán and Sassendí are of importance as being the old head-quarters of the two clans of Janwárs and Gautams, who colonized, the former forty-two and the latter twenty-two, villages. It seems that the latter were much the earliest comers, for their traditions connect them with the Baises of Baiswárah and the kingdom of Kanauj. The former came with, or subsequently to, the Janwárs of Mau and Khujaulí, at perhaps the end of the sixteenth century, and it is said, drove out a tribe of Bhars, whose stronghold was on the Kakohá dih on the village of Siris. The two settlements combined form the modern parganah of Nigohán-Sassendí.

Both were included in the Baiswárah jurisdiction, and the Baises of the Naistha house claimed to be lords of the soil. Even at as late a date as 1231 Faslí, one of the house transferred the lordship of the parganah of Sassendí to Rájah Káshí Parshád, of whose estate it forms the chief part, while Thákur Bhagwán Bakhsh, Bais of Kusmaurá, successfully occupied and still holds five villages in Nigohán.

But in the Nigohán parganah, Gautams, inheriting from the Janwárs, and the Janwárs of Jubraulí, kept the rest, though in the end, the latter were dispossessed by the Khatri bankers of Mariáwan, who farmed their villages.

Both the towns that formed the head-quarters of these parganahs are very old. Sassendí was founded by Shoo Singh, one of the Gautam leaders. But to Nigohán some mythic history is attached. It is said to have been founded by Rájah Nahúk, of the Chándrabansí line of kings. And near the village to the south is a large tank, in which the legend says that the Rájah—transformed into a snake for cursing a Bráhmaṇ, was condemned to live. Here at length the Pándu brothers, in their wanderings, after their battle with the Kurus, came; and to each as he reached the edge of the tank to draw water, were five questions—touching the vanity of human wishes, and the advantage of abstraction from the world,—put by the serpent. Four out of the five brothers failed to find answers, were drawn under the water, but the riddle was solved by the fifth. The spell was thus loosened, the Rájah's deliverer had come; the Pándu placed his ring round the serpent's body and he was restored to his human shape. The Rájah then performed a great sacrifice, and to this day the cultivators, digging small wells, in the dry season, in the centre of the tank,

come across burnt barley and rice and betel-nut. Probably the root of the word Nigohán, *nág* exists in this legend,—which points to some former *nág* worship,—and not in the name of Nahúk.

It seems not unlikely that the settlement of Janwárs in Nigohán, was subsequent to the time Akbar, for in the *Á'in Akbarí* no such parganah is mentioned.

The tenure is largely T'alukdárí. The total number of demarcated villages is only fifty-seven and of these thirty-six belong to T'alukdárs. They are divided between three T'alukdárs, Rájah Káshí Parshád of Sassendí, Thákur Bhagwán Bakhsh of Kasmaurá, and Lála Kanhaiyá Lál of Jubraulí, but the latter T'alukdár belongs more properly to Mariáwan in Oonao. The remaining villages are pretty equally divided amongst the Hindú castes, but Bráhmans and Thákurs predominate.

PARGANAH MALÍHÁBAD.

~~246.~~ The Malíhábád parganah lies at the north-west corner of the district. On its east it is separated from Mahonah,—its fellow parganah of the Tahsíl of Malíhábád—by the Gúmtí and by the parganah of Lucknow which runs a long spur straight into its centre. On its south and east it is bounded by the parganahs of Kákori and Mohán, and on its north by the district of Hurdui.

But for the insertion of the corner from parganah Lucknow, it would be nearly square, averaging ten miles in length and breadth, but narrower at the south end than the north. It is enclosed between $26^{\circ}74'$ and $27^{\circ}16'$ lat. and $80^{\circ}45'$ and $80^{\circ}75'$ long.

Its area is one hundred eighty-seven square miles and it contains one hundred eighty-eight villages with an average area of three hundred thirty-six acres.

Its population is 8,73,136 or 413 to the square mile.

Of this 16·7 per cent.	is Musalmán,
83·3	„ Hindú.
52·0	„ Agricultural.
48·0	„ Non-agricultural

In communications, it has a road running from Sandílá south-east through Malíhábád to Lucknow, and another running south from the north end of the parganah through Malíhábád to Mohán, of the neighbouring parganah, and so on past the Railway Station of Harauni to Baní bridge on the Cawnpore road. For communication with Mahonah, its sister parganah, it has the road leading to the north of the parganah which branches off at Mál in a north-easterly direction and crosses the river at Bisárághat, a couple of miles north of the large village of Kathwára on the Mahonah side of the river. A Government ferry boat plies here, over which carts, pack horses, and bullocks, and foot passengers are conveyed for a small sum. Agricultural labourers, whose work lies on both sides of the river pass over for nothing.

Its largest towns are Malíhábád and Kasmandí-kalín. The

latter, a place of considerable importance, was in ancient times the chief town in the country and the seat of a Rájah Kans, who, tradition says was driven out by the first Muhammadan invasion under Saiyid Mas,úd. It seems certain, as will be afterwards, seen that it was early occupied by the Muhammadans, but it is doubtful if it lay in the track of Saiyid Mas,úd Ghází.

Malíhábád, however one of the largest towns in the neighbourhood, has for a long time been the head-quarters of the parganah, and the centre of Muhammadan colonization. It seems, to have fallen into Musalmán hands at a later date than Kasmandí-kalán, and was probably colonized by Patháns. It is said to have been the chief seat of the Arakhs or Pásís, and to have been founded by Maliah Pásí, whose brother Saliah founded Sandílá in Hurdui. Even under the rule of this tribe it must have been a place of considerable importance. The Pásí had power and independence enough to have a mint here, and to this day coin of his time is said to be occasionally dug up, giving it thereby the name in native traditions of the *khonta shahar*, "the city of the bad money."

The population of Malíhábád is 8,026. Attached to Malíhábád is Mírzáganj, which was founded by Mírzá Hasan Beg, a native of the neighbourhood. The largest bázár in the neighbourhood is held here. The other bázárs are held at Amáníganj, on the road to Pípalgá, on, and at Rahímábád on the road to Sandílá, situated at the junction of this road with a road from Aurás, a town of the neighbouring parganah of Mohan-Aurás lying south-west.

Besides Malíhábád there are no towns with a population of more than 2,000, though there are sixteen other large villages with a population of between 1,000 and 2,000. They are Bakhtiyár-Nagar, Khalispúr, Garhí-Sanjar-Khán, Ruse-na, Saspan, Gahdeo, Mawái-kalán, Gondah, Kharánwán, Kasmandí-kalán, and Kasmandí-khurd, Tharri, Nabipanáh, Mál, Badariyán, and Antgarhí.

Government schools are held at the largest of these at Malíhábád, Mírzáganj, Kenwalhar, Khálispúr, Rahímábád and Mál.

At Malíhábád are fixed the Tahsíl, Post and Registration offices and the Police tháná, where is stationed a force of one Inspector and twenty-four subordinates. The area in their

charge is not quite conterminous with the parganah, for it includes also the corner of Lucknow, that penetrates into the parganah, and part of Kákori. It amounts to two hundred and twenty square miles.

The parganah is well wooded and generally very well cultivated. But it is crossed by large waste and unculturable tracts that follow the course of the Behtá and two other small streams, called the Jhandí and Akrahdí, which take a south-easterly direction through the parganah and fall into the river Gúmtí.

But little irrigation is carried on from them; the irrigation in the parganah is hardly up to average. It amounts to only thirty-four per cent. and nearly forty per cent. of this is from wells. But water is generally procurable if wells be dug. It can be found at an average depth of eighteen feet from the surface of the soil and a depth of twelve feet of water can be secured.

In general fertility, it is perhaps one of the best parganahs of the district, and while its percentage of cultivation is higher than in any other parganah its density in population is least. It has also very little unculturable land. It amounts only to 13·92 per cent. half of which is taken up by homesteads, roads and tanks. The culturable land amounts to 26·5 per cent. and some of it is of a very good quality.

The population falls on the cultivated at the rate of 786 per square mile, showing a vast difference between this and the Lucknow and Mohanlálganj parganahs, where it falls at a rate of 1,229 and 1,003 per square mile. The holdings of cultivators in the parganah are in consequence much larger.

For the Brahmans, Chhatrís and Ahírs, who furnish the greater part of the cultivators, they vary from four and three-quarters to five and three-quarters of an acre, and for the Chamárs they are from three and a half and three and three-quarters of an acre. The rents are very low and uniform; they range from Rs. 3-11 to Rs. 4-1, the latter being paid by Chamárs; Káchhís pay Rs. 6-1, not half of what they pay in Lucknow and Mohanlálganj.

The assessment of the parganah was by the Summary Settlement Rs. 1,18,644. By the revised demand it is Rs 1,52,595,

Revenue rate falls at Rs. 2-2 on cultivated, Rs. 1-8 on cultivated and culturable, and Rs. 1-4 throughout.

The early history of the parganah has been indicated. It is said to have been inhabited by Pásís and Arakhs. Two Pási brothers Maliah and Saliah, are said to have founded Malíhábád and Sandílá in Hurdui. Local tradition says that Maliah was not driven out till the time of Akbar, but this must be a mistake. Munshí Fazl Rasúl, T'alukdár of Jalál-púr in Hurdui, asserts that his ancestors drove out a tribe of Arakhs from Sandílá in 602 Hijrí (A. D. 1205), and pursued them through Kákori to Lucknow. Patháns have long been celebrated as very powerful in Malíhábád, and outside Malíhábád is the old village of Bakhtiyárnagar, still held by a colony of Patháns,—though of another and more recent date—which very probably owed its foundation to Muhammad Bakhtiyár Khilzi, who, we know, invaded Oudh in 599 Hijrí, (A. D. 1202.) Muhammad Bakhtiyár Khilzi was, as his name would indicate, a Pathán, and from his time must date the Muhammadan settlement in Malíhábád.

It is not impossible, however, but that there was some earlier Musalmán invasion. It is said that at one time very many of the inhabitants and owners of the soil became converted to Muhammadanism, and this tradition is believed by the present population, who make no difficulty in declaring that the numerous *dihs* scattered over the face of the parganah belonged to a *Jhojha* sect. These village sites do not differ from the Bhar *dihs* that exist in other parganahs; they rise conspicuously above the surrounding level, and consist of masses of broken bricks. They are now quite deserted. The natives say they were forts; the chiefest are to be found in Antgarhi, Mál, Pára, Siswárah, and Diláwarnagar, but they can everywhere be seen.

If these Jhojhas were converted Pásís or Bhars they were afterwards cruelly abandoned by their fierce proselytizers, for the parganah was subsequently over-run by the Rájput tribes of Gahírwárs, Bahman-Gaurs, Nikombs, Gautams, and Janwárs; but on the other hand, the traditions of these new invaders of the soil assert that the country was inhabited by Arakh tribes, whom they attacked and drove out.

The parganah seems after this to have been entirely held by Rájput, their settlements date probably from the thirteenth century or about the time of their dispossession, on the Muhammadan, conquest of their ancient kingdoms and consequent search for new homes. They held the tappás of Gahirwárah, Dakhláwal, Siswárah, Katauli-Ráo, Kharáwán and Rahímábád.

They all exist to the present day, but have suffered in their turn by three or four different colonies of Patháns, who came into the country at about the middle of the seventeenth century, and secured estates of from ten to twelve villages each round Malíhábád.

These Pathans are of Afrídí, Bázád Khél and Kandhári clans. They have but little connection with each other or with the original Pathán families of the old encamped settlement, tho' doubtless it was tidings of them that attracted the later adventurers.

Of the Afrídí Patháns, are the T'alukdárs Ahmad Khán and Nasím Khán of Kasmandí Khurd, Sahlamau ; and different members of the Ámnázaí family rose to great distinction both under the Delhi Empire and the dynasty of Oudh.

All traces of the original invasion, however, have not disappeared. Kasmandí kalán and the group of villages round are held by Shaikhs, who assert that they are descended from the leaders of the expedition ; though it is said of them, on the other hand, that they are no more than converted Hindús.

The census will show how great an element of truth must lie in the tradition of an early Hindú conversion.

Though, as related it was at one time colonised entirely by Rájput tribes, excepting only the group of villages round Kasmandí kalán, yet the percentage of Musalmáns on the whole population is 16·7, a percentage only exceeded or approached in the parganahs of Kákori, Mahonah, Kursí and Dewá, where like influences seem to have prevailed.

The Rájput clans will find hereafter a fuller mention in the histories of the parganah families. Many of their villages have fallen into the hands of the Pathán T'alukdárs, Ahmad

and Nasím Khán; but they still hold seventy-six. T'alukdárs hold fifty-three, of which thirty-six belong to the T'alukdárs already mentioned. The rest are held chiefly by Moghal and Pathán communities, and a few still remain with some Brahman families and some of the lower Hindú castes. There are one hundred and eighty-eight villages in all.

The T'alukdárs are : Nasím Khán (Pathán) of Sahlamau, Ahmad Khán (Pathán) of Kasmandí-Khurd; Makrand Singh (Paonwar) of Kaitúria; Thákur Srípal (Bais) of Baraurá; but the latter properly belongs to Hurdui; Rájah Randhír Singh (Bais), who holds only three villages in Tappá Dakláwal and also belongs to Hurdui; and Chaudharí Hashmat Alí of Sandílá, who only holds one village by mortgage.

The only two T'alukdárs who belong to the parganah are Nasím Khán and Ahmad Khán, who hold large estates assessed at Rs. 16,000 and 13,000, which they have however acquired by transfer in recent times.

The parganah was of old made up of the tappás already mentioned; it was one of those mentioned in the *Ain Akbarí*, and was during the Nawábí included in the Chaklá of Sandílá.

PARGANAH MOHÁN-AURÁS,*

7 The parganah of Mohán-aurás, which was in 1869 transferred to Oonao, was the most westerly parganah in the Lucknow district.

It lies north-west by south-east across the meridian. Its shape is oblong, its length from end to end being about twenty-two miles, and breadth from eight to nine; lat. $26^{\circ}70'$ and long. $80^{\circ}45'$ would about cross at the centre of parganah. It is bounded on north-east by parganah Malihábád, and Kákorí, on south-east by Bijnaur, and on south-west and north by parganahs Rasúlábád, and Jalotar of Oonao.

At its southern end lies the town Mohán and at the northern the large village of Aurás, which combined gives the parganah its name. They are distant from each other about fifteen miles and are connected by a good road. The area of the parganah is one hundred and ninety-six square miles. The number of villages in it two hundred and five with an average of six hundred and eleven acres to a village.

The river Sáí runs through the parganah from north-west to south-east passing under the town of Mohán. The bed of this river lies low and the land on either side is generally poor, but in many parts of its course the country slopes gently down towards the stream and more cultivation is carried on on its banks, and more irrigation is derived from it than is usual from rivers. The river itself is narrow, shallow during the dry months of the year, and never used for navigation.

On the north side of the river the country is crossed by extensive *úsar* plains, which are completely bare of trees and all vegetation, but to the south of the river, the parganah is more cultivated and fertile.

* Since the commencement of the settlement this parganah has been transferred to the district of Oonao.

The total amount of barren is twenty-six per cent., which is high. The culturable is only twenty-one per cent., which is low, and 6,600 acres or thirteen per cent. of this is under groves. Except round the towns and large villages the parganah is not generally well wooded.

Irrigation is fair, amounting to forty-eight per cent. but three-fourths of this is from jhils and rivers, the supply from which is never certain or regular.

Water lies no more than thirteen feet from the surface but this low average is probably caused by the low land lying round the Sáí, for irrigation through the centre of the parganah is very defective.

An effort to increase it was made in the attempt at a canal made by Ghází-úd-dín-Haidar, sixth Nawáb of Oudh, but it failed from its imperfect levels.

The projected Sardah Canal, which will run through the parganah from its north-west boundary in a south-east direction for about ten miles will be of infinite benefit to the agriculturists, and be a stimulant to the cultivation of some of the culturable land which lies round the úsar plains. This canal marks the watershed of the parganah which is drained by the (1) Sáí river passing down the centre, (2) the Behtá, which flows on Malíhábád along its north-east boundary, and (3) the Nagwá, which cut the southern end of the parganah.

The latter stream divides the parganah for a short distance from Kákori. It dries up during the hot weather, its banks are high and precipitous, and the land on either side is unculturable.

The cultivation, though not always of the highest kind owing to the extent of water and the úsar plains, comprehends all the cereals and pulses, and the high class crops are grown round the town and village.

The cultivated land of the parganah is up to the usual average, being 52.5 per cent. and the average holdings of the cultivators are from three to four acres.

The revenue rate falls at Rs. 2-1 on the cultivated area, Rs. 1-8 on the cultivated and culturable, and Rs. 1-1 throughout.

The population is 96,525, and falls at the rate of 502 per square mile on the whole area, and 937 per square mile of cultivated area.

The following figures will show how the population is divided :—

72	per cent. are Musalmáns.
92·8	Hindús.
59·5	Agriculturists.
40·5	non-Agriculturists.

The largest towns are—

Mohán, the old capital of the parganah, the population of which is 4,627.

Neotiní, a Musalmán town, a couple of miles to the south of it, whose population is 3,809.

Ajgain and Bichaulí, two large villages, containing respectively 3,481 and 2,665 inhabitants situated at the northern end of the parganah, and Mahrárganj-cum-Nawalganj, with an aggregate population of 3,728.

Its remaining villages, with a population of between 1,000 and 2,000, are—

Aurás, Adoura, Púrab-chánd, Partháwán, Pachchhambhari, Hasanganj, Dipwal, Dhaura, Rasúlpúr, Rampúr-Kanjarí, Sihmau, Mataria, and Barauna.

Aurás has been mentioned. Neotiní was the head-quarters of a Musalmán settlement which colonized this and eight other villages at the commencement of the thirteenth century. Hasanganj is a considerable bázár lying to the west of Mohán, at the point where the road branches off to Rasúlábád and Miyanganj ; and Nawalganj with Mahrárganj is a large and handsome market place lying east of Mohán on the road to Lucknow. The former was built by Rájah Nawal

Rá'e, the Ná'ib of Safdar Jang, the Nawáb Wazír, and Máhá-ráj Balkishan, Díwán of Muhammad Alí Sháh. The place is of considerable importance and a large bázár is held here.

The police force who have charge of the parganah has also been stationed at this ganj.

The tahsíl and post offices have been fixed at Mohán. This town is supposed to be of great antiquity, its founder was Mohán Rikh, who established himself on a high mound overlooking the Sáí and gathered his disciples round him, the nucleus of the future town. The Musalmán fort was subsequently built on this hillock.

A Government school has been established here, and others at all the large towns as at Aurás, Neotiní, Ajgain, Hasanganj, Rámpúr-Kanjarí, Ghazafarnagar and Nawalganj.

The parganah is well provided with roads ; a road connects the two principal towns of Mohán and Aurás ; and the latter is again connected with the large parganah town of Myanganj in Oonao by a road which crosses the Sáí to the south of Aurás by a handsome bridge built by the British Government. Other roads lead from Mohán, (1) to Malihábád to the north, (2) to Lucknow lying east, (3) to Baní Bridge on the Lucknow and Cawnpore road, crossing the Cawnpore Railway at Harauní, and (4) to Rasúlábád and Nawábganj to the west, in the Oonao district.

For a long time the parganah seems to have been inhabited exclusively by Hindús. The only Muhammadan centres were at Mohán and Neotiní and no extensive colonies took place. Originally, only some twenty-five out of two-hundred-five villages belonged to Muhammadans, though of late years the three Muhammadan T'alukdárs, Chaudharí Hashmat Alí, Munshí Fazl Rasúl, and Muhammad Alí have acquired some twenty-seven.

The remaining villages are held by independent zamíndárs, chiefly Thákurs and Brahmans. The former held seventy-seven-half villages, the latter thirty-four. These, with thirty-eight t'alukdári villages and twenty-six belonging to Musalmáns almost divide the villages of the parganah.

But the history of the parganah is obscure. A tappá of twenty-two villages to the north of Mohán called Pachhwárú, sometimes Pachísí, was colonized by Janwárs, and another of fifty-two villages in the centre of the parganah was held by Raikwárs. But beyond these no extensive colonies seem to have settled in the parganah.

In the Ain-Akbarí the parganah of Mohán is mentioned ; and a brick fort as existing in the town of Mohán. At a later date the northern half of the parganah was formed into the new parganah of Aurás and was ruled from Sandílá, while Mohán was in the chaklá of Saffipúr. But convenience, or the interest of some parties concerned, seem to be the only reasons for the change. The Talukdárs mentioned all belong to Sandílá in the district of Hurdui. Muhammad Alí, Talukdár of Unchágáon and resident of Mohán is the only Talukdár proper to this parganah.

PARGANAH MAHONAH.

248. The parganah of Mahonah lies along the left bank of the Gúmtí river. It is bounded on the south by parganah Lucknow, on west by Malihábád, on the north by Seeta-poor and on its east by Kursí and Dewá. In shape it is irregular, but longer than it is broad, its length varies from twelve to sixteen miles whilst its breadth is from seven to ten. Its centre may be fixed at about Rukhárá where the $27^{\circ}5'$ par. of latitude and $80^{\circ}95'$ of longitude would cross each other. Its area is one hundred and forty-seven square miles and it contains one hundred and ninety-five villages, each averaging an area of four-hundred and eighty-three acres.

Its population is 71,518 or 486 to the square mile.

But on the cultivated area it falls at the rate of 872.

Of this population 9·7 per cent. is Musalmán.

90·3 Hindú.

54·8 Agricultural,

45·2 Non-agricultural.

The population of Muhamadans in this is high, and is probably due to the Muhammadan villages at the south of the parganah.

The proportion of agriculturists is low, seeing that there is still left a great deal of culturable land, and of a very fair quality awaiting the plough,

Of the total area of 52,979 acres.

56·21 is cultivated.

24·62 is culturable.

and 19·17 is unculturable.

Nearly all the unculturable land is to be found at the south end of the parganah, which is crossed by large úsar plains.

The country is fertile and well cultivated, but along the banks of the Gúmtí and stretching for a considerable distance inland, it is undulating and varied, crossed one while by sandy tracts and intersected at another by marshes, that are fed from springs which rise from the higher lands. Nevertheless, the low land produces abundant thatching grass which is carried down the river to Lucknow in large boats, and towards the north of the tract the land becomes *tardá* and level, and though subject to inundations and sometimes over moist with water only a few feet from the surface may be grown with finer wheat crops.

In the centre of the parganah is a large tract of jungle which only awaits the cultivator. But probably it will be broken up e'er long, and would have been before, but that it belongs mostly to Talukdárs who can afford to wait and whose object has been to see the new revenue fixed before they took it in hand. The chief crops flourish, poppy and vegetables, round the homesteads, and sugar, wheat and pulses to the furthest corners of the townships. The villages are not large, as already shown, and these facts apply merely to those held by small communities.

Kachchá wells can be dug freely and water can be met at twenty-five feet from the surface while the wells hold eleven feet of water. Irrigation extends to forty-eight per cent., a more than ordinary average, but of this eighty-one per cent., is due to jhíls and ponds.

Probably the driest part of the parganah will be found to the north of Mahonah, for but little irrigation is carried on from the Gúmtí and besides this the parganah has no other river. Here it may be hoped that the projected canal, a branch of the Sardah scheme, may step in and fertilise many of the dry tracts that want only irrigation to make them most productive.

On the whole, it is one of the best parganahs in the district. And the average holdings of the cultivators are very fair and larger than in most of the Cis-Gúmtí parganahs.

The zamindárs themselves hold more than nine acres and the ordinary cultivators five-and-a-half acres. The Ohhat-tris hold most, their holdings averaging six acres, Lodhs, who furnish the bulk of the cultivators, hold nearly five acres.

Rent ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8. But Kurmís, of whom, however, there are not very many, pay Rs. 7-7, and Káchhís Rs. 9-14.

The revenue assessed by the Summary Settlement was Rs. 1,04,490.

The revised demand is Rs. 1,35,480.

The rates fall at Rs. 2 8 on cultivated,

„ „ 1 13 on cultivated and culturable,
and 1 6 throughout.

The largest towns are—

Mahonah with a population of,	...	...	3,594
Itounjah,	...	...	2,254
and Mariáwan,	...	...	3,124

It has only six other villages with a population of between 1,000 and 2,000.

They are—

Usirna, Banogá, Bhaulí, Kathwára, Goela and Nabi-kot-nandna.

Government Schools have been established in the three large towns above mentioned and in Usirna, Amáníganj, Kotwá, Pahárnagar, Bukshí-ka-táláb, Banogá and Nabi-kot-nandna. The district Post has been placed at Itounjah and outside the village, facing the road, is the police tháná where a chief constable and fifteen others of subordinate grade are posted. At Bukshí-ka-táláb is an outpost where a staff of six policemen has been placed. The whole of the parganah, a small portion of the south end excepted, is within the jurisdiction of these two stations. The area is one hundred and thirty-five square miles.

At Bakshí-ká-táláb is one of the encamping grounds for troops. There is a large tank here which in fact gives its name to the place, the *Bakshí's tank*, built by Bakhshí Tipurchand, the Pay Master of Nasir-ud-dín-Haidar, 7th

Nawáb of Oudh. It is a handsome tank with flights of steps leading down to the water on its four sides, and flanked by four towers at its corners. On the far side, facing the road, was a temple raised to the god Thákur Bánke Bihari, and alongside the founder built a handsome house and walled in a garden for himself. But the Bakhshí fell into disgrace and the whole is falling into ruins.

Road communication in the parganah is good. It is traversed throughout by the Imperial road leading from Lucknow to Seetapoor, and different country roads, (1) from Biswah in Seetapoor through Amániganj, and (2) from Kursí through Mahonah, lead into it. There is plenty of outlet for its produce, and the Lucknow market affords the best means of disposing of it.

Hence, bázárs are at a minimum, and the only considerable ones are at Itounjah and Amániganj. This latter was a market place founded by the pious king, Asaf-úd-daulá, who on his way to Rehár, to fight the Rukhás, founded the Amániganj in Malíhábád, and on his return founded its namesake in Mahonah. In the Nawábí it was a place of more importance, being the highway of the traffic from Khairábád and Biswah in Seetapoor, to Lucknow and Fyzabad. But the traffic now passes along the new road.

Mahonah is a place of no importance; it was formerly the head-quarters of the parganah, where was placed a staff of Government Officials for the assessment and collection of the revenue of the parganah, and where a fort was built for their protection. But the homestead of the village of Govindpúr was one with it, and the story goes that on one occasion the Brahman proprietors of the latter village dug through the walls of the fort and recovered a child that had been placed there as hostage for some revenue. After this the Amil took the fort to the more open village of Bahádurganj. Hence, Mahonah has for a long time ceased to have any importance as a parganah town.

Mariáwan was at one time a place of importance, it formed the head-quarters of a parganah of its own. The parganah of *Mandígáon* is mentioned in the *Áín-Akbarí*.

It was here, too, that Nawáb Sa'ádat Alí Khán the fifth Nawáb of Oudh fixed the old Cantonments where the three regiments of Company's troops were quartered during the Nawábí.

Itounjah is chiefly known as the seat of the Paonwár Rájah, Jagmohan Singh, son of Rájah Ratan Singh, who holds one of the largest t'alukás in the district.

The tenure in this parganah is in great part t'alukdarí, the two chief t'alukdárs being Rájah Jagmohan and Bábú Pri-thípál Singh of the Paonwár tribe of Rájpúts, and near of kin. These are the only two t'alukdárs indigenous to the parganah. The remaining chief families are the Chauháns of Bhauli, and of Magat, consisting of eight and twelve villages respectively, and the Chauháns of Kathwára of thirty-two villages. These and the Paonwár estates made up during the Nawábí the whole parganah, which was then exclusively Rájpút. The Paonwár held what was popularly called eight tappás, but the formation of these tappás belong to their family history. The traditions regarding the early history of the parganah say that the Paonwár and the Chauháns entered the parganah almost simultaneously at about the end of the 14th century. By their family history it would seem that they came under the cognizance and sanction of the Delhi Government.

The land was then owned and held by Kurmís, whose chiefs, Rá,e Dámar, dwelt at Rá,epúr—a little to the west of Itounjah,—and Rá,e, Dhandu, at Kathwára. There was a third Rá,e Mohan a Murá,u who lived at Mahonah and gave his name to the town. All these had strong forts whose sites are marked by the brick mounds called Dihs that still exist. But tradition add that these forts were originally built by the irrepressible Bhars to whom the Kurmís succeeded. The Kurmís are said to have shown a mutinous spirit and kept back their revenue, and their chastisement was made over to these Paonwár and Chauhán tribes who attacked and drove them out of the country.

These Kurmís do not seem to have been a low caste tribe. They worshipped Mahádev. In the village of Gadia at the north of the parganah, he is still worshipped under the name of the Kurmíání Nath and of late years a small Shivalá has been built over his image. And in the village of Tika, to the south of Mahonah, is a tank at which it is said the Kurmí widows used to perform their *satis*.

The memory of these sacrifices does not very easily fade away. The place is hallowed, even though no monument marks the spot. A mound remains and the native knows what is there. He will take off his shoes reverently, and will scrape away the earth and produce some ashes, which, after showing them to the curious inquirer, he will again carefully replace.

The parganah contains traces of mythical history which centre round Rukhárá. Rukhá was the daughter of Banásur who lived in Mámpar-Báná. It was she who fell in love with and abducted Anrud, grandson of Sríkrishn. Kubhán, of Kumhráwán, was one of his ministers, and it was his daughter Chetori Lekha, who drew the likeness of the hero that Rukhá had seen in her dreams. Kesurí Daiyath was another of his lieutenants, who founded Kesurmau close to Mahonah. Srikrishn aided by Arjún, one of the Pándu brothers, came with an army to recover his grandson, and the many handed Banásur was vanquished and sent to worship Mahádev on the lonely banks of the Narbudha. As for Rukhá and Anrudh they married and went to live at Mathura Brinda-ban. In Kumhráwán there is an image of Mahádev called Kurson, which it is said was the object of Kubhan's worship.

Arjún founded the village of Arjúnpúr. There are in Arjúnpúr and Rukhárá old Dihs of considerable extent with the usual broken bricks scattered about, and in the latter village is a shrine to Mahádev, which has always been extensively worshipped ; and of late years another temple, and a large Dharmśálá and a well, have been built by Mathura-Dás, the Díwán of Shraf-úd-daulá, the converted Hindú, or, as some say by the pervert himself to avert some of the judgment he dreaded for his apostacy. Shraf-úd-daulá was the great banker Jagannáth, who farmed the market dues of the Province in the time of Muhammad Alí, and defaulting saved his life by changing his religion.

As already stated the parganah was almost entirely Rájput. At the present day out of its one hundred and ninety-five villages, one hundred and thirty-two are held by these clans. The Paonwár Talukdárs mentioned hold seventy-six. Some are held by a Kaiyath family who seem to have entered the parganah along with the Paonwars. Before the late addition to it of part of Mariáwan, the parganah was only composed of the eight Paonwár tappás.

They were—

I. The four Itounjah tappás of

1. Itounjah.
2. Kesráwán.
3. Bhindurá.
4. Sonwan.

II. The Mahonah tappás of

5. Mahonah.
6. Máhgá,on.

III. The two Rewan tappás of

7. Rewan.
8. Bahírgá,on.

Of these, the latter two are broken up.

They became sub-divided and are at present included in the district of Seetapoor, still held by Paonwárs, who have extended their possessions northwards and hold considerable t'alukás in that district.

Some of the Bahírgá,on villages were acquired by the owners of the four Itounjah tappás.

The parganah was one of those of Akbar's time.

At annexation, the old parganah of Mariáwan was broken up and part of it put into Lucknow and part into Mahonah, the latter then became one of the three parganahs that formed the Kursí tahsíl. But on the transfer of the Kursí parganah to the district of Barabunkee, it was joined to the parganah of Malíhábád, lying on the right bank of the river, and is now administered from the tahsíl station of Malíhábád. This is to the disadvantage of the people, who, during the rains, have to go round by Lucknow to get to Malíhábád, but there are three gháts stationed along the river on the Malíhábád side, at which the Government ferry boats ply.

PARGANAH KURSÍ.*

249. The parganah of Kursí lies to the east of Mahonah and was, before its transfer to the district of Barabunkee in 1869, the centre one of three parganahs that was administered from Kursí, its head-quarters town. It is of very irregular shape, the bulk of it lying to the north, and cut almost in two at its centre by a corner of the Mahonah parganah that projects into it on its western side, reducing its breadth across, at this point, to no more than two miles, while its length from extreme north to south is not less than seventeen or eighteen miles.

The town of Kursí is situated, at its narrowest part, on the road from Mahonah to Dewá in lat: 27°8, longitude 81°9

On the north it is bounded by the Sectapoor and Barabunkee Districts, on the east by parganahs Fatlipúr and Dewá. On the whole of its west by Mahonah parganah,

Rivers it has none, but its north is well studded with jhíls, and a line of them commencing at its north-west corner culminate in the Kalyání Nadí, which, crossing the parganah in an easterly direction, shortly takes a bend to the south-east and becomes the boundary line of the parganah as far as Dewá.

The traffic of the parganah passes through Kursí by two good roads which run, (1) south from Mahmúdábád on the north, to Lucknow, where it crosses into the city by the iron bridge, and (2) east from the Lucknow and Sectapoor road, through Mahonah and Kursí, to Dewá and onwards to Barabunkee, the capital town of the neighbouring District.

The population of Kursí is 3,650. It was formerly the head-quarters of the parganah, but since its transfer to the District of Barabunkee the Government Offices have been removed, and there remains only the Police Station, at which a force of some twenty Constables has been posted to maintain order and protect property in the parganah. There is also a Post office and a School.

* This has since the commencement of the Settlement, been transferred to the district of Barabunkee.

The next place of importance is Mahsúr, but chiefly for the market place of Takaitganj which was built on its lands.

This bázár is situated two miles to the north of Kursí on the Mahmúdábád road. The largest market in the neighbourhood is held here, and the yearly sales are said to amount to Rs. 66,000.

The population of the village and ganj amount to 4240. Besides, there are only three villages, Khingna, Bha-raulí, Anwúrí, that contain a population of over 1,000.

The area of the parganah is eighty-nine square miles, and it contains ninety-one villages averaging an area of six hundred and twenty-five acres.

The soil of the parganah is very good and fertile. The following figures will show how the cultivated land is made up:—

78 per cent is 1st Class or domat.

21 per cent is 2nd Class or matiyár.

The light sandy bhúr amounts to very little. This is due to the absence of rivers.

The amount of matiyár, clayey, is high and is due to jhíls.

The culturable is thirty-five per cent. and lies chiefly to the north of the parganah where population is very sparse. It is all of it good land, and will, when cultivators are brought up, quickly fall under the plough.

Only 11·6 per cent. of its area is unculturable, and two-thirds of this is taken up by roads and village sites and jhíls.

Irrigation is very fair, it amounts to sixty per cent. but so much as ninety-three per cent. of this is from jhíls. Jhíls lie thick through the northern parts of the parganah, and a great deal of irrigation is carried on from the Kal-yání Nadi. But it is unlikely that only seven per cent. of the irrigated lands is watered from wells. Water lies only seventeen feet from the surface and nine feet of water lie in the wells.

To the south of Kursí the parganah is very thickly peopled, and in great part by Muhammadans. With its clayey soil and want of cultivators, the cultivation to the north of the parganah is poor, but to the south it is very fine. All the cereals are grown, and sugar cane and the Káchhí crops lie thick round the village, and very little of the ground is left uncultivated. The holdings of the cultivators average in this parganah a larger area than in any other parganah of the district.

The zamíndárs, themselves, cultivate nearly twelve acres. Cultivators, including what they hold in other villages, nearly four and a half acres, Brahmans and Chhattrís from seven to eight acres, Ahírs, who are very numerous, over five acres. But the remaining low castes—Lodhs, Pásís, and Chamárs from three to four acres. Musalmáns hold about four and a half acres.

Rents range from Rs. 4-14 to Rs. 5-8 per acre. Brahmans, Chhattrís, and Ahírs, all from Rs. 5 to 6-8, and Káchhís, who are fairly numerous, pay Rs. 9-10. Musalmáns pay Rs. 5-5.

The assessment fixed at Summary Settlement was Rs. 42,700

The revised demand is., 74,650

The revenue rate falls at Rs. 2-7 on cultivated,

„ „ „ „ 1-8 on cultivated and culturable
and „ 1-5 throughout.

The population is 37,454, sparse towards the north, as already observed, but dense in the south.

It is thus divided

Musalmáns,	17·3 per cent. of the whole:—
Hindús,	82·7
Agriculturists,	58·7
Non-agriculturists,	41·3

The proportion of Musalmáns, is higher in this than in any other parganah of the district. They are in greatest strength

on the south, where all the village communities are Musalmán, but the Musalmán element is strong throughout the parganah. It is due to its history, which will be noticed.

The earliest inhabitants of the parganah are said to have been the Bhars. Tradition assigns to them the founding of Mahsur, Ukhri, Chakiá, and Chúlhiá, which they named from four common articles of domestic use, from, *Musal* a pestle, *Okhlí* a mortar, *Chakiá* a mill, *Chúlhá* an oven. But the village of *Chúlhiá* has disappeared. Mahsur or Mahsand is built on a very high *dih*.

These Bhars seem to have been contemporaneous with, or to have succeeded to, the Janwárs of Saindúr, a village to the north of the parganah on the left bank of the Kalyáni Nádí. Somehow they seem to have helped in the resistance to Saiyid Masúd's invasion in A. D. 1030. Yet the Musalmáns say that they were opposed by no one but Bhars, and different parts of the country colonized long after this time, seem to have been held only by Bhars. Janwárs or Bhars, it is certain that they are of very old standing in the parganah, and long preceded any of the other Rájput colonies of this district.

The Janwárs themselves claim to be of very ancient descent, being content with no less an ancestor than Rájah Jaiját, of the Satya-yug, who built Jajmau on the banks of the Ganges. They say that their kingdom extended east to the hills, south to Benares, and west to the Ganges. And that Rájahs Básdeo and Suphal-deo, of their line, fought Saiyid Mas'úd Ghází, at Baraich, and that U'debhán, at a later date, opposed another of the Delhi Emperors. Their possessions extend to this day into the adjoining parganah of Dewá, and their village of Saindúr must at one time have been of great extent. The site of it lies high, overlooking a deep jhíl from the excavation of which it must have been formed, and is now over-grown with dense jungle, which they look upon as too sacred to be touched.

The tribe of Saindaria Rájputs, who have colonized a large tract of country in Seetapoor, assert that they are sprung and derive their name from the Rájputs of Saindúr.

But at an early date, they seem to have been confined to the left bank of the Kalyání, for, previous to the first Musalmán invasion, came the Paríhárs, who colonized sixty-two villages to the south of the Kalyání, reaching down to Kursí and Máhga, on, in the present Mahonah parganah. The Paonwárs of the latter place hold some of their villages, but the Paríhars have not forgotten them.

The Parihárs fixed their head-quarters at Ghugtír, where they built a large fort, and brick covered Dihs of great extent may be seen there still, which mark its site.

They gave way however before the Musalmáns of Kursí—wickedly assisted, as they say, by the Mahonah Paonwars—and were pushed up north to Ahmámau, which they have kept to this day.

Then came the Musalmán settlement of Salemábád, at whose hands they suffered a further loss. This colony also has disappeared, and it is hard to trace its history. It may perhaps be placed at the commencement of the thirteenth century, for it is said they got a grant of twenty villages from Kutb-úd-dín Ebak. The estate was long known as the tappá of Salemábád.

Their leader was Saiyid Kásim Hamzá, of Nishápur. Later on in the line, Saiyid Faríd, son of Nizám-úd-din, married a daughter of Shaikh Muhammad, son of Shaikh Mustafa 'Abbási or Kaikobádí Shaikh of Kursí, who held the office of Chaudharí of the parganah. Shaikh Muhammad had no other child and the Saiyid secured the office of Chaudharí, and the Royal Farmán, which had been issued by the Emperor Akbar, in name of Shaikh Mustafa was made over to him, and is still held by his descendants. Saiyid Bhíkhá, of the same line, got another Farmán from Muhammad Sháh in 1138 Hijra, (A. D. 1726,) but shortly after this the decay of the Saiyids began, and they gave place to an energetic family of Rájputs of the Khenchi tribe, who, it is said, began life by taking service with the Saiyids, but in the end succeeded in ousting them from their villages. They had previously also lost the Chaudhariship which had again reverted to the Shaikhs of Kursí.

There is a mystery hanging over this last-named family. They do not seem to belong to the original Kaikobádí colonists and some say they are converted Hindús, but another and more probable account is that they are illegitimately descended from the daughters of a Bais family of Boloiyá, in Seetapoor, for whom they had stood security, and, who failing to meet their engagements, were attacked by the Saiyids, who harried and burned their villages and carried off one of the daughters of their house, from whom the present family is descended. To Muhammad Mustafa, already mentioned, is given this place in their history, and from that time their kinsmen, the Kaikobádís, would have nothing to do with them. They flourished notwithstanding. They held Ghugtír, the old head-quarters of the Párihárs, and other villages, and Nindurá, which belong to the Janwárs of Darawán, another branch of the Saindúr Janwárs, and they built a village called Dínpanáh, "the defence of the faith." Another branch of the family, at present represented by Chaudharí, 'Abdúl-Razzák, held Chíl-gá-on, the nucleus of forty villages. And Chaudharí Musáhib-Alí and 'Abdúl-Rahím, T'alukdárs of Dínpanáh, are their direct descendants.

The Musalmáns have altogether proved strong in this parganah.

Another Musalmán colony of note, that of Mahsúr, came into the parganah at probably the beginning of the fourteenth century, and on the south of the parganah are various scattered Musalmán communities who date their history from the time of Saiyid-Mas'úd's invasion of A. D., 1030. It is not probable that they are of so early a date, though not unlikely that they were thrown out at different times from Satrikh, which for a long time seems to have sent out colonies to various places in the neighbourhood.

The cause for the unusual predominance of the Musalmán element has thus been shown. They hold forty out of the ninety-one villages of the parganah; the rest are held chiefly by Rájpúts.

The only two T'alukdárs are Musáhib-Alí and Abdúl-Rahím of Dínpanáh, who hold jointly an estate of some six villages.

When or why Kursi was first constituted as a parganah is unknown.

It is mentioned in the 'A'in, Akbarí, and the town of Kursí is said to have a brick fort. In the Nawábí it formed part of a chaklá consisting of Kursí, Dewá, Jehángírábád, Satrikh, and Nawábganj.

PARGANAH DEWÁ.

10 The parganah of Dewá at present belongs to the Nawábganj tahsíl of district Barabunkee, but previous to its transfer from Lucknow, in 1869, it formed one of the parganahs of tahsíl Kursí. Its chief town is Dewá, which lies in at $27^{\circ} 5'$ and long. $81^{\circ} 21'$. It is bounded on the west chiefly by parganah Kursí and on the north-east and south-east by parganahs of the Barabunkee district.

In shape it is triangular, with its apex extending in an easterly direction into Barabunkee, and its base lying on the Kursí parganah.

The town of Dewá is situated towards the north-east of the triangle, and is connected by good kachchá roads with Kursí lying west, Mahmúdábád on the north, Barabunkee, on south-east, and Lucknow on south-west. The road to the latter joins the Fyzabad and Lucknow imperial road at Chinhat, about seven miles distant from Lucknow.

Its greatest length from north to south is twenty miles, and its breadth east to west, through Dewá from the apex of the triangle to its base, is eleven miles. Its area is one-hundred and forty square miles, and number of villages one-hundred and sixty-three, with an average area of five-hundred and fifty acres to a village.

The rivers in the parganah are inconsiderable. The Kalyání follows its northern boundary for a short distance, and in the centre it is crossed by the Reth, a small stream that originates in jhíls to the north of parganah Mahonah. Its bed lies low and the land on the other side is almost barren; it is not much used for irrigation. The parganah is, on the whole, dry, forty-three per cent only of irrigated land is under cultivation, and more than three-fourths of this is due to jhíls. The jhíls lie principally to the north of Dewá, and near Dewá itself is a fine piece of water known as the Barelá jhíl of some four or five square miles in extent. To the south of the parganah also, near Busti, are some useful pieces of water for irrigation. But this source of irrigation is always preca-

rious, and through the centre of this parganah, up in a north-westerly direction towards Dīpanāh in Kursī, rains have often been known to fail when they have fallen plentifully round Lucknow. Perhaps the rain-fall is influenced by the course of the rivers, and from this tract up to the Ghágrá, some twenty miles east, there are none. To the north-east of Dewá, towards Naráin-bhári, the parganah is particularly dry; wells are dug with great difficulty, the sides will not stand, and often the spring level is not reached at all.

The parganah is not, on the whole, well wooded; groves round the villages are not so abundant and fine as in the other parganahs of the district; wide tracts of the *dhák* jungle cross the centre of the parganah, but this tree never attains to any height and is cut down every third year for fire-wood.

The barren land amounts to, 13·74 per cent of the whole

„ culturable, „ „ 27·34

„ cultivated, „ „ 58·94

The barren plains chiefly follow the course of the Reth, and the culturable lies on the jungle land already mentioned.

The percentage of cultivated land is higher than in any other parganah of the district, and to the south of Dewá the soil is very fertile and highly cultivated. A great many of the cultivators there are of the industrious class of Ahírs and they pay high rents to the Musalmán proprietors.

The population is not dense—as will be seen,—and the holdings of the cultivators average a very fair area. The great bulk of cultivators is supplied by Ahírs and Kurmís, who hold, the former from four and three-quarter acres upwards, paying Rs. 5-7 per acre, and the latter more than six acres, paying Rs. 6-5.

The rents of the remaining cultivators vary from Rs. 5-0 to 6-0 per acre.

But Chhattrís, whose holdings are six and a quarter acres pay only Rs. 4-12, and Káchhís with three acres pay Rs. 9-12. Both in rents and in cultivation the parganah is not equalled by any other in Lucknow, and the rise in its revenue has been very great.

The revenue assessed at Summary Settlement was Rs. 1,05,955
 The revised demand is , 1,52,030

The rate falls at Rs. 2-13 on cultivated.

„ „ „ 1-15 on cultivated and culturable.

„ „ „ 1-10 throughout.

The population of the parganah is 58,834. It falls at the rate of 494 per square mile of total area, and 709 per square mile of cultivated area.

It is thus distributed between the different creeds and classes.

Musalmáns are ... 13·5 of the whole :—

Hindús 86·5

Agriculturists ... 60·4

Non-agriculturists ... 36·6

In point of agriculturists it stands far higher than any other parganah in the district.

The largest town is Dewá with 3,605 inhabitants. Next to it is Gadia, to the south of the parganah, with 2,542, and the only remaining towns with a population of more than 1,000 but less than 2,000, are Babrigá, on, Basti, Pind, and Kheolí.

Dewá was an old Hindú head-quarters town and is probably very ancient, but no reliable story of its foundation can be given. The most probable account is that which ascribes it to a Dewal Rikh. At the time of the first Muhammadan invasion under Saiyid Mas'úd in A. D. 1030, it seems to have belonged to the Janwárs, who ruled the country from Saindúr in Kursí. This tribe of Rájpúts has been noticed in the account given of that parganah. The town was then attacked from Satrikh, the Musalmán head-quarters, and taken.

The Musalmáns, however, also talk of the Bhars, whom they drove out from Bhithaulí, which lies two miles to the west of Dewá.

The present Shaikh residents of Dewá assert that they are descended from Sháh-Wesh, the first Musalmán conqueror of the village and lieutenant of Saiyid Mas'úd. But for

a long time it formed only their entrenched camp, they did not acquire any proprietary rights in the parganah till about the commencement of the 16th century. A little previous to this time the Shaikhs were rising into power in Lucknow and Mauláná-ziyá-úd-dín, father of the celebrated Shaikh Makhdúm Bandagí, whose tomb is still shown in Lucknow, was granted 'Atiámáu, a village of this parganah, in Jágir by a king of the Jawanpúr dynasty. A grandson of Makhdúm Bandagí was Maulaví Muhíbullah, who married a daughter of Kází Mahmúd, of Dewá, and it was their son, Mauláná 'Abdús Salám, who first acquired a *har* of Dewá by an *Ahmá* grant and other villages of the parganah in Jágir.

This was the commencement of the Shaikhs' possessions in the parganah.

Another Musalmán settlement was that of the Saiyids of Kheolí, to the west of Dewá, who colonized a tract of thirty-two villages which was long known as the tappá of Kheolí. They may have come about the commencement of the 13th century. They have tombs of their Shahíds or martyrs round their villages and state that they fought against the Bhars, who held a fort in Mithaulí close by.

A third colony to the south was that of the Shaikhs of Kidwárah, who colonized a tract of fifty-two villages from Jugaur in Lucknow. They probably came early in the 13th century. The Talukdár Zainulabdin of Gadia is a member of this family.

Other smaller Musalmán communities have spread over the parganah.

It was at about this time, too, that different families of Baises came into the parganah. They attacked a powerful family of Kurmís, who had a large fort near Bastí, the centre of twelve villages, as they say, in the south of the parganah, and drove them out.

Others went north, and gradually ousting the Janwárs, founded the large Talukás of Kásimganj and Behtá, which they lost only during the last days of the Nawábí. These Baises were in some way allied to the Janwárs, into whose family they married. They claim the *zamíndarí* of the town

of Dewá itself. The clan became most formidable in the last days of the Nawábí, and under Suphal Singh and Ganga Bakhsh, seized almost the whole of the north of the parganah, harrying, burning, and seizing the villages of their less powerful neighbours. And they had but little fear of the native government, only paying their revenue under pressure of guns and special troops sent to collect. The Baises of this parganah were certainly men of great energy and force of character. Their history will be further noticed. On their dispersion, most of their villages were conferred on the Musalmán Shaikhs of Dewá. But there are still Baises of the same family left who hold some of the finest villages in the parganah.

Out of the one hundred and sixty-three villages of the parganah, only some fifty-seven are held by Hindús. The rest belong to Musalmáns.

And half of these are held by T'alukdárs, the rest by zamíndárs.

The T'alukdárs are Shaikh Zain-ul-abdin of Gadia, Abid Alí of Saidahár, Nasir-ud-dín of Tera Kalán, Bú Alí of Shaikhápúr, and Shams-un-nisá of Jasmauria-Malúkpúr, the greater part of whose estate, however, lies in Barabunkee. Rájahs Farzand Alí and Amír Hasan Khán also hold large estates in this parganah, but they belong to Jehángirábád and Mahmúdábád of other Districts.

The parganah is mentioned in the 'A'in-Akbarí, and Dewá is said to have a brick fort. In the Nawábí it belonged to what was known as the Dewá-Kursí Chaklá.

PART V..

JUDICIAL.

1. The cause list, (Statement No. 2,) shows an amount of case work that will probably be exceeded in very few districts. And successive annual reports have commented upon the difficult nature of some of the cases.

2. The cause is readily enough traceable to the neighbourhood of the city and court, and the constant changes in the ownership and possession of land. Adventurers and speculators there have always been in abundance to take advantage of the difficulties of a zamíndár or overbid him in the farm of his village.

Six or eight claimants to a village, all with an array of good title deeds, have been common, and when added to this they have all held within limitation, it has not been easy for the courts to find out who has the best title.

3. Moreover, in the train of all this change of proprietorship, has followed the right of the dispossessed zamíndárs to *sír*, that is to a subordinate right in their old holdings, such as will save them from dispossession, or excessive enhancement of rent. Another part of the report (para. 69 Part III.) has shown how much land has been decreed to the ex-zamíndárs. It is sufficient here to point to the litigation that has secured it.

4. There is, too, another class of cases which have been very numerous in this District. I allude to the claims to *chaks*, or small parcels of land in the village, that have been purchased by outsiders for the purpose of planting groves, or ornamental gardens. This class of rights has been mentioned previously at para. 85, Part I., and para. 70, Part II.

Such transactions were very common near all towns, and the more towns there are, the greater will the number of such

tenures be. Round Lucknow and in the villages which form part of the city it is needless to observe that they will be particularly numerous, and the claims have been very stoutly contested. These villages round Lucknow are those that have generally been granted in *jágir* and it has been the custom of the *jágirdárs* to consider that their title has annihilated all other rights in the village.

Seeing the form on which they have come on, it seems to me to have been a mistake to have allowed such cases to appear in court at all. There was no dispute, no one was apparently aggrieved, action did not proceed from the superior holder of the village, but the *chakdar* considered it incumbent in himself to come forward and shew his title, not often an easy matter, and not likely to be allowed out of pure grace by an adversary who might gain a great deal by his failing to prove it. The *chakdar* thus took upon himself the unfair burden of showing his rights, but it would have been sufficient if the settlement establishment had recorded his status and possession, leaving the aggrieved party to seek the usual remedy. Had this been done, and had the plaint been subject to a stamp, it is probable that very few of these cases would have come into court at all, and heavy litigation and expense been spared.

In some instances, there has been no less than two hundred of such cases in a village.

Amount of case work. 5. The whole number of cases instituted have been 27,139.

This, however, is subject to some modification. The statement (No. 6,) has been compiled from the annual returns, but on taking up the cases it has often been found that plaints have been instituted twice by the same claimant, or by two different members of the family suing for the same thing.

Moreover, the registration has not been very good. Under-proprietary rights often mean *chaks* and groves, and groves often include *chaks*. The grove retains its name as such, even where the trees have long been removed and it has come under cultivation.

6. As a rule, it may be said, that not many changes have been made on the summary settlement of villages of A. D. 1858-59. Of the 1,416 villages then settled—subject to a future revision, save for the T'alukdárs, by the regular settlement,—1,218 have been maintained in the possession of the parties settled with.

The number of decrees passed for the proprietary title is no test of change, for, by orders subsequently issued, even parties in possession were made to claim against Government to show their own good title.

The T'alukdárs had three hundred and fifty-four villages, of which three hundred and forty-seven have been maintained. Some three or four of them were held on mortgage titles which have been redeemed. Some three or four were not held under their Sanad as former part of their T'aluká at all.

Some forty villages they have received after enquiry partly by purchase, and partly by grant on their being declared Nazúl.

7. Claims for shares have been very numerous and many have been decreed, but it is more probable that dispossessed members, who had been left out of the Khewat have thereby come in, than that the share has actually changed hands by the decree.

Sometimes the Khewats have been very difficult to make up, as where the zamíndárs have recovered a lost village, and no Khewat existed during limitation, or where claimants have come forward alleging that the portion of sír they may have held in the Nawábí, represented their share though they did not exercise their right in the management, and it is difficult to say that this is not the case. This class of cases has arisen from the state of things described at para. 57 Part III.

On the other hand, it has often happened that a lam-bardár will come forward to upset a Khewat that he himself agreed to at the Summary Settlement, on the ground that his co-sharers did not hold actual shares with him within the period of limitation. It is needless to observe that this has

not been sanctioned. The Courts have not disturbed possession where right, or a title secured by adverse possession, has not been shown.

8. For the reasons already given (para. 67 Part III)
 Sub-settlements. Act XXVI. of 1866, has not operated
 very heavily in the district, yet some
 twelve sub-settlements, that had been decreed, were cancelled
 under its provisions.

9. Act XIII. of 1866, has been harder. It has been
 The Mortgage Act XIII. of 1866. called a blot upon our Statute Books,
 and many mortgages have been cruelly
 foreclosed, that the zamíndárs hoped, in all justice, they would
 have been allowed to redeem. It has been worse, where in
 some cases they had recovered possession, under the Summary
 Settlement, but had to restore on the titles secured by their
 unredeemed deeds. It is to be regretted that no statement,
 exists of the number of such cases.

P A R T V I .

SETTLEMENT RECORDS.

1. All the documents prescribed by Settlement Circular No. 23, of 1864, have been given ; they are—

- 1st. The Shajrah, or field map.
- 2nd. The Khasrah, or field book.
- 3rd. Shajrah Abádí, or field map of village sites.
- 4th. The Khasrah Abádí, the index to the same.
- 5th. The Fardí Cháhát, or list of wells.
- 6th. The Jamábandí, or rent roll.
- 7th. The Khationí.
- 8th. Statement No. II.
- 9th. Statement No. III. or Khewat.
- 10th. The Dar-khwást, or engagement for the payment
of the Government Revenue.
- 11th. The final Rúbkárí.
- 12th. The Wájib-ul'arz, or administration paper.
- 13th. The Schedule of rent arrangements prescribed by
Circular No. I. of 1863.

And in additon, a Khationí No. 2 has been prepared into which have been collected all the subordinate rights that have been decreed.

All other subordinate rights, such as Groves, Brahman's Mu'áfi, and Chákráná tenures, will be found in list attached to these respective headings in the Wájib-ul-'arz. Much trouble has been taken with them, and I trust no tenures have escaped.

2. The preparation of the records has cost much money, and I think that in many cases they have been duly and unnecessarily delayed.

Delay in their completion. I see not why all records should be kept unfinished, pending the settlement of disputes. The man in possession can be recorded.

The district officer can secure the revenue if he be told the name of the holder of the village, and the sharers, *de facto*, are all responsible, and can claim their profits so long as they retain undisturbed possession of their shares. The Khewat, when made, is not permanent; shares change hands every day, and a new Khewat has to be made up every year. The Khasrah and Shajrah remain the same, whether there is any subordinate right in the fields that are contained in it or not.

What is decreed may be subsequently entered in the records, or a register of rights made up.

3. Possession should be the basis of the record and all amendments might safely be left. As it is, the delay in the completion has a very demoralizing effect on the establishment of native writers, who are unable to complete the work on their hands, but who must be retained till the work is over. Save for pattidári villages, where (1.) the lands actually belonging to each pattí have to be carefully collected, and (2.) fields cultivated by the zamíndár on the *shamílát*, have to be put into their proper place amongst the joint property of the village,—not always an easy matter, the Zamíndár does not fail to claim as his own all that he has had anything to do with,—and (3.) where finally the value of each pattí has to be assigned, and the jamá distributed, I do not see why all records should not be faired off and bound up, so soon as the Shajrah and Khasrah are ready, and the different lists of tenures are made out. The saving on cost would be very great.

Cost of Settlement.

4. The cost of the Settlement has amounted to Rs. 5,34,243 (Statement No. 2.) This is heavy, but of this :—

Rs. 63,510 only is debitable against the Survey.

Rs. 1,91,261 against the Records.

Rs. 1,94,630 against Judicial Officers.

The item Rs. 36,026 for contingencies includes tentage of officers and all expenses connected with the establishment, as printing and house rent for office, &c. A great deal of it should be charged to the records.

Rs. 14,870 for the city survey should be deducted. It forms no part of the Settlement of the District.

Every effort has been made to keep down the expense; and though great, the outlay will be repaid in from two to three years, for, by the new assessment, the revenue has been increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees.

5. There remains the staff of officers employed. I can do little more than enumerate them.
 Staff of Officers employed. Mr. Capper, under whom the settlement was inaugurated, is now Commissioner of Roy Bareilly. Mr. Maconochie, who assessed the district, with the exception of one parganah, is now Settlement Officer of Gondah. Major Boulderson, who conducted the survey and made the judicial enquiry in some of the parganahs of the District, is Settlement Officer of Kheree. Mr. Harington, who succeeded Major Boulderson, is Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

The only officer subordinate to me of whose working I possess any knowledge is Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dhaukal Parshád. His work has always given me great satisfaction. He is conscientious and hard working, and I consider him to be of the highest integrity. For the past year he has been put in charge of the Record Establishment, having been almost entirely relieved of Judicial work. My Sharishtadár Sa'adat Khán has been of great use to me. He has lately passed the Higher Standard of Examination for Assistant Commissioners and deserves encouragement.

6. This—with the exception of a report on the survey of the city of Lucknow, and some brief histories of the Talukdárs and principal
 Conclusion.

families that have been before mentioned in the parganah accounts—thrown up and added to this in the form of Appendices I. and II.—will conclude my report. I trust that, my shortcomings in it may be leniently treated. I may be permitted to add once more that I was put in charge of the Settlement only when it was drawing to a close; that I have had to collect information and materials for statistics, having had but a small share in the work; that in addition the disposal of a large amount of case work has fallen upon me (vide Annual Report of this office for the year 1869-70), and that finally I have been pressed with appeals up to the last hour.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. H. BUTTS,

Offg. Settlement Officer, Lucknow.

APPENDIX I.

LUCKNOW CITY SURVEY.

1. A Survey of the city was ordered by the Chief Commissioner, and was commenced in July 1867. The work was entrusted to Extra Assistant Commissioner, Dhokal Parshád and the measurement was completed by August 1868. But the fair copies of the records and maps were not filed in the Deputy Commissioner's Office till June 1869. The delay was caused by a subsequent order for the preparation of duplicate copies of the work.

2. The whole was effected at a cost of Rs. 14,870, and is embodied in 162 volumes, which however does not include the duplicate copies. There is generally one volume to every mahallá of the city, but where two small mahallás lay together they were measured as one and put into the same volume.

3. Each volume consists of a khasrah and a map of the mahallá. The latter has been drawn up on the scale of two inches to the chain, and has been coloured topographically, to show every tenement and plot of land with character and ownership of each. Thus, the maps will show Government, *nazúl*, and private property, pakká and kachchá houses, and ruins, gardens, cultivated lands and wastes, mosques, burial grounds, road, ravine, and well.

4. Each block of buildings or separate plot has its own number, and a reference to the khasrah will give the name of the owner and area of the block and other particulars.

5. The result shows:—

(1.) A total area of 7,850 acres.

(2.) 65,288 compounds and enclosures and separate measured plots.

(3.) 57,256 houses covering an area of 1,780 acres.

(4.) Cultivated land amounting to 2,566 acres, of which 880 acres belong to *nazúl*, or the municipality, and 1,686 acres to private persons.

6. In regard to the record of nazúl land, considerable difficulty seems to have been felt. In Secretary to Chief Commissioner's letter, No. 1,803, dated 20th May 1867, it was laid down that the Settlement Officer was to "make an enquiry into all property alleged to be nazúl * * * and should determine whether it was nazúl, or not, and his order should not be open to appeal, but if any person felt aggrieved his remedy should lie in a Civil Suit."

7. The Commissioner, Mr. Capper, then drew up a set of rules as to what could be alleged to the nazúl, which I give entire, as follows:—

Rules for the general guidance of the Local Agency in the prosecution of suits before the Settlement Officer.

(1.) Where a brick dwelling house, with or without the usual court or enclosure, stands in a row, or partly detached in one of the recognised streets of the town and the title to the house is clear, the local agency will waive their claim to the site.

(2.) To all mud houses, huts, and their sites, we assert the same title as that vesting in the zamíndárs, with respect to the *ábádi* of their villages.

(3.) To houses, &c., now held rent-free in *sakunat* leases, we waive all special claim derived from the Outram Proclamation.

(4.) To all lands taken up for road purposes, such as round the Fort and the Residency, the Saikandar Bagh Palace, and the entire width of the Napier, Canning, and Victoria roads, no claims will be admitted on the grounds of title acquired previous to March A. D. 1858.

(5.) We claim that all plots not now built on are the property of the Government, whether or no they be entrusted to the local agency (*i. e.*, municipality.)

(6.) To such as are affected by the Outram Proclamation, such as ruins of houses, sites of houses, and such lands as would ordinarily pass with the houses, we admit no title, unless derived from the British Government. To others we will admit good title derived from any Government or sixty years' possession.

(7.) Nothing in these rules will affect the claims of State property as defined in Commissioner's Letter to Deputy Commissioner, No. 393, of 27th April 1867, to ganjes or other markets.

8. But different propositions were afterwards made, and, finally by Financial Commissioner's order, conveyed in his letter, No. 5,107, dated 7th August 1868, houses and lands attached to houses, and enclosures made by permission, were to be recorded in the name of the occupants. The Extra Assistant Commissioner was simply to record the party in possession. These orders involved an alteration in the record already made and a considerable loss of time was the result. But no more enquiries were made, and henceforth unoccupied lands only, and such plots as were already entered upon the nazúl lists produced by the Deputy Commissioner, were recorded as nazúl. At the end of each mahallá volume, is an abstract of all the nazúl property in the mahallá with Nos. referring to their place in the district nazúl lists. And the results have been finally collected and put into one statement.

9. The survey was effected by marking out the boundaries of the Police Divisions of the City and taking the mahallás that compose them as sub-divisions.

10. The survey does not now, however, include the whole of the city lying within the jurisdiction of the city authorities. There are some other thirty-nine villages—which shall be presently given,—lying chiefly to the north, or left bank of the Gúmtí, which are wholly or in part, included in the city, but of which a survey was considered unnecessary, because they had already been brought under settlement operations, and demarcated by the Settlement Department. But such a measurement as they had received was not the same as the measurement contemplated by the city survey. The settlement Survey showed only the extent of the area of the ábádí of the village, it did not show how the ábádí was made up in detail, and Mr. Harington, on reporting the completion of the actual measurement, adverted to "the advisability of utilizing a well-trained establishment for the purpose of securing a record and map, such as the authorities in charge of the city lands and tenements ought to have." But the project was not approved of; the Financial Commissioner

replying, "that he could not propose that Government "should sanction any expenditure on an object which, how- "ever desirable in itself, would not bring in any return to the State," and observed, that if the Municipality chose to incur the expenditure, he would be glad to allow the Settlement Department to conduct the work.

11. Mr. Harington had said that 11,625 acres, or an extent equal to one-and-a-half as much as had already been surveyed, still remained, but in this he seems to have been under a misapprehension. Only some 900 acres of this land is *ábádi*, and requires measurement, the remainder has been actually as well as technically surveyed, and full particulars regarding any plot can be supplied from the settlement papers.

12. I have, for the purpose of exhibiting the result of the survey, submitted with this report a reduced map in which the surveyed portion of the city is shown coloured pink, and the remaining unsurveyed parts coloured brown.

If the survey of the latter should be eventually ordered, there are in the office forms enough left for the formation of the record.

13. The homesteads of some of the villages which have been included within the city limits seem too disconnected with the city to belong to it, but the arrangements made in taking the census of 1869 will show what villages actually form part of the city.

On the south of the Gúmtí they are :—

Dogawwan, Birhána, Kúndrí, Daryápúr, Biháripúr, Rukn-ud-dín-púr, Barourá—Húsainbárá.

And on the north, or the left bank of the river,—leading up by a series of streets to the further end of Tátárpúr, to a distance of about three miles from the new bridge near the Motí Mahall—they are: Rúppúr, Madehganj, Irádatnagar, Khálistpúr, Bharaulia, Shaikhapúr,—in which Alíganj is situated,—Tátárpúr, Islámbárá, Mahnagar, and Rahímnagar.

14. The city is divided into six Police Circles, which take their names from the Police Stations that have been fixed at the most important places within their limits.

They are the three easterly ones of Ganeshganj, Wazírganj, Húsainganj the latter of which lies on the left bank of the Gúmtí, and includes the whole of the city lying on that side of the river; and the three westerly ones of the Chauk, Sa'adatganj, and Daulatganj.

15. The principal markets are the grain markets of Fathganj and Drigbijeganj, lying to the west of Amínábád; of Rikábganj, lying at the south end of the Canning road; of Sa'adatganj, in the west of the city, and of Sháhganj, near the Victoria road. Most of the imported cotton and salt is set down at Sa'adatganj. Gur (molasses) is sold chiefly in the Nakhkhás market, which is to the west of the Victoria road. And the great leather market is the Chikmandí in the Wazírganj tháná.

16. The value of goods imported into the city during 1869-70, was seventy-four-and-three-quarter lakhs. The chief articles, on which a municipal tax levied, were wheat and the other grains, *ghé*, *gur*, (molasses) sugar, spices, oil seeds and tobacco.

17. Barriers for the collection of this tax on imported articles (*chungíát*) have been fixed;

- (1) On the Seetapoor road, outside Irádat-nagar;
- (2) In Pureníá, on a cross country road;
- (3) On the Kursí road, outside Alíganj;
- (4) On the road that runs through Islámbárá;
- (5) At the Kukrail bridge, on the Fyzabad road;
- (6) At the Sultánghát, on the Gúmtí;
- (7) At the Wiláyatí Bágh Ghát;
- (8) On the road to Sultánpúr;
- (9) In the village of Barela, to the east of the Artillery lines in cantonments;
- (10) On the road from Khujaulí, in Mohan-lálganj;

- (11) On the Roy Bareilly road ;
- (12) On the road from Bijnaur to the south of Central Prison ;
- (13) On the Cawnpore road at Alámbágh ;
- (14) At Tál-Katorá, near the bridge over the old canal at the head of Victoria road ;
- (15) The Chhabnáth Chaukí, on the cross road from the Victoria to the Sa'ádatganj roads ;
- (16) At Alámnagar, on the road from Mohán ;
- (17) At Kachnár on the road from Kákori ;
- (18) At Indúrganj ;
- (19) At Sarafrázganj, on the road to Malihábád ;
- (20) At Kothbágh, on the road to Kankarábád ;
- (21) At Gaughát ;
- (22) At the Chíraiýághát, on the Gúmtí ;
- (23) At Khadrá, in Mádhoganj ;
- (24) And at Pádsháhganj.

18. In regard to its own manufactures, Lucknow has long been celebrated for its gold lace work (*zarí*), brocades (*kámdání*), embroidered slippers and caps (*ghetta* and *kafsh*, and *topí*), and its clay modellers, who work in a fine sort of clay called *chúr*, which is procurable in Ganeshpúr, Uttur-Dauna and Sará,e-Shaikh, villages near Chinhat, and in Chinhat itself.

19. It may not be amiss to give here a brief description and account of the city ; tracing its history from its earliest times.

As it now stands it covers an area of some thirteen square miles, and contains a population of 2,73,126 inhabitants. But as a city—not more than a century old,—it is probably one of the most modern in India, entitled only to be reckoned as such

from the time of Asaf-úd-daulá, the fourth Nawáb of Oudh, who in 1775 A. D., removed the seat of Government from Fyzabad to Lucknow, and made it the new capital of his Province.

Houses and streets spread from that time on all sides and from being a comparatively un-noticed provincial town it became the seat of a court, the centre to which all the produce of the country flowed, and the chief resort of nobles, who lived only to display their wealth, and to squander in fine houses and pompous retinues of attendants, the riches they had drawn from the provinces.

Yet there are few fine buildings of any note in the city, no single one is of stone, and yearly washing and plaster and paint, is needed to preserve anything like a pre-possessing exterior on the best of the King's palaces.

Quieter times—if less congenial to the native spirit—have come for it with the introduction of British rule, roads have been carefully laid out and well kept up; streets have been widened, bazárs have been made, in which the comfort and convenience of tradesmen and their customers have been studied; stringent cleanliness is enforced; and local Government introduced in a municipality, in which the native wishes are consulted by the appointment of native members, whom their fellow townsmen may themselves elect.

The Gúmí flows calmly through it, although the mass of the city lies on its right bank. It is spanned by four bridges, two built by native rulers, and two since the annexation of the Province in 1856.

By one standing on the new bridge, opposite to the Motí Mahál, a fine view of the city may be had. It seems to lie almost embedded in trees. High up the river stands the old stone bridge built by Asaf-úd-dauláh. To the left of this the walls of the Machí Bhawan fort, enclosing the Lachman tilá—Lachman's hill—the first inhabited spot of the city, and from which its name has sprung, and the Imambára, the splendid mausoleum of the monarch, the building of which is said to have cost him a million of money. Further again in the distance, rise—overlooking the city—the lofty minarets of the Jama Masjid, designed in imitation of the

mosque at Delhi, but left unfinished, since its founder Muhammed Alí Sháh failed to complete it. Nearer again, on the same side of the river, rise the ruined walls of the Residency, with its Memorial Cross, a monument of that heroic defence—made by a small British garrison in the mutinous year of 1857,—which will live for ever in the minds of men. In front on the banks of the river, stands the Chattar Manzil palace, crowned by its gilt umbrellas, now converted to the use of the more western luxuries of a club, and public libraries;— while to the left at some little distance rise up the high mausoleums of the Náwab Saádat Alí Khan and one of his wives, which flank the entrances into the Kaisar Bágh, the last of the palaces built by Wazid Alí, the ex-King of Oudh.

This is but a cursory view of the whole and does not convey the picturesque scene afforded by a bird's-eye view from the top of any one of the towers, or high places in which the place abounds.

20. But as a town even in early times it was not quite unknown to fame

In the time of Akbar it had risen to be of some importance. It is one of the few cities of Oudh mentioned in the *Ain Akbarí*, and its “delightful suburbs” were even at that time celebrated.

The tomb of Shaikh Mírá Sháh, who lay buried here, and was even then worshipped as a saint, is also mentioned. This was one of the places knocked down during the rebellion, when it is said that the workmen employed in its demolition were afflicted with grievous troubles, and, attributing the cause to their sacriligious act, commenced rebuilding in all haste. But others say a ‘sahib’ ordered its re-erection. It lies on the open space on the south side of the Fort and vast crowds repair to it on a Thursday to pray, and make offerings to the saint.

Another old Dargáh, where an annual *melá* is held in the month of Chait (March), is that of the Pír Jalíl which is built on a high piece of ground overlooking the present district kachherí (Roshan-ud-daulá Kothí.)

21. The earliest inhabitants seem to have been Brahmans and Káyaths, and they dwelt round the *Lachhman-tílá*, or Lachhman's hill, which is now the high ground situated within the Machchí Bhawan Fort. Here it is said that Lachhman, brother of Rámchandar, Rájah of Ajodhyá,—who had been granted a large tract of country up to the Ghágrá, in jágír,—founded the village of Lachhmanpúr, the origin of the future city. He was probably drawn to it by the reputed sanctity of the spot, for on the summit of the hillock was an orifice in the ground into which Hindús threw flowers and water, for they said it led down to the Sesnág, or thousand-headed snake, who supports the world on his head. A mosque now stands over the place, built by that stern religionist, the Emperor Aurang-zeb, who had just returned from performing a like act at some sacred spot in Ajodhyá.

The village of Lachhmanpúr was standing within the memory of man.

22. The next comers were the Shaikhs, known in after-times as the Shaikhzádás of Lucknow, and, later on, a colony of Patháns, who became known as the Patháns of Rámnagar.

The latter claimed the zámíndarí up to the spot subsequently marked by the Gol Darwáza Gate. To the east of this ruled the Shaikhs, called the 'nábahrá' Shaikhs from the *ním* trees that surrounded their mahallás. Their mahallás extended up to the Residency grounds and covered all the land lying between that and the Machchí Bhawan fort, but came under the demolitions ordered after the rebellion of 1857, and the land set free has since become cultivated and converted into rich market gardens.

23. Not much was then added to the city till up to the middle of the 16th century, and its subsequent extension seems to belong to three periods.

- (1). That of the Emperor Akbar Khan,—who seems to have taken a great liking to the place,—when mahallás were built to the south along the line of the Chauk.

- (2). That of Asaf-úd-daulá, under whom the greatest extensions in the city were made. In his time all the central parts of the city were built, and fifty-two villages are said to have been taken up.
- (3). And lastly, that of the fifth Nawáb, Sa'ádat Alí brother and successor of Asaf-úd-daulá, who built all the city which stretched towards the East.

24. The present oldest inhabited parts are the old Hindú wards the Bájpai, Katárá, Sondhí, Banjárá, and Ahíri Tolás, which are situated round and to the west of the Chauk.

In the time of the Emperor Akbar, one of the principal sections of the inhabitants was still the Brahmans, and the free thinking monarch, wishing to do them an honour, caused the Bájpai sacrifice to be performed, and gave them a lakh of rupees; from which time they became known as the Bájpai Brahmans of Lucknow.

25. Mírzá Salím Sháh, the son of the Emperor, founded Mírzá Mandí part of which lies to the west of the *enciente* of the present Fort. Jawáhir Khán, was Súbadár at the end of Akbar Sháh's reign, and Kází Mahmúd of Bilgrám, his náib, built Mahmúd Nagar, and Sháhganj to the right and left of the Chauk, and the Akbarí Darwáza at the southern end.

26. The next Súbadár that is mentioned is Sultán Alí Sháh Kulí Khán, of the time of Sháhjahán, who had two sons, Mírzás Fazil and Mansúr, who built Fázil Nagar and Mansúr Nagar in the same line as the Chauk, further south.

Ashraf Alí Khán, a Risáladár, of the same time, built Ashrafábád on the east side of the Chauk, and his brother built Musharrafaábád or Naubastá, a continuation of it to the south. Pír Khán, another Risáladar, built Garhi Pír Khán, which lies to the west of the city in the Daulatganj tháná.

27. The mahallá of Rání Katrá, on the east of Daulatganj tháná, was built by the wife of Girdhanaga Súbadár, in the time of Emperor Muhammad Sháh.

This Súbadár was the nephew of Ohhabílá Rám, Governor of Allahabad, who, on his uncle's death raised a rebellion and attempted to hold for himself the province of which his uncle had been Governor, but he submitted in time and was appointed to the governorship of Oudh (Sair-ul-muta, akhkhirín).

28. The scene is then changed, and the history of the city under the Nawábs of Oudh, who spring from a family of Níshápúrí Shaikhs, begins.

Sa'ádat Khán was made Governor in A. D., 1732, but found his authority contested by the Shaikhs of Lucknow. They had now for a long time been celebrated and their power may be attested by the fact that their family supplied more than one of the Governors of Oudh. It is said they opposed his entry at the Akbarí Darwáza Gate, and he had to pitch outside, but he took the gate by the time-honoured stratagem of a banquet, at which he left the Shaikhs carousing and entered the city. This was the last of the Shaikhs. They had a drawn sword pendent in their gateway, the Shaikhán Darwáza, to which they made all newcomers bow, as token of their supremacy, and this was pulled down by the new Governor, and bowed to no more.

29. Sa'ádat Khán built the Katrás of Saiyad Húsain Khán, Abú-turáb Khán, Bágh Máhnaráin in the Ohauk; those of Khudáyár Khán, Bazan Beg Khán in the Sa'ádatganj tháná; of Muhammad Alí Khán, and Sará'e Málí Khán in Daulatganj; and of Ismá'ilganj,—since demolished,—to the east of the Fort.

30. Abúl-Mansùr Khán—his son-in-law and nephew,—(A. D., 1743), the Nawáb Wazír lived at Delhi, but he built the fort of Jalálábád, some three miles to the south of the city, for the intimidation of the Baises of Baiswárah, and took from the Shaikhs their Páñch Mahall or five storied house, giving them in exchange seven-hundred acres of land in Dogawán, and re-building for himself their old stronghold, which was thenceforth called the *Machchí-Bhawan* fort, from the *Machchí* the fish which formed the crest of the Súbadár.

And Nawal Rá'e, his Ná'ib sank the wells of the stone bridge that leads over the river by the Machchí Bhawan fort,

but he did not live to complete it. He was soon afterwards killed in the fight with Ahmad Khán Bangash, Nawáb of Farrukhabád, and it was not finished till the time of Asaf-úd-daulá. The bridge was for a long time the only one across the river, and the principal line of traffic to Seetapoor, Fyzabad, and the Trans-Gúmtí Districts.

Mansúr Khán also built a thatched house, a 'banglá,' at Fyzabad, which become, under Shujá'-ud-daulá, the capital of the Province, and is still often known by the name of *Banglá*.

31. After the battle of Buxar, Shujá'-ud-daulá, (A. D. 1753), son of Safdar Jang, dwelt at Fyzabad, and the city received no additions during his rule.

32. But Asaf-úd-daulá (A. D., 1775) son of Shujá'-ud-daulá, after his quarrel with his mother, returned to Lucknow, and the greatness of the city dates from his time.

He built the Daulat Kháná, along the banks of the river to the west of the Fort, the Rúmi-darwáza, the fine old gateway that still leads out of the Machchí Bhawan Fort, and the great Imámbará where he lies buried.

This edifice was built in the year of the great famine, in A. D., 1784 to give some relief to the famine-stricken people. It is said that many of the respectable inhabitants of the city were compelled by want to place themselves amongst the workmen, and that to save their honour and keep them unknown, their names were told over, and their wages always paid at night. This building may be said to consist of one large hall of immense size and magnificence. Its dimensions are 167 feet long by 52 broad, and is said to have cost a million of money in building. The magnificent ornaments and gaudy decorations with which—as is wont with *imámbaras*, its walls were covered in those days—are now gone; and being within the walls of the fort, it is used as an arsenal for the stores of the garrison.

He also built the British Residency and the two country houses of Chinhat and Bíbípur.

33. And in the city, the 'Aishbágh and Chárbágh, in the latter of which the Railway Station is situated, and

the Yahyáganj and stables annexed; the Wazírganj,—that gives its name to the present police tháná, which he founded in the name of his adopted son, Wazír Alí Khán;—Amáníganj, Fathganj, Rikábganj, the Nakukhás, Daulatganj, Begamganj, and Nawábganj. These are all situated in the Wazírganj and Chauk thánás.

Other Ganjes founded in his time were.—

The Iháta Khánsámán, built by the King's Chamberlain who, on its completion, invited the Nawáb to an entertainment in it.

The Takaitganj.

The Bázár Takait Rá,e,—which are both in the Chauk.—

The Tirmániganj.

The Tikrí.

The Ohhauní Hasan-úd-dín Khán.

The Hasanganj Bá,olí.

The Bhawáníganj.

The Báluk-ganj, and

The Kashmírí Mahallá, which are in the Sa'údatganj tháná.

The Iháta Súrat Singh.

The Náwázganj.

The Tahsinganj.

The Khudáganj of Nagariá, which was founded by the mother of Asaf-ud-daula in the same day on which she laid the first stone of Alíganj, on the north side of river,

The 'Amlarganj.

The Mahbúbganj.

The Top Darwaza, in the Daulatganj thana.

The Khiyálíganj.

The Bázár Jhá,úlál, in Wazírganj.

Húsainganj was also founded by Húsain Razá Khán on the north side of the river.

34. The people are never tired of talking of the liberality of Asaf-úd-daulá and his munificence.

His name is first on the lips of the *baníya*, and as he takes his seat in his shop in the morning, he is wont to repeat a distich,—somewhat profane, in his honour.

*Jis ko na de Maulá ;
Tis ko de Asaf-úd-daulá.
' To whom the Lord does not give,
' Asaf-úd-daulá will.'*

35. Sa'ádat Alí Khán—half brother to Asaf-úd-daulá (1798) took to building palaces and embellishing the city. He bought the Farah Bakhsh, which is opposite the river next to the Chhattar Manzil, from General Martin, for Rupees 50,000 ; and built the Terhi Kothí under the Residency, and the Lál Bárah-darí, and the Dil-árám opposite to the Chhattar Manzil, and the Dil-khushá palace—which stands on some high land outside the city, to the north of the present cantonments, and from which a fine view of the city, the river and the surrounding plain may be had ;—and the Hayát Bakhsh (Bank's Bungalow),—the residence of the Chief Commissioner—the Núr Bakhsh, the Khurshaid Manzil, the Chaupar Stables, and Saikandar Bágh,—enclosed within the walls of which such signal retribution befell the 2,000 of the rebel troops at the hands of Sir James Outram's force in November of 1857—and on west side of the city, the Sa'ádat-ganj, which he ordered should be the only market place of the city.

The other Ganjes built in his time were Rikábganj, Janglíganj and Makbúlganj in Ganeshganj, to the west of the city ; Goláganj, and Maulaviganj in the Wazírganj tháná ; and the Rustogi Mahallá in the Chauk.

36, Ghazí-úd-dín Haidar—son of Sa'ádat Alí Khán—(A. D. 1814), the first king, built the Motí Mahall Palace, and the Chíní bazar, and the Shah Najaf on the banks of the river, in which he ordered his remains to be laid, the Chhattar Manzil (kalán) which faces the river, and the Chhattar Manzil khurd (the less) which lies behind it. Round the latter also he built the Darshan-bilás and Chaulakkhia houses, the present Civil Courts and Chief Engineer's Office.

The Mausoleums of Sa'adat Alí Khán and one of his wives, the king's mother, which lies at the back of the Chíní Bázár were also raised by him, and he laid out the Wiláyatí Bágh, in honour of a foreign wife.

Bádshághanj, on the north side of the river, opposite the Machchí Bhawan, was founded by him on his attaining to the dignity of Sovereign conferred on him by the British Government, and he dug the canal which skirts the east and south of the city. The canal then leaves the city for the district: it was originally intended for irrigation but has failed.

The following mahallás were also built in his reign :—
Mihndíganj in the Sa'adatganj tháná, the Deorhí Aghá Mír in Wazírganj.

Agha Mír was the Naib of Ghazi-úd-dín, and built the handsome Sara, known as Aghá Mír's, to the south of the Chauk tháná on the east side of the Victoria road, and the Karbalá near the Wingfield Park.

37. Nasir-úd-dín Haidar—son of the last monarch—(A. D. 1827) built the great Karbalá in Irádatnagar, in which he lies buried, and founded Ganeshganj and Chándganj on the north side of the river.

The Roshan-úd-daulá Kothí, the present district Kacherí, was built by his Minister.

38. Muhammad Alí Sháh—uncle of Nasir-úd-dín—(A. D. 1837) built the splendid Húsainábád Imámbárá, and laid out the road that leads to it from the Chhattar Manzil, through the Fort, along the banks of the river. He also commenced the Great Jum'a Masjid in the west of the city. The Great tomb of Mihndí Alí Khán, situated to the east of Goláganj, was erected by his nephew, Munawwar úd-daulá, during this reign.

39. Amjad Alí Sháh,—son of the last King—(A. D. 1841) built Hazratganj, and made the metalled road to Cawnpore, and laid the Iron Bridge over the Gúmtí—which had been ordered from Birmingham by Sa'adat Alí Khán, but which did not

reach India till the time of Ghází-úd-dín Haidar,—and built his own Mausoleum in Hazratganj. Amín-úd-daulá, his Minister, founded the Amínábád bázár, one of the great thoroughfares of the city which leads into the Cawnpore road.

40. Wájid Alí Sháh, son of Amjad Alí—the ex-king of Oudh—(A. D. 1847) built the Kaisarbágh, the last of the royal palaces, and the adjoining squares, and the 'Alámbágh in honour of one of his favorite wives, and was then conveyed down to Calcutta.

His Minister, Alí Nakí Khán, built the great houses on the banks of the river near Gaughát.

41. So much was done for the city during native times; dispensaries, schools, and other pubic buildings have been established since, nor should mention be omitted of the magnificent hospital in the course of erection, which is due to the munificence of Maharájáh Drigbije Singh of Balrámpúr. It is situated in the high lands adjoining the Residency grounds and faces the Bailey Guard Road.

42. The chief thoroughfares of the city are.—

I. Three that run south and south-west from the river, converging on the old canal, and crossing a bridge there become united, the imperial road to Cawnpore. They are—1, the Outram road, which leads up to Hazratganj and crossing it is continued by the Abbot road;—a vast quantity of traffic from the north, from Fyzabad, Bahramghát, passes along this road; 2 The Amínábád road which passes through the most crowded parts of the city to the south of the Kaisarbágh palace; and 3 the Canning road which runs south-west from the open ground round the Machchi Bhawan Fort.

Three roads, from the Iron Bridge,—whence the traffic from Seetapoor is conveyed—from the old stone bridge, and from the parganah town of Malihábád, lead up to last mentioned place and,

II. At their point of conjunction the Victoria road runs directly south and crossing the canal, joins the afore mentioned Cawnpore road lower down.

43. The city communicates with Cantonments by the Strand, which runs along the river side from the Machchí Bhawan fort and continued by the Hazratganj road, passes by the Civil Lines Church, and crosses the old canal, a little to the east of the Chief Commissioner's house, (2) by Banks road, which passing at the back of the Kaisarbágh and Chief Commissioner's house, leads into the road just mentioned, and by the Cantonment road, which starts from the Amínábád road, commencing at the same point at the back of Kaisarbágh as the Banks road last mentioned, and crossing the Abbot road, leads into the Sadr Bázár of Cantonments.

44. Cantonments lie to the east of the Canal and extend over an area of from eleven to twelve square miles.

45. The population of the city, consisting of 273,126 souls, has been given; as usual with citics a large proportion is Muhammadan, it amounts to so much as forty-one per cent. Hindús are fifty-nine.

The number of houses is 58,712, which gives an average of 4·6 persons to a house. This is taken from the Census Returns; it is slightly in excess of the houses given by the survey, but, as already explained, there is more of the city than has been surveyed.

46. In conclusion, great credit is due to Munshí Daukal Parshád, who was put in charge of the work. I did not personally superintend any of the operations, for it was completed before I had taken charge. But after an examination of it, and a knowledge of the difficulties attending the measurement of so many minute plots and houses, I think great praise is due to him for the care and skill with which he conducted the work entrusted to him. For my own part I have to thank him for the assistance he has given me in supplying the greater part of the materials for the compilation of the short history of the city which I have here attempted.

APPENDIX II.

HISTORICAL.

GENERAL.

1. The following pages contain short historical notices of the T'alukdárs, and principal families of the district. I regret that they should be as brief as they are, but I have not had the leisure to bestow on it, which the subject deserved. They have not been compiled without some trouble and expense of time, for the materials from which to form a reliable account are altogether wanting, documents and old records have been swept away, and the only remaining sources are the accounts which the natives give of themselves, their critical faculty however not rendering them good judges of their own traditions, and their imagination on the past usually soaring as their ignorance deepens.

2. The histories are meant to include all the existing clans, who have been the chief means of colonizing the district. It will be seen that very few of them are of ancient date; Lucknow itself was not, by the most probable accounts, founded before the time of Rájah Jaichand of Kanauj, the downfall of whose kingdom at the hands of Sháhábuddín in A. D., 1194, saw the last of the Hindú dynasties of Northern India passing away; and the colonization of the whole of this part of the country seems due to the dispersion of the Rájpúts, which the Musalmán conquest effected. There are as far as I have been able to gather, only two or three exceptions to this, in the Janwárs of Saindar in Dewá; in the Parihárs of Ghugtír in Kursí, since driven back to Ahmamau; and in the Gautams of Sassendí in the Mohanlálganj parganah. The history of the former is very ancient, and seems strangely blended with that of the Bhars and Baraich: some account of them has been already given in the history of the par-

ganah of Kursí; and of the Parihárs before whom they gave way. The traditions of the Gautams of Sassendí connect them with the kingdom of Kanauj, and the Baises of Baiswarah, to whose powerful kingdom they became subject, subsequent to their own occupation and ownership of the soil.

Some few of the Rájpút colonies—as the Paonwárs of Itaunjah (Mahonah) and the Chauhans of Amosi—conducted their invasions under the auspices of, or it will be enough to say, with the sanction of the Delhi Emperors; for at that time the Muhammadan rule in this province was little more than nominal, and all that the Rájpúts effected seems to have been due to their own strength and exertions.

3. The Rájpúts after the tide of their immigration had once set in made themselves masters of the whole country.

Amethías, and Gautams possessed themselves of Mohan-
The extent of it. lálganj and Nigohán. Subsequently there came to the former parganah a colony of Janwárs from Ekauna in Baraich, but they settled peaceably under the Shaikhs who had invaded and driven out the Amethías from the north of the parganah—then known as Amethí—in the middle of the 16th century.

Baises to the south and Chauháns through the centre of the parganah held Bijnaur.

Baises invaded and possessed themselves of Kákorí.

Janwárs and Raikwárs settled in Mohán-Aurás; Ní-kombs, Gahírwárs, Gautams, and Janwárs spread through Malihábád; Paonwárs and Chauháns invaded Mahonáh; and Janwárs held the north of Kursí and Dewá.

The Janwárs have been mentioned. At an early period, they were invaded by a tribe of Párihárs, and confined in Kursí to the north of the Kalyání. In Dewá they succumbed to a family of Baises.

4. Then came the Musalmán conquest. Little seems
Musalmán conquest. to have been effected by the first invasion of Saiyid Mas'ud in A. D. 1030. Traces of it may have remained, in some of the old parganah towns, which they made their encamped settlements as in

Nagrám and Amethí of parganah Mohanlálganj,—through which he is said to have passed—where *mahallás* are still existing containing, as it is said, the descendants of his old followers who founded them. But for a long time they did not dare venture far from any of these, or from the headquarters which he had fixed for them at Satrikh,

The next invasion was that of Muhammad Bakhtiyár Khilzi, during the time of Sháhábuddín in A. D. 1202. But he too seems to have left but little trace behind him. He may have founded the village of Bakhtiyár-nagar near Malihábád, and may have left some Pathans in the town itself, but—though they may have resisted any attack made upon themselves—as in the case of the Baises under the Bais Rájah Sáthna of Kákori,—they never ventured out into the surrounding country to colonize it.

5. The earliest Musalmán colonies do not probably date from much before the middle of the 13th century. Amongst the first to come were the Shaikhs of Kasmandí in the Malihábád parganah, and the Saiyids of Salemábád in Kursí. Then came the Shaikhs of Kidwára in the Lucknow parganah in the direction of Satrikh, and those of Kheolí in Dewá.

Many scattered Musalmán communities also are spread through Kursí and Dewá, but the native accounts themselves favour the belief that they originated from Satrikh.

The Musalmáns frequently made short incursions from this place. One of the first places they attacked was the town of Dewá, where they seem to have established themselves under Sháh Wesh, a Captain of Saiyid Mas'ud's; and they penetrated in the direction of Lucknow as far as the town of Marriáwan, where they met with a repulse, and their leader fell. In a village is still a tomb of portentous length, in which a *nau gaza pír*—so called from his height—is said to have been buried.

6. By far the greater part of the Musalmán proprietorship of villages in the district, dates from the time when a Musalmán government was firmly established within

Musalmán proprietorship
of villages.

the limits of the Province. They were naturally attracted towards the settlements of their own countrymen, and Musalmán villages stretch through the south of parganahs Dewá, Kursí and Lucknow, up to Kákori.

7. Table XIV will show the numerical distribution of villages amongst Musalmáns and Hindús. But as already said it must not be supposed that the Musalmán villages belong to their early settlements, for by far the greater number are due to recent acquisitions and the Muhammadan rule.

Out of the one thousand four hundred and sixteen villages, five hundred and fifty-five are held by Musalmáns, eight hundred and thirty-four by Hindús, and of the latter five hundred and forty-six belong to Chhatris, and one hundred and thirty-two to Brahmans, leaving one hundred and fifty-six to be divided amongst other castes, the chief holders amongst whom are the Káyaths with forty-one, and Ahírs and Kurmís, with thirty-eight villages.

Thus Musalmáns, Thákurs and Brahmans, are the chief holders, and being but twenty-seven per cent. of the whole population, hold nine tenths of the soil, and even the proprietorship of the remaining castes in one-tenth is due to adventitious causes, and not their original ownership of the land.

8. Next comes the question of the ownership of the soil previous to the colonization of these early Rájput and Musalmán settlers.

Their traditions everywhere state that they expelled certain low caste tribes of Bhars, Arakhs and Pasis. Who the Bhars were is a question that still remains unanswered. Mr. Elliot says that they over-ran the country after the loss of Ajúdhia by the Surajbansi tribes. The country had then apparently relapsed into primeval wilderness. The natives' only conception of it is that of a vast uninhabited jungle, in which none but saints and anchorites lived who passed their time in prayer and meditation. Rájah Janmajai, son of Paríkshit, grandson of Rájah Judihstír, of mythical times granted them the land in jágír.

Earlier tribes of Bhars, Arakhs and Pasis and ancient state of the country.

The foundation of many of the towns is attributed to devotees,—as Marriáwan to Mandal Rikh,—Mohán to Mohangir Gosá,ín—Jugaur to Jagdeo Jogi,—Dewá to Dewál Rikh—and they may belong to these times.

The Bhars then, found the country open to them, and in this district they were certainly some dominant clan that ruled the country, so far south as the Sáí, up to the end of the twelfth century.

Their total extermination does not favour the belief that they could have belonged to the mass of the people, but as a proprietary body their disappearance with the loss of their land, seems intelligible and as a fact is common enough.

9. They seem to be of aboriginal origin and some say
 Their origin. belong to the forest tribes of Kols, Bhíls, Kiráts, Hais, Pardháns and Thárús, and originally came from the Tará,í.

10. Bhar Dihs cover the face of the country. They
 Bhar Dihs. seem to have built in brick which is more than their successors the Hindús do. The Kanauj Dynasty before its fall made great efforts to wrest the country from them.

11. Alá and U'dan, Banáphar Rájpúts, were sent by
 A'la and U'dan. Rájah Jai Chandar and first attacked Natháwán near Bijnaur, which is said to have been held by a Pásí Rájah Bigli; they then advanced to Sarsánwá near Amethí, and afterwards to Dewá, but seem to have got no further.

12. Oudh must have been a hot place for them, north
 Origin of Ganjaryá. from Bijnaur through Sarsánwá already mentioned, lies the plain of Ganjaryá which was then known as the *Loh Ganjar* plain, or 'plain of iron,'—so called from the warlike demeanour of the natives—and it seems to have given the name of *Ganjaryá* to the whole of Oudh.

13. In describing the settlements of the Pásis and Bhars &c., Pásis and Arakhs seem to have been in strength in Malihábád and to have stretched south to Kákori and Bijnaur, and along the left bank of the Sáí to Sassendí. All to the east of them were Bhars.

14. Then comes the question as to whether they were themselves low caste, and any other low caste tribes belong to them. Mr. Benett says in his history of the tribes of the Roy Bareilly District, that the Ahír women mourned for their Bhar Kings and gave up the practice of wearing anklets.

It is said that none of the low caste tribes may touch gold, indeed they cannot worship a god save through the medium of a Brahman.

15. The Pásis must have been an aboriginal tribe, they are disowned by every one else and their habits would favour it. Their fondness for drink was notorious. There is not a story told of the conquest of any Fort but that it was effected by plying the occupants with wine. This is told of Bhars and Pásís alike.

16. The natives connect them with Arakhs, they have an account of a Bhar dynasty founded about A. D. 918, Tílok Chand, the head of the tribe.

This chief fixed upon Baraich as his seat of empire, and lead a powerful army against Rájah Bikrampál of Delhi, whom he defeated, and dispossessed of his kingdom. It is then said that he held all the country up to Delhi, and all Oudh up to the mountains.

His dynasty lasted for nine generations or one hundred and fifteen years up to A. D. 1093.

It ended with Rání Bhém Deví wife of Gobind Chand, who died without an heir, and bequeathed the kingdom to her priestly confessor (Gúrú), Hargobind, whose dynasty lasted for fourteen generations.

17. Tilok Chand is said to have been a worshipper of the sun. Near Baraich is a temple in his honour called *Báláark*,—*Ark* is the Sanscrit for sun—and he wished in imitation of the *Súraj*bans to give a new and better name to his tribe. He accordingly called them the *Arkbans*, and to his own immediate family he gave the title of *Ark-ráj-bansí*.

Later on when they lost all power they became known as the Arakhs and Ráj-bansís, which latter word in the usual process of decay of language, and the loss of its earlier meaning, became changed to *Rajpasía*. *Aut ex re nomen, aut ex vocabula fabula*. Native tales mostly depend upon the name, and his ingenuity seems here to surpass itself, *bans* has become *pásí*,—not possible by any etymological law of change—and he has lost sight of his Bhar dynasty in order to invent an origin for the word *Rajpasía*. And here, as another illustration, it may be as well to state an account which the *Rajpasías* elsewhere give of themselves. They say that they are no more than a branch of the great *Pásí* family which came from Gujarát in the west. That after a time they fell out and fought, that in the battle some took to their beds (*khatíyas*), and were thenceforth known as *khatíks*, others took to the trees (*bághs*) and were ever afterwards called *Báchals*, that they the remaining and victorious section, received the title of the *Rajpasías* or ‘conquering *Pásís*.’ More native ingenuity; but the derivation *Rajpasías* is here likely enough, and has its counterpart in the *Raj-bhurs*, which are sometimes met with in eastern Oudh, and who must surely derive their name from some former times of conflict, when they rose victorious over their fellow-tribesmen.

But whether there was such a dynasty of Bhars or not, or whether or not the *Rajpasías* are descended from them, the *Pásís* and Arakhs always claim to be of kin to the Bhars.

18. The story of the Bhar dynasty at Baraich however suggests some curious reflections. The existence of some such rulers is a firm article of creed with many natives.

*Súraj*bansis and other tribes.

Were they Bhudists, and are these the lingering traditions of the former Buddhist rule at the great city of Sahet Mahet in the same district ?

Further they were fire worshippers, the river Surju flows through Baraich and gives its name to the Ghágrá river, only from its point of confluence with it, at Adjodhia, which is there-from known as the *Surju*. This was in ancient times the great seat of the *Surajbansí* line of kings. Surju can be only another form of (Suraj, the sun)—can the Surajbansí tribes have any connection with these fire worshipping tribes of Baraich, and were they also at one time worshippers of the sun who spread down the banks of the river to Adjodhia, and left their kinsmen in the wilds ? This common worship may connect the two races, and prove the antiquity of the Bhars. The latter people may not be mentioned in the Puráns, but the river Surju is well known.

PARGANAH FAMILIES LUCKNOW.

Musammát Saiyid-ul-nisá, T'alukdár of Gházípur,

19. Musammát Saiyid-ul-nisá T'alukdár of Gházípur comes of an honourable family and is connected with the Shaikhs of Lucknow. She inherits her property from her father Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh, whose ancestor Shaikh Barkhurdár is said to have settled in Lucknow in the time of Humáyún Sháh. He seems to have come from Pesháwar where his ancestor Saiyid Fakhr-ud-dín had settled some generations previously. Saiyid Fakhr-ud-dín was driven out of his native country by religious persecution and is said to have fled in the guise of a Siddíki Shaikh. The next member of the family that came into notice was Shaikh Kámyáb, who took service under the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, he married a sister of Nawáb Shaikh Abúl-Makárim Khán, one of the Lucknow Shaikhs, and received two villages as her dower ; four more he bought, and these six villages formed the nucleus of his T'alúká.

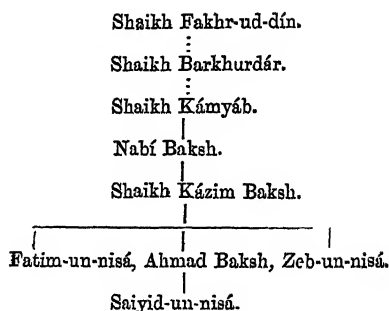
The daughters of this house were married into the principal Musalmán families of the neighbourhood.

The estate consists of eleven villages and is assessed at Rs. 6927.

The villages are,

Utrouli, Bahádurpúr, Khalílábád Sumrá, Shaikhápúr, 'Adilnagar, Gházípur.	}	In Parganah Lucknow,
Kinowra, Jabri Kúdrat-ul-lah, Mahmúdpúr Parahta,	}	Ditto Dewá,
Barkhurdárpúr,	...	Ditto, Mahonah,

The pedigree is :—



Musammát Shams-un-nisá T'alukdár of Sará,e Shaikh.

20. Musammát Shams-un-nisa, T'alukdár of Sará,e-Shaikh, has only been elevated to the position of T'alukdár since the annexation of the Province by the British.

Her husband Muzaffar Alí belongs to the Kidwái Shaikhs of Jugaur and held a share in that village. He was killed in the mutiny by the rebels. Her estate consists of five villages which are assessed at Rs. 5,175.

The villages are :—

Sará,e Shaikh, Naráindi,	}	In Parganah Lucknow.
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Jasmadá Malúkpúr or Gadia, Muhammadpúr, Morádábád,	}	In Parganah Dewá.
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PARGANAH FAMILIES, BIJNAUR.*Mírzá Jáfir Alí Khán T'alukdár of Behta.*

21. Mírza Jáfir Alí Khán, T'alukdár of Behta, belongs to the family of Hakím Mihndí Alí Khán and Nawáb Munawwar-ud-daulá, who were so many times ministers of the Oudh Kings.

His ancestor was Khwája Safí, a Kashmírí noble, who took service with Asaf-úd-daulá fifth Nawáb of Ouhh and died leaving two sons :

Hakím Mihndí and Hádí Alí.

The former died without issue.

The latter was father of Ahmad Alí, Nawáb Munawwár úd-daulá, the grandfather of Mírzá Jáfir Alí the present T'alukdár. Jáfir Alí acquired the estate he holds by transfer. He possesses two villages in Bijnaur, one of which Behta, gives its name to the 'Iláka.

It consists of five villages and is assessed at Rs. 6,581.

They are

Barhá,	}	In Parganah Lucknow.
Mohamdíngar,		
Behta,	}	In Parganah Bijnaur.
Moundá,		
Muzaffarnagar	}	In Parganah Kákori.
Chauk Bhíkhán,		

Chauháns of Amosí (Bach or Bats Gotr).

22. The Chauháns of Amosí hold twenty-eight villages in the centre of the Bijnaur parganah. They are said to have

come into the country fourteen generations ago in the time of Bábar Shah, and they believe they were sent with a Súbádár, and helped to turn out the Bhar inhabitants.

Amosí was the head-quarters of this tribe, which after their expulsion was occupied by the Chauháns.

Behind the village is a large mound where they say they buried the fallen Bhars.

Four generations later three brothers, Ráwat and Rá,e, and Rámdás, divided their possessions into the three *tappás* of Amosí, Naráinpúr and Bíbipur-Kathoulí. These same brothers built a Ghát on the Ganges called Kúlhwa-Gará-Ghát, and their descendants still receive cesses from the tradesmen who attend there at the Kártik Púrnámásí festival.

Bannaik was their ancestor and leader, and in the village is the old door frame of Bába Bannaik's house, to which offerings are made whenever there is a marriage or birth in the family.

This family still hold their old villages having lost only two by transfer.

PARGANAH FAMILIES, MOHANLALGANJ.

Chaudharí Nawáb Alí T'alukdár of Salempúr.

23. The ancestors of Chaudharí Nawáb Alí, T'alukdár of Salempúr, on the female side, are said to have come from Madína, and to have entered the parganah fifteen generations ago, about the year 1550, under Shaikh Abul-l-Hasan Ansári, who drove out the Amethí Rájputs from Amethí Dúrgar, and earned for himself the title of Shaikh-ul-Islám.

Some one or more generations after Shaikh Abul-l-Hasan, came Abul-l-Hasan Sání, who had two sons, Shaikh Salem and Alí Gauhar. Shaikh Salem founded Salempúr, and ten generations later his descendant Mu'aiz-ud-dín had a daughter who married Hidáyat Alí, a Saiyid of Kákori. His two sons Sa'adat Alí and Mansúr Alí lived in Salempúr and inherited their father's estate.

Sa'adat Alí had three sons, Nizám Alí, who by marriage became T'alukdár of Paintípúr, and Husám Alí, father of the present T'alukdár Chaudharí Nawáb Alí, and Sansám Alí.

Sansám Alí managed the whole estate, having in addition acquired the share of Mansúr Alí the second son of Hidáyat Alí, and dying without heir bequeathed it to his nephew Nawáb Alí.

This family pretend to have a right to the whole parganah by title of conquest and they are said to hold two Farmáns one dated 1026 Hijrí (1617 A. A.) from Jehángír in the name of Mohi-ud-dín, fifth in descent from Abul-l-Hasan Sání, and another from Farrukh-siyar in the 2nd year of his reign (1128 Hijrí, 1715 A. D.), in the name of Muhammad Asaf, confirming them in the office of Chaudharí and Zamíndár of the parganah. However vague and uncertain this title may have been, they seem to be traditionally looked upon as the owners of the soil. Thus the Janwárs of Mau at the extreme south-west of the parganah relate that they received their villages from the Shaikhs of Amethí; and the owners of Bakás at the extreme west, and the Baises of Karorá in the centre assert the Shaikhs to have been the

original Zamíndárs, and we find also Shaikh Abul-l-Hasan's descendants founding villages at scattered intervals throughout the whole parganah. Shaikh Salem himself founds Salempúr on the lands of Kheolí in the north-east of the parganah, and Salempúr-Ucháka on the other boundary directly south.

Shaikh Mustafa son of Shaikh Salem, founded Mustafáábád-beyond-Gúmtí, and built a fort. The village is now called Kotwá (Kot, a Fort).

Shaikhs Ádam and Kásím founded Ádampúr Naubastá Ádampúr Janúbi, Ádampúr Birkhamba, Ádampur Bhatpora-beyond-Gumtí, Kásimpúr-beyond-Gúmtí, all of them villages widely apart.

Shaikh Mohi-úd-dín, founded Mohi-ud-dínpúr-beyond-Gúmtí, and Sheikh Sadr Jehán, grandson of Mohi-ud-dín, Sadrpúr-beyond-Gúmtí.

Shaikh Kutb Jehán, son of Sadr Jehán, Kutbpúr-beyond-Gúmtí.

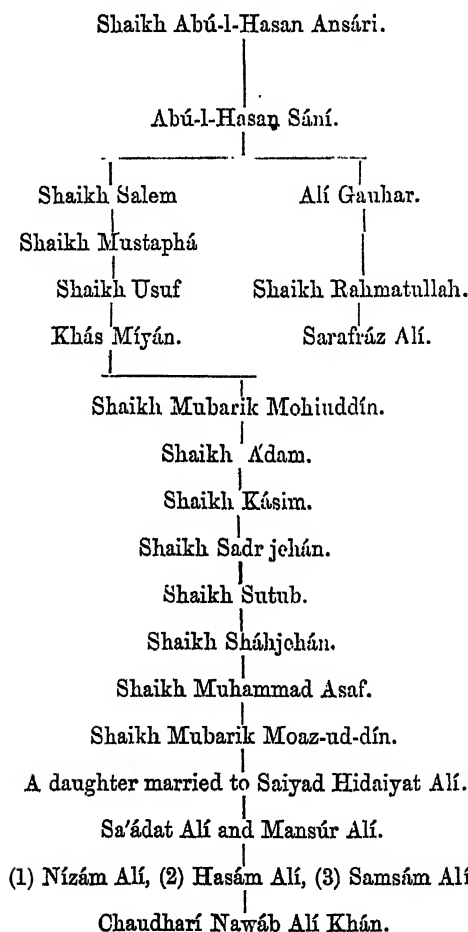
The sons of Shaikh Gauhar Alí the second son of Abu-l-Hasan founded Rahmatnagar and other villages, but their family has now become extinct. The only one of them that ever rose to distinction was Sarafráz Alí, grandson of Gauhar Alí, who became a Mansab-dár in the Delhi Emperor's service.

Chaudharí Nawáb Alí holds all the villages founded by his ancestors and others, of which he acquired possession from the original inhabitants. Many of the double names involved show a prior Hindú origin, and tradition still remembers the names of the original villages on the lands of which the Shaikhs founded their own villages. The Trans-Gúmtí villages mentioned, belonged to the parganah of Ibráhímábád which was also held by the Amethías, and which they lost at the same time with Amethí. The Chaudharí T'álukdár holds half the village of Ibráhímábád in his Sanad with others of the parganah.

This estate amounts to thirty-six mauzas of which twenty-nine are in this District and are assessed at Rs. 44,293.

The villages are—Mitouli-Adampúr, Salempúr Khás, Ak-rehdú, Adampúr Naubastá, Bhatwára, Sounai Adampúr, Kásimpúr Birwá, Chuk Ganjá, Ghursára, Muhammadpúr Garhí, Máhgá, on, Patouna, Kamálpúr Bichilká, Sháh Muhammadpúr, Salempúr Achahká, Gauriá Khurd.

They are all in the Parganah of Mohanlálганj.



Musammát Kutab-un-nisá, T'alukdár of Gauriá.

24, Musammát Kutab-un-nisá, T'alukdár of Gauriá, is the widow of Jehángír Bakhsh Siddíkí Shaikh, old Parganah Kanúngo of Amethí. This family is said to have come from Madína, and to have settled in Delhi in the time of Bábár

Sháh. From thence they were probably called by the family of the Ansári Sheikhs,—from whom the T'alukdár, Chaudharí Nawáb Alí, has sprung—who preceded them in the occupation of the parganah and had also come from Madína. They date their settlement from the time of their ancestor Sháh Rafi'-ud-dín, under whom they migrated from Delhi, and settled in Mohanlálganj to the north of the parganah near Amethí.

Sháh Ráfi'-ud-dín had a son Nizám, who founded Nizámpúr, and married a daughter of the house of Málík Yúsuf, one of the officers of Saiyid Mas'úd's army of A. D., 1030, who had escaped the annihilation that befel the rest of the invading force, and had maintained his residence in the town of Amethí, which had fallen into the Musulmán's hands.

Sheikh Nizám had three sons.

(1.) Skeikh Tahír who founded Tahírpúr, attained to wealth and the kánúngoship of the parganah, and added Gauria and other villages to his ancestral property. The present representative Musammát Kutab-un-nisá is descended from this branch of the family and holds Gauria and four other villages.

(2.) Sheikh Ibráhím whose descendants, Ma,shúk Alí and others, hold Mahmúdábád, in which their ancestor Sháh Rahím-ud-dín first settled, and four other villages.

(3.) From the third son, Sheikh Húsain, was descended Musahib Alí, who played too conspicuous and persistent a part in the rebellion of A. D., 1857, and lost his ancestral estate, the T'aluká of Dhaurhára of six villages lying on the banks of the Gúmtí, which was confiscated and conferred on T'alukdár Abú-túráb Khán, an account of whom will be presently given. Only one of the descendants of Sheikh Húsain, Tufail Alí, holds Fathpúr which his ancestors founded.

Musammát Kutab-un-nisá holds five villages assessed at Rs. 4,595.

They are :—Sará,e Karorá, Nizámpúr, Gauria Kalán, Farídpúr, Chaugánpúr,

all in Parganah Mohanlálganj.

Mírzá Abú Túráb Khán, Moghal, T'alukdár of Dhaurerá.

25. The T'alukdár Mírzá Abú Túráb Khán, has no history that belongs to this parganah. He was a son-in-law of Munawwar-úd-daulá, and the 'Iláka of six villages that he holds belonged to Musáhib Alí of the Parganah Kánúngo's family. This latter was a persistent rebel, and with a strong band of Kurmís and local bad characters kept the rebellion alive on his own account, but he and the Kurmí leader Khushhál-Chand were slain in a fight at Salempúr, and his villages confiscated. They were conferred nominally on 'Abdúl Alí, a *Chelá* of Munawar-úd-daulá, but this was an arrangement made to suit the Nawáb. 'Abdúl Alí soon went on a pilgrimage to the *Karbálá* and the estate was transferred under a deed of *Hiba* by 'Abdul Alí to Mírzá Abú Túráb Khán, the present T'alukdár. His villages in this parganah are assessed at Rs. 4,091.

They are

Takhwa Katowta,

... In Parganah Lucknow.

Pahárnagar Tikuria,
Chorahia,
Dhaurerá,
Sahasghát,
Atiyamau,
Mahmúdpúr,

} In Parganah Mohanlálganj.

Chaudharí Azim Alí of Nagráam.

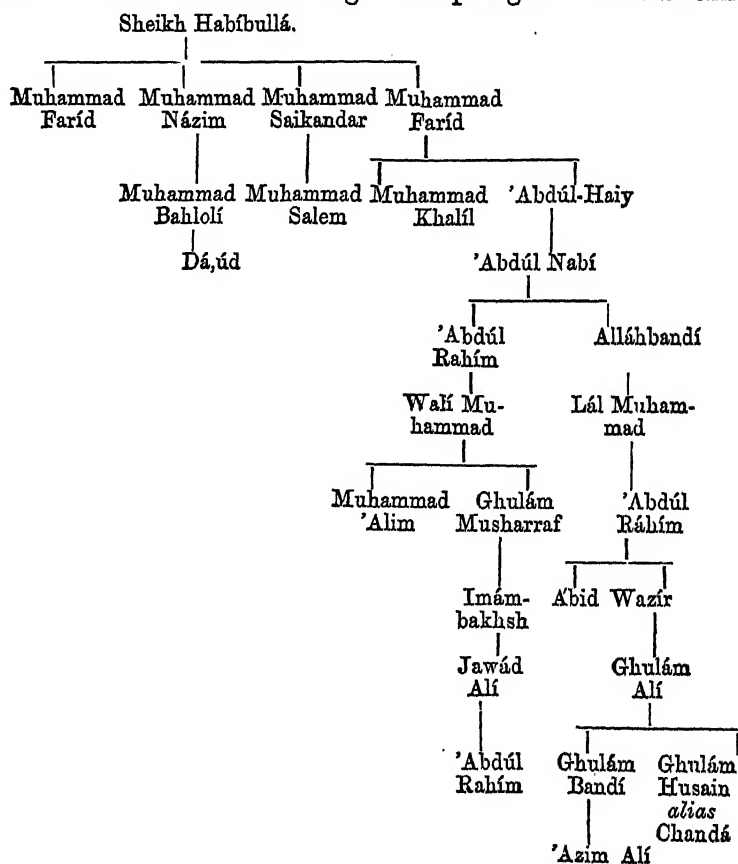
26. Chaudharí 'Azim Alí, is said to have come from Khojíd in Arabia, twelve generations ago under Sheikh Habíbul-lá, and to have driven out the Amethías who then held the parganah of Nagráam under Jaipál Singh.

This Musalmán family was probably connected with the invading force which under Sheikh Abúl-l-Hasan, in the middle of the 16th century took the Amethí parganah. But it was probably a later arrival, for in the third and fourth

generation after Habíbullah, we find Aurang-zeb granting a Farmán dated 1096 Hijrí (1675 A. D.) to Sheikhs Dá,úd and Salem confirming them in the *zamindárá* of Nagrá^m which their ancestors had held. They early acquired three or four villages which they still hold in addition to a *Tarāf* of Nagrá^m

But the Amethías did not entirely acquiesce in their deposition and there is good written evidence that about the year 1130 Hijrí or A. D. 1791, they attacked and possessed themselves of the Kasba. And it was not till about this time that the Musulmáns were made Chaudharís of the parganah.

These Amethías who belong to Kumhrawán never forgot their old rights, and when the rebellion of 1857-58 broke out, the Kurmís of Nagrá^m invited them to put themselves at their head. The following is the pedigree of the Sheikhs:—



Saiyad Alí Húsain of Nagrá.

27. Saiyad Alí Húsain, professes to be descended from a Saiyad, Míran Sháh, who he avers came with Saiyad Salár and was left in Nagrá a remnant of his invasion. But it seems very doubtful. Saiyad Alí Húsain's family did not come into notice until four generations ago when his ancestor Muhammad Alí, or Toti Hind, obtained some office under Aurang-zeb and was granted some two hundred bighás mu'áfi in *taraf* Katrá of the Kasba and subsequently the villages of Kanaurá, Ruswa-Murtazá-púr and 'Abbásnagar.

The following is his pedigree :—

Saiyad Ján Muhammad,
 |
 Saiyad Muhammad Alí or Toti Hind,
 |
 Saiyad Asad Alí,
 |
 Saiyad Akbar Alí,
 |
 Mussammát Anjaman-un-nisá,
 |
 Saiyad Alí Husain,
 Kázim Ali Abdul Húsain,
 And Tafazal Husain,

The Churáhá Janwárs of Mau (Gautam Kaundik.)

28. According to their family history, the Janwárs of Mau came twelve generations ago from 'Ikaunah in Baraich, under two leaders Deo Rá,e and Lohan Ra,e. They must have come at about the commencement of the 17th century. They settled in Mau and Khujaulí, which they received from the Amethí Sheikhs. Lohan Rá,e died without issue, but the decendants of Deo Rá,e grew and multiplied and colonized in all twenty-two villages, which with the exception of two, Mau being one, they hold to this day.

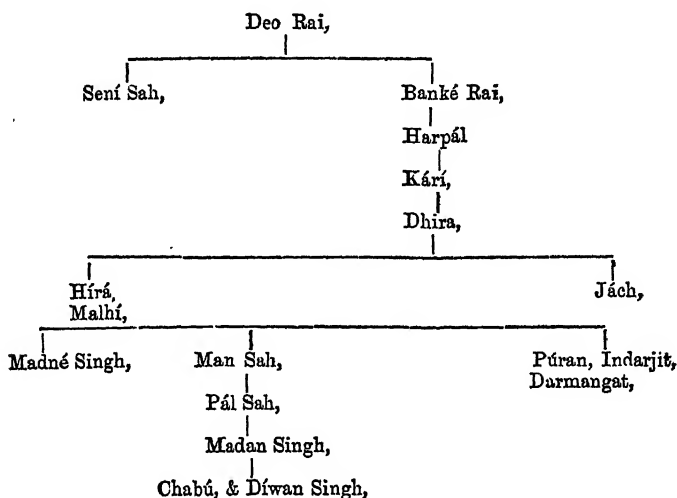
Deo Rá,e had two sons, one of whom, Sení Shah, was the founder of Pursení (Senípúr) and the ancestor of Thákur Baldeo Bakhsh T'alukdár, whose estate takes its name from this village. His second son was Bánké Rá,e, and four generations after him were borne Hírá and Jáchí. The descendants of the former hold sixteen, and the latter three villages. But it is probable that at this time they did not hold more than their ancestral villages of Mau and Khujaulí, for three villages held by Jáchí's descendants, were founded one and two and three generations after his death, and he does not indeed seem to have held a share in any village but Mau. A great deal of the country they colonized must have been jungle land for they seem to have newly settled (*Abúd-kar-ed*), nearly all their villages. Hírá's descendants founded Puranpúr, Buldí-khera, Indarjít-khera, Darmáwat-khera, and Darmangat-khera, and Jáchí's descendants Hulás-khera, Utrouli, and Rahbán-khera, which villages embrace a considerable tract of country lying on all sides of Mau, but the west.

But it seems not unlikely from its name that Utrouli must have been originally a Bhar village. In Hulás-khera itself there are unmistakeable Bhar remains in the large fort that lies in the middle of the Karela jhíl. Nothing of the fort now remains but its old site, but it was of considerable strength to judge by the size of the old díh, and must have been formed from the excavations of the large jhíl which surrounds it on all sides in the form of a moat. On the díh is a small temple to Káleshúrí Deví attributed to the Bhars. The remaining fourteen villages held by these Janwárs are said to have been old townships, but there seems to be no trace of their original owners, except that D,áúdnagar is clearly Musalmán.

Their history would show these Janwárs to have been an aggressive and enterprising family, and on one occasion they carried their natural proclivities so far as to attack and plunder some of the king's treasure that was being conveyed to Delhi and to have earned by this their cognomen of the *Churáhas* or 'plunderers.'

One of the family, Nawáz Sháh grandson of Hírá, rose in the latter days of the Delhi empire to command of a considerable body of troops, but their history is otherwise entirely local.

The following pedigree will show the different branches of the family :—



And the grandsons of Chhabbú and Díwan Singh hold *sir* land in Mau, which village has since the annexation of the Province fallen to Rájah Káshí Parshád of Sassendí, who had the good fortune to be holding it on farm during the last days of the Nawabí.

Thákur Baldeo Bakhsh, T'alukdár of Pursení.

29. Thákur Baldeo Bakhsh T'alukdár of Pursení, is a Janwár of the Mau family and descended from Sení Sah, one of the two sons of DeoRá,e, the leader under whom the Janwárs migrated for Ikauná, twelve generations ago. Sení Sáh seems to have separated from Mau and to have founded Pursení or Senípúr for himself. An off-shoot of this branch are the Janwárs of Jabraulí in Nigohán-Sassendí.

The family did not rise to any importance till the time of Rám Singh, five generations later. Rám Singh took to money lending and made himself useful to the chakládárs. But the family again declined till the time of Jhabbá Singh his grandson, who became agent and manager for Chandan Lál

the Khatri banker of Mariáun in the Oonao District. He then farmed an estate of four villages in addition to his own of Pursení.

During the mutinies he rendered valuable assistance to the British force stationed at 'Alámbágh both in forwarding supplies and giving communication of the enemy, and received in reward one of Hindpál Singh's confiscated estates of Akohrí Sadaulí, in Oonao, and a remission of ten per cent. on his revenue as one of the six loyal T'alukdárs. He holds six villages in this district and six in Oonao, the whole assessed at Rs. 17,459.

PARGANAH FAMILIES,—Nigohán Sassendí.

*Rájah Káshí Parshád of Nigohán Sassendí, T'alukdár.—
Tiwári Brahman.*

30. Rájah Káshí Parshád of Nigohán is one of the six loyal T'alukdárs who for their adherence, and the assistance they gave to the British Government during the mutinies, were conspicuously rewarded by grants of villages and a remission of ten per cent. on their revenues.

The rise of this family is recent, and dates from the marriage of the present T'alukdár, into the family of Páthak Amrit Lál, the chakládár. The Rájah's grandfather was Lál-man, a Tiwári-Daman Brahman of Misr-khera, and of one of the most honoured Brahman houses, who only give their daughters in marriage to the Awasthi Parbhákar,—the Bájpaí of Hírá,—and the Pánde of Khor,—Brahman tribes. Lál-man was a mahájan of his native town, and rose to be chakládár of Baiswárah in 1240 or 42 Faslí (1833 A. D.) In the latter year, he was imprisoned as a defaulter, but was released on the security of Páthak MohanLál, son of AmritLál, who gave him moreover Rs. 10,000, and arranged for the marriage of his grand-son Káshí Parshád with one of his—the Páthak's—daughters.

Káshí Parshád is now a great man. He has built himself a fine house at Sassendí, and a handsome temple and ganj in the village of Mau on the road from Lucknow to Roy Bareilly, which he has called Mohanlál ganj after his father-in-law and which now has become the head quarters of, and gives its name to the whole parganah. He holds a large 'iláka consisting of the whole of—

1. The Sassendí parganah with the exception of one village.

2. Of Mau and Diwá, and the estate of Karorá in Mohanlál ganj, eleven villages in all.

3. Of Barauna &c., twelve villages in parganah Bijnaur.

4. Of Dádlaha &c., twenty-five in the District of Oonao.

Fifty-eight villages in all, assessed at Rs. 54,989.—

The Dádlaha estates he received for his services during the mutiny.

The Barauna estates he acquired by sale.

Karorá he got by a mortgage transfer in 1238 Faslí (1831 A. D.), the genuine nature of which transaction however is strenuously denied by the old zamíndárs.

Mau and Diwá were only held on farm.

But the Sassendí estate was acquired through Páthak Amrit Lál.

The proprietary of this parganah is said to have vested on the chief of the Bais family of Kurar-Sadaulí, and it was one of the nine parganahs that fell to the Naistha house on the partition of the Baiswárah principality. In 1231 Faslí (A. D. 1824) on the occasion of the investment of Shankar Sahá,í, grandson of Amrit Lál with the Brahmanical cord, he induced the Rání Basant Kunwar, the widow of Rájá Drigpál Singh to confer the parganah on him in *sankalp*.

Páthak Amrit Lál had three sons :—

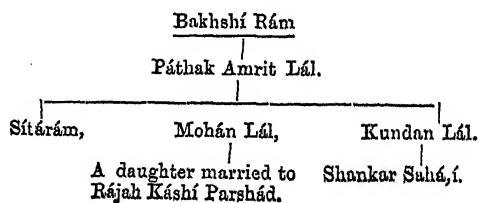
(1.) Kundan Lál, whose son was Shankar Sahá,í, whose cord-investment occasioned the gift. The wife of Shankar Sahá,í still holds her share in the estate though subordinate to the T'alukdár.

(2.) Sítarám, whose share Rájah Káshí Parshád bought up when he defaulted.

(3.) And Mohan Lál, father-in-law of Rájah Káshí Parshád.—

These three all died previous to 1248 Faslí (1841 A. D.) ; and from 1248 Faslí to 1259 Faslí (1836 to 1852 A. D.), the estate was held either by the widow of Shankar Sahá,í, or Mohán Lál.

This is the pedigree:—



*Thákur Bhagwán Baksh Bais, of the Naistha house,
Talukdur of Rájámanu in Roy Bareilly.*

31. The history of T'alukdár Thákur Bhagwán Baksh of Kasmaura, lies in the Roy Bareilly District, and he only possesses, in this parganah of Nigohán, the small estate of Kasmaurá consisting of five villages, which he inherited from his adoptive mother, the widow of Jawáhír Singh Bais.

The Bais's title is however questionable, there are no records of his holding at all till 31 Faslí (1847 A. D). But it seems that Nigohán was one of the nine parganahs of the Baiswaráh principality, that is said to have fallen to the Naistha house on the division of Rájah Tílok Chand's kingdom.

The Baises however had no real zamíndarí here, and the real owners of the soil were Gautams and Janwárs who were regarded and treated as the zamíndárs on the annexation of the province. But the widow of Jawáhír Singh, the Thákur-ain Guláb Kunwar was settled with to their exclusion, on its re-occupation in A. D. 1858, and has been succeeded by her adopted son the present T'alukdár, a member of another branch of the family.

His estate in this paragraph is assessed at Rs. 5,300.

Talukah of Jabrauli.

32. The history of Lála Kanhaiyá Lál of Jubrauli better known as the t'alukdár of Marriáwán, lies more properly in the District of Oonao.

PARGANAH FAMILIES, MALIHÁBÁD.

Ahmad Khán and Nasím Khán, Talukdárs of Kasmandí Khurd and Salamau.

33. Ahmad Khán and Nasím Khán, Talukdárs of Kasmandí-Khurd and Sahlamau, are two brothers, sons of Fakír Muhammad Khán, an Afrídí Pathán of Rohilkhand.

The latter came to Malihábád in the time of the Nawáb Shujá'-ud-daulá, and was granted a piece of land for a house and grove, in Kenwal-hár of the Kasba, by Makárim Khán, Ammazáí Pathán of Bakhtiyár-nagar.

He then took service in the Kandhári horse, a regiment of the Nawáb's, that was commanded by Abdúl Rahím Khán, Pathán, of Khálistpúr.

He shortly threw this up and joined the Pindárí leader Amír Khán.

In his service he rose and when the Pindárí wanted an envoy to send to the Oudh Nawáb Sa'údat Alí Khán, he fixed upon Fakír Muhammad Khán, and gave him an elephant and Rs. 6,000 for his road expenses. On reaching Cawnpore he heard of the death of the Nawáb, and changed his route for his old home in Malihábád. He then got an introduction to Aghá Mír, minister of Ghází-úd-dín Haidar, and got a place about the Court on the pay of Rs. 150 a month; and eleven sawárs were put under him.

This became the nucleus of a Regiment, which he recruited from his countrymen in Malihábád. In 35-36 Faslí (1827 A. D.) he was granted the lease of the Malihábád parganah by the Amils, Gobardhan Dás and Param Dás.

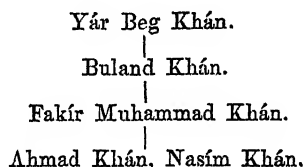
And he held the parganah on different occasions from then till 50 Faslí, (1843 A. D.) picking up several villages whose owners had defaulted. He got a lien on others, and in this way founded an estate which became known as that of Tharri Fathnagar.

In 1257 Faslí he died, and the two sons succeeded to the estate which they divided.

Ahmad Khán's was called Kasmandí Khurd and is assessed at Rs. 16,371.

Nasím Khán's was Sahlamau and is assessed at Rs. 16,017.

The following is the pedigree.



The estate of Kasmandí-Khurd consists of the following villages :—

Kasmandí-Khurd, Kokra, Ataria, Aemau, Bhádesar-Mau. Tharri, Sandarpúr, Shankarpúr, Latespúr, Naubastá, Háshimpúr, Naráinpúr, Jaránwán, Chándpúr, Khandsará, Mádbopúr, Muhammadnagar.

That of Sahlamau of :—

Sahlamau, Rághorámpúr, Ataurá, Sandarwár, Gondwá, Muazam-nagar, Harharpúr, Mankotí, Mawá-kalán, Pír-nagar, Kharaunwán, Fírozpúr, Dugaulí, Tahír-khurd, Bhadwána, Majahtá, Sheodáspúr, Fathnagar.

*The Amnázái Pathans of Garhí Sanjar Khán, and
Bakhtiyárnagar.*

35. The Amnázái Patháns of Garhí Sanjar Khán and Bakhtiyárnagar—two villages close to Malíhábád—were amongst the first of the Pathán families who, subsequent to the Pathán settlement of earlier times again entered the District. Under the Delhi Emperors they rose to a pitch of great wealth and prosperity, and they love to talk over and chronicle the deeds of the former members of their family.

They settled here under the auspices of Dalér Khán in 1076 Hejira (A. D. 1656) in the reign of Sháhjáhán. He seems

to have been one of the Subádárs of Oudh. The family talks of him as such, and outside the town is a dome-shaped tomb said to be that of the Nawáb Dalér Khán. He was the son of that Daria Khán, who was the companion of Khán Jahán Lodí, in his rebellion of the first days of Sháh Jahán's reign. Touching their share in this rebellion the Patháns have a tragic story to relate. Daria Khán could not see without bitter sorrow the ruin that had fallen on himself and family, and thinking only to save his name and stock from perishing, he addressed his two sons, and bidding them take his head, after his death, to the Emperor and save themselves, he placed his seal within his mouth and slew himself. His sons executed his commands, but as they were bearing the head before the Emperor, one of the hungry adventurers about the court claimed the merit of having slain the Pathán rebel. Thereupon they pointed to the seal still within the dead man's mouth, and their mendacious opponent was silenced.

The sons were after this received into favour. Bahádúr Khán was appointed to Kabul, and Dalér Khán, otherwise Jalál Khán, received Oudh. But previously to separating, the brothers founded Shájáhánpúr in Rohilkhand, and Dalér Khan moving on to his province first founded Sháhábád in Hurdul, and finally fixed his head-quarters at Malihábád, attracted to this place perhaps by his Pathán fellow countrymen already living there. Some more incidents relating to his life will be found in the account of the Paonwar family of Itaunjah Mahonah.

All this time he had been followed by Kamál Khán and Bahádúr Khán, the ancestors of the present family, whose father Díwán Muhammad Khán, had been invited to Hindústán from Banair near Peshawar by the Daria Khán already mentioned. They first settled in Hasanpúr-bári in 1015 Hejira (1615 A. D.) But they can still point to houses and groves which they owned during their short stay with Dalér Khán in Sháhábád. In 1076 Hejira (1656 A. D.) they reached Malihábád and settled in the Ahma village of Bulakí-nagar.

In 1105 Hijrí (1693, A. D.,) Sarmast Khán son of Bahádúr Khán, separated, and removed to Bakhtiyárnagar, a short distance to the south of Malihábád. Sanjar Khán, the son of Kamál Khán remained in Bulakí-nagar and changed its name to that of Garhí Sanjar Khán.

But Diláwar Khán the son of Sarmast Khán is the hero of the family, and raised it to its greatest prosperity; He took service under the Emperor; was made a *Mansabdár* by Farukh-sír, and signalizing himself by many acts of bravery was rewarded with the title of Nawáb Shamsar Khán. An instance of his bravery is cherished; it is said that as he was marching with the Saiyads of Bárá to raise Farukh-sír to the throne,—the future Emperor remarked “it is all very well when I conquer, but is there any one “now that dare use my land measure and money?” Diláwar Khán stepped forward and said that he dared, and he went into Oudh and used Farukh-sír’s land measure, and money coined in his name.

He annexed an estate amounting to upwards of a hundred villages, and the same sovereign conferred on him a Jágír of three lakhs of rupees, which he shared with another general, Nasím Khán.

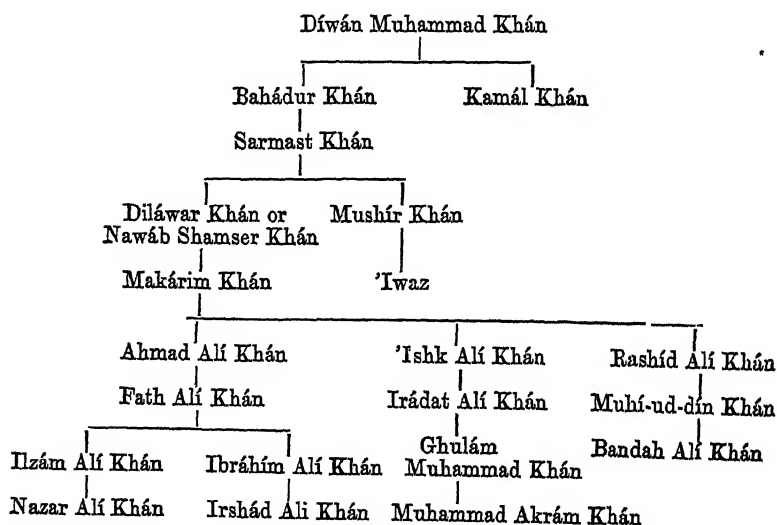
But in the time of Safdar Jang this family fell into disgrace. Whilst the Nawáb Wazír was in Delhi, Ahmad Khán Bangash of Farakhábád, made an attack upon his dominions and was encamped on the Cawnpore side of the Ganges. The Nawáb’s Lieutenant went to meet him, and Makárim Khán a son of Shamsar Khán dutifully attended with his Contingent, but his nephew Diláwar Khán had quarrelled with him, and had crossed the river to the enemy. The Nawáb’s troops finally fell back and retreated to Fyzabad, but for some reason, or other,—probably from distrust of his Pathán Contingent,—left Makárim Khán on the banks of the Ganges to watch the troops of the Bangash. Makárim Khán seeing that he was likely to come to no good between these two parties fled to Rohilkhand, and his Jágír was confiscated. A few villages were afterwards restored to him, through the intervention of Háfiz Rahmat Khán the Ruhelá Chief, who at that time lived on terms of great amity with Shujá’-ud-daulá. Amongst them was Bakhtiyárnagar, which he received in jágír for the pay of his regiment of Pathán Horse, that he was sent to command at Gorrahphore. This he holds free to the present day.

It was at about this time also that the family granted a bit of land of the Kasbah, called Kenwal-har, to Fakír Mu-

hammad Khán an Afrídí Pathán, father of the future T'aluk-dárs Ahmad Khán and Nasím Khán.

Irádat Alí Khán, and Ibráhím Alí Khán, grandsons of 'Abdúl Makárim Khán, did good service in the mutiny and were rewarded by a grant of the village of Kursát in Hurdui, but they have since sold it.

Besides Bakhtiyárnagar they now only possess three other villages, Basrelá, Jamlapúr and Bhatau. The Garhí Sanjar branch hold that village on Mu'áfi tenure and some five others. The pedigree is as follows :—



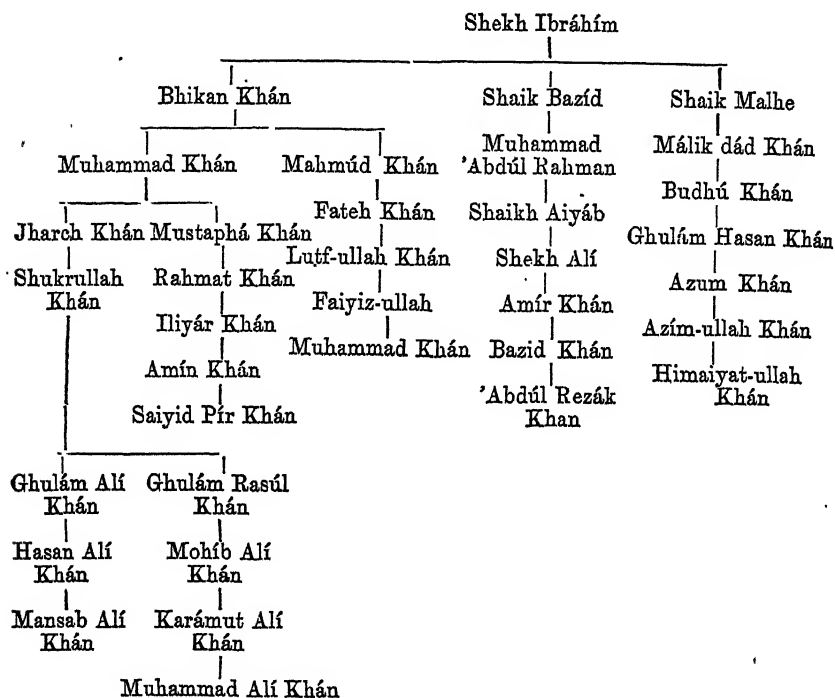
The Bazad Khel Patháns of Barí-Garhí.

34. The next Patháns that came were the Bazad Khels of Barí-Garhí, who hold eight villages close to Malíhábád on the west. They also came from Hasanpúr-Barí some seven generations ago, led by their ancestor Sheikh Ibráhím, who is said to have been a *Mansabdár* in the Delhi Emperor's service.

The first settled in the *ahma* village of Habíbpúr-Nasia-mau, and are said to have bought their remaining villages from their Sheikh proprietors of Kasmandí-kalan and

Sahlamau. They are Barí-Garhí, Málík-púr, Sadarpúr, Muhammad-nagar Rahmat-nagar, Mahmúd-nagar, Naeyí-bastí and Neza-Barí.

Their pedigree is as follows :



*The Khandhári Patháns of Khálispúr Sháh
'Alim Khel Patháns.*

36. The settlement of this family of Khandhári Patháns in the parganah is recent. Yúsuf Khán the father of 'Abdúl Rahmán Khán, came in the province as an adventurer in the time of the Nawáb Shujá'-ud-daulá (1753 A. D.) and settled in Khairábád. Subsequently his son performed good service in a Contingent supplied by the Nawáb for the use of the English Government; and was granted twelve villages in Jágír, the chief of which was Khálispúr.

This, and twenty-five other villages had belonged to the Pírzádá Sháh Madan Pír, and had been granted to him in *mu'áfi* tenure by the Emperor of Delhi, but were angrily confiscated by Shujá'-ud-daulá on witnessing the saint's grief at the sight of the head of the Ruhelá chief, Háfiz Rahmat Khán; the latter had been a disciple of the Pír's, and when after his defeat and fall his head was brought before the Nawáb, and no one recognized it, some one suggested that the Pír would know, and he was called; the Pír on beholding it at once recognized the head and bursting into tears, shared the ruin that had befallen his friend.

The family now only hold six villages, they are all *mu'áfi* :—

Their pedigree is :—

Yúsuf Khán.
|
'Abdúl Rahmán Khán
|
Habíbul-lá.
|
Muhammad Hasan Khán
|
Mustafa Khán.
|
Muhammad Hasan Khán
|
Ahmad Hasan Khán.
|
Nihál ud-dín Khán.

Habíbul-lá was held in great honour by the Nawáb Asaf-úd-daulá. Mustafa was slain in the slight outbreak that occurred in the attempt to raise to the throne Farídún Bakht (Munná Ján) in 1837.

The Gáhirwárs of Mál (Gotr Bach.)

37. This tribe of Gáhirwárs (of Mál) inhabit fifty-five villages all told, towards the north-east of the parganah, and are said to have migrated here under Ra,e Paitawán Singh, from Manda-Bijepúr, near Benares..

The Ra,e was the brother of the Rájah of that country whose seat of power was originally Benares, but giving this city in *sankalp* to the Brahmans he retired to Manda Bijepúr.

Ra,e Paitawán went on a pilgrimage to Nímsár Misrikh to bathe, and rested in the village now known as Paitaunah. Striking his tents, and pursuing his journey, his attendants forgot to pull up a peg of one of his tents. But it happened that the Ra,e returned from his pilgrimage by the same way; and halting at the same place, his eye fell upon the peg and he saw that it had sprouted. He looked upon this as an omen of good fortune, and an invitation to settle in the country. He continued his journey but soon returned, and took service with the *Jhojha* tribe, who were then masters of the country. They are said to have been old Musalmán converts from the Hindú faith, and the part of the country they lived in, was called the tappá Ratau. They had two large forts one in Mál and the other in Ant. In the latter there is an enormous well at which four pairs of bullocks can work at a time, called a *chaupurah* well, which is said to have been built by them, and there is an old wall reaching from Mál to Amlaulí, the foundations of which still crop out of the ground here, and there, which is attributed to them. It seems probable that this Jhojha tribe were once the aboriginal Bhars who with no leaders of their own after the invasion and defeat of their Rájah Kans, of Kansmandi, by Saiyad Salár, yielded to the threats of the Musalmáns, and embraced their faith. This is the only way of accounting for them. They are the last people that remain in tradition, and no other Musalmán invasion taking the form of a crescentade is known.

Any way the Gahírwárs, made themselves masters of their country and became very powerful and well-to-do. On one occasion in the time of Mansúr Alí Khán the Nawab Wazír, they fought with Abdúl Nabí Khán the Pathán of Garhí Sanjar Khán, who had come to the borders of their territories to hunt. They got worsted and the Patháns took from them some land in which he founded Nabipanáh, and planted a grove which he called the *Rañjít Bāgh* or 'Grove of Victory.' But 'Abdúl Nabí subsequently fell into disgrace and they recovered the village and hold it to this day. They separated into several branches with head-quarters respectively at Mál, their parent village, and Atárí, Sálínagar, Umlaulí, Masíra, Hamírpúr and Nabipanáh. They tried on an occasion to extend their borders into the Dakhláwal tappá, lying on the east of their own towards the Gúmtí, but the fight between them and the Baises was so doubtful that both

agreed to abide by their ancient landmark the Akrahdí stream. These Rájpúts practised female infanticide, and are too proud to hold their own ploughs, and too dignified to run. They hold almost all their old villages but some five have come into the possession of the T'alukdárs Ahmad Khán and Nasím Khán.

The Nikombs of Siswára (Bháratdwáj Gotr).

38. The Nikombs of Siswára hold an estate of some twenty-four villages in the centre of the Parganah.

They are said to have invaded the parganah under two brothers Khan and Kharak, and to have acted in concert with the Gahírwár, Râe Paitawán Singh, who colonized a large tract of the same parganah to their east. Their native country is said to have been Nárwár in the west. With the Gahírwárs they drove out the original Jhojha inhabitants and seized their villages. The remains of forts and deserted sites of villages, especially in Tharri, Pará, Siswára, Diláwar-nagar, show that these Jhojhas inhabited the country in considerable strength. Their villages are all said to be very ancient. The time of their foundation and origin of their names are unknown.

These Rájpúts have no history beyond their own villages. They partitioned out their villages amongst themselves at various times, and the Diláwar-nagar family to better their position became Muhammadans.

The Baises of Tappá Dakláwal (Bhárat-dwáj Gotr).

39. This was a tappá consisting of fifty-two villages which belonged to Rájah Tez Singh of the Bahman-Gour tribe.

The greater part of this tappá is now included in the Hurdui district, but twenty-two villages lie in this parganah at the extreme north-east.

The story goes that Rám Chandar, a Bais of the Tílok-Chandi clan, who had married into the Paonwar's family of Itounjah, had taken service with the Rájah Tez Singh, and having fallen out with him about his pay returned to his native country of Baiswarah. Thence he returned with a

large force, and drove out the Bahman-Gour Rájah, who fled to some more of their kith and kin on the banks of the Ghágrá in Khairábád. In Dukhawal still stands a Pípal tree, and there is a small monument—a memorial of the place where the Bahman-Gour widows used to perform their *satis*—to which the Bahman-Gours to this day bring their offerings for the old Uprohits of their tribe on the occasion of a marriage or any other solemn ceremony in their house.

Rám Chandar had three sons Alsúkh Rá,e, Lákím Rá,e and Kans, who settled in Bangálpúr, Pípargá,on and Bhi-thrí, and their descendants are now known as the Bangálí, Píparhar, and Bhitharia Baises. It is not known when or how they divided their villages, but by superior energy and address the latter family became possessed of forty-two villages while the two former got respectively five only. But the fortunes of the family changed in these latter days, and Thákur Srípál Singh a descendant of the Bangálí branch has become the T'alukdár of Mansúrgurh, and now possesses a large estate in Hurdui. He holds only a few villages in this parganah and his history more properly belongs to the Hurdui District.

Again Rájah Randhír Singh of the same family has reached the dignity of a T'alukdár, and holds a still larger estate in the same District. An amusing story is told of the exaltation of the latter to the dignity of Rájah. His father was on a certain occasion attending the Court of the Chak-ládár Rájah Mihínál at Sandílá, and the latter addressing him pleasantly with the words 'come up Rájah Sáhíb' from that day he has borne the title thus conferred on him, which is otherwise so venerated by the Hindús that the sanction of some religious ceremony is required to render it valid.

Janwárs of Tappá Kathoulí-Rao (Bach Gotr).

40. The tappá Kathoulí-Rao was colonized by Janwárs under Rá,e Sukh. But their villages have most of them fallen a prey to the Pathán families of Malíhábád.

'Alámگیر the Emperor gave to one of them, Aláwal Khán, a Bazad Khel Pathán, eighty bíghás mu'áfi in

Badourah, one of the Kathoulí-Rao villages, and he built a fort here. Subsequently this Pathán family had a great fight with 'Abdúl Nabí Khán, the Amnázáí Pathán, and the latter beat them with the aid of the old Janwár proprietors of the tappá. Ever since then the Janwárs and Amnázáí Patháns have been great friends, but this did not prevent the latter from taking most of the Janwárs' villages, and they hold now only the small village of Sháhzádpúr.

The Gautams of the Haweli tappá Datli (Gautam Gotr.)

41. On the south of the parganah, on the right bank of the Bahtá close to Malíhábád, a tribe of Gautams from Argal held twelve villages, the parent village of which was Datli. They are reputed to have come some four hundred years ago under Deo Ráná and Naiya Ráná, from Argal and dispossessed a tribe of Arakhs. They have suffered depredations from the Patháns of Malíhábád, and now only hold five maháls.

They are Datli, Pahárpúr, Dhendemau-Rámpúr, Basti and Khewtá.

*The Janwárs of Tappá Kharáwán Gotr Sanral and Gondah.
(Sanral Gotr.)*

42. The Lohnjár Janwárs of Kharáwán, hold twelve villages, situated to the south-west of the parganah a short distance from Malíhábád. This part of the country was then held by a tribe of Arakhs, probably akin to the Pásís, who ruled from Malíhábád. After Saiyad Salár's invasion they are said to have embraced the Muhammadan faith, and to have kept undisturbed possession of their villages. But in the village of Kharáwán there lived a Brahman family, amongst whom was a daughter famed for her beauty, and she was sought in marriage by one of the sons of the pervert Musalmáns. The Brahmans in their extremity sought the aid of some Janwárs, who were passing the country on a pilgrimage to Gayá. The Janwárs told them to hold out till they, the Janwárs, could give them some help, and continued their journey, and on their return they attacked the

Musalmáns, and drove them out of their villages. This is said to have given them their title of *Lohnjárs*—or the men of *iron*.—But the tappá is now broken up and a greater part of it is held by the two Pathán T'alukdárs, Nazim Khán, and Ahmad Khán, and other Sheikhs and Patháns of Malíhábád.

TAPPÁ JINDAUR AND RAHÍMÁBÁD.

43. The old tappá of Jindaur consisted of twelve villages, six of which were held by Sheikhs, and six by Salankí Rájputs. The estate is said to have been conferred on them by the Paonwar Rájah Deo Ridh Rá'e, who seems to have occupied it before his final settlement in Itounjah. There are in the village the remains of a fort still to be seen which is attributed to the Paonwars. The Paonwars came from Dháránagar in Malwa, and the Salankí Rájputs and Sheikhs, are accordingly said to have come from near the same place. Tonk was the native country of the Salankís.

But there are two stories about the Paonwár Settlement here, while they themselves say they conferred the tappá on the present holders, the latter affirm that they drove the Paonwárs out. The former story is however probably the correct one. The Paonwárs were a formidable and strong body of men and colonized a much larger and richer tract in the parganah, subsequently known as theirs, of Mahonah. And viewing this with the fact that they all originally came from the same country, it is much more likely that they gave it up, than that they were driven out.

The leader of the Sheikhs was Salábat Alí. From their equestrian excellencies they became afterwards distinguished as the '*Ghor-charáhs*.'

They proved loyal in the mutinies and under Bákar Alí and Himáyat Alí gave much assistane to Mr. Kavanagh, of the Oudh Commission, in his fight against Lakar Sháh, the fakír, who moved about the place trying to keep alive the rebellion. Jindaur itself is a village of a considerable size, where there is a large bázár held, and a Government school has been established.

The Salankí villages have most of them come into the possession of the Thákur Makrand Singh, but four of them are held in sub-settlement.

Talukdárs Makrand Singh of Kaituria, and others.

44. The histories of the remaining Talukdárs Makrand Singh (Paonwar) of Kaituria, Thakúr Srípál Singh (Bais,) of Baraurà, Rájah Randhír Singh (Bais), and Chaudharí Hashmat Alí, who all hold estates in this parganah, belong more properly to the district of Hurduí.

PARGANAH FAMILIES, MOHÁN.*Muhammad Alí, Talukdár Unchágá,on.*

45. The ancestor of Saiyad Muhammad Alí, Talukdár of Unchágá,on, by name Saiyad Mahmúd, settled in Mohán, some fourteen generations ago.

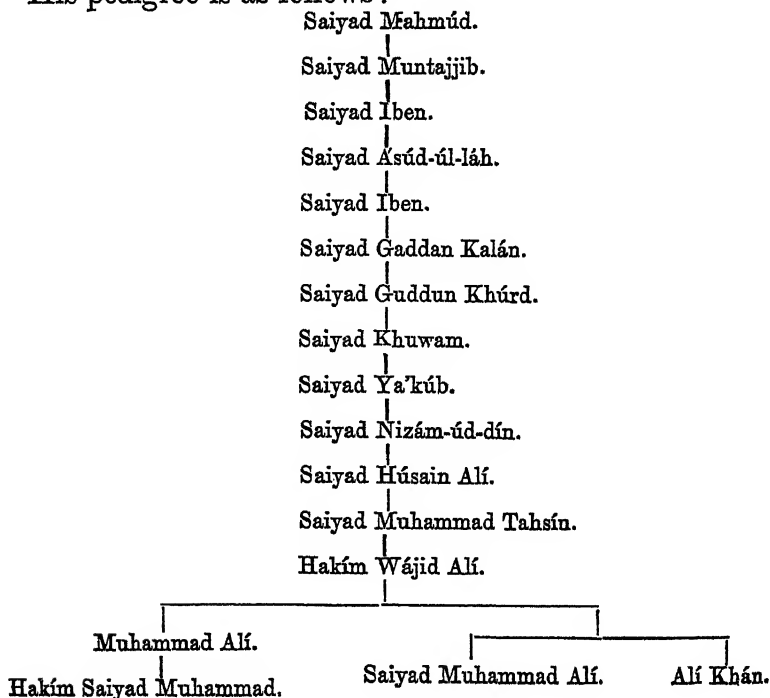
The family while simply resident in the old parganah town were always held in high estimation. Various members of it had held service under the native Governments, but they have only held landed property of late years.

Three generations ago, Muhammad Tahsín, grandfather of the present Talukdár, bought the villages of Unchágá,on and Tíghapúr, and one of his sons, Ummed Alí, acquired three more. Another, Hakím Wájid Alí, became successively Názim of Khaírábád, and Chakládár of Safípúr Miy-árganj and Mohán. Muhammad Alí now holds the same five villages which are assessed at Rs. 3,331.

The villages are—

Unchágá,on, Mohán Khás, Tíghapúr, Sheikhpúr-Tareh, and Dháwá.

His pedigree is as follows :—



Janwárs of Tappá Pachwára,—(Bach Gotr.)

46. The Janwárs of Pachwára colonized a tract of twenty-five villages, lying immediately to north and west of Mohán, some ten or eleven generations ago, and as the story runs, came under the leadership of two brothers, Nánhú and Dálú, who were proceeding with Rájah Bairát to bathe at Nímsár Misríkh. Seeing it was a fair country, they requested leave of the Rájah to remain in it.

Of the twenty-five villages, they now only hold eight; Pachwára Saminpúr, Bhawá, Kanourá, Samanpúr, Hardás Goramau, Kurwá, and Shankarpúr. They are much divided amongst themselves.

The pedigree of the Pachwára branch is as follows :—

JAISI.

Nánhu.	Dálu.
Sardár.	Dulíp.
Paras Rám.	Jawáhir.
Jai Singh.	Chaturí.
Pirti.	Harkans.
Man Sahi.	Munrá.
Nawázá.	Bhimma.
Basant.	Bári.
Bejai.	

Talukdárs Chaudharí Hashmat Ali and others.

47. The histories of Chaudharí Hashmat Alí and Munshí Fazal Rasul, who hold estates in this parganah belong, to the District of Hurdui.

PARGANAH FAMILIES,—Mahonah.

*Rájah Jagmohan Singh of Rá,épúr (Itounjah) Paonwár
Rájpút, Bashist Gotr.*

48. The ancestors of Rájah Jagmohan Singh are said to have come into this parganah some nineteen generations ago, under Rá,e Deo Ridh Rá,e, the eighth son of Rájah Rudrsar of Dhára-nagar or Deogarh. The *Khulása Tawárikh*, a history compiled by Suján Rá,e Káyath, by the orders of 'Alámگیر, says that this was the site of Daulatábád which was founded by Muhammad Tughlak in 758 Hijri, (A. D. 1337) and it is probable that the Paonwárs were at this time driven out of their native seats.

Deo Ridh Rá,e, took service with the King of Delhi, and obtained under him important commands. It is said that amongst, other exploits, he reduced the fort of Dینگ.

At this time the parganah was held by Kurmís and Murá,ús, the former of whom were ruled by Rá,e Dámar from his fort in Rá,épúr,—the site of which may be still seen in the village,—and the latter by Rá,e Mohan, who lived in what is now known as the town of Mahonah.

They may have been rebellious, or backward in paying their revenue. Deo Ridh Rá,e was sent to drive them out. This he seems to have effected partly by fraud, for his brother Rám Singh had preceded him and had taken service with the Kurmís, and in the subsequent attack he opened a gateway which admitted Deo Ridh Rá,e into the fort. The Kurmís were driven out and their country taken. Some few villages fell to Rám Singh, and his descendants are known as the Thánapati Paonwárs.

The Paonwárs, however, do not seem to have come straight to the country they now hold. There is a tradition

that the small tappá of Rahímábád in the west of Malíhábád was once held by them, and there are the remains of a fort there which it is said was built by them. The tappá is now held by Salankí Rájputs and Sheikhs, who seem also to have come from Malwa, the Paonwárs' country. The Sheikh says that they drove the Paonwárs out, but the more general belief is that the estate was conferred on them by the latter tribe.

Deo Rídh Ráe had three sons.

(1) Díngar Deo, perhaps so called from his father's exploit in the capture of Díng. (2) Pahlan Deo, and (3), Karan Deo.

These three divided their father's possessions. The partition is said to have been managed by Tílok Chand Kánúngo, who had come with the invading force.

The conquered tract was divided into eight tappás, four of which, called the Itounjah tappás, fell to Díngar Deo. Two, the Haweli tappás, to Pahlan Deo, and two, the Rewán and Bahírgáon, to Karan Deo.

Ráe Díngar Deo, is ancestor of the present T'alukdár, and was then made the Rájah of his house, which title has descended unbroken to the present time. Six generations after this, while Mádhó Singh the Rájah of the time and the eldest son of Súraj Sen was at Delhi, Asúkhmal the second son assumed the title and took the estate. Mádhó Singh was content with this arrangement, and only reserved for himself six villages which his descendants still hold. Three generations later came Rájah Nírí, who was a great hunter and athlete and let his affairs fall into disorder. His brother Bahádúr Singh professed to look after the estate, but his revenue fell into arrears and the Súbadár Diler Khán—he that has been already mentioned in the chronicles of the Amnázaí Patháns, of Malíhábád,—came against him, and in the fight that ensued, both Nírí and Bahádúr were killed. There are two or three stories current about this. Some say that the Rájah had a

bitter quarrel with Rúpnaráin another of the sons of Asúkh-mal, the Rájah's grandfather, and that it was only on his misrepresentations that the Nawáb came with a force against the Rájah.

Another story loves to re-call the Rájah's far-famed strength and brave behaviour. It states that once on a visit to the Emperor he came across the Nawáb Diler Khán, who was a man of great stature and strength; thrice he looked up and turned pale when he saw him, and thrice when he looked down and saw his own trusty sword he recovered himself and turned red. The Emperor who was observing him, noted this change of colour and asked the Rájah what it meant, and the Rájah replied that when he saw the Nawáb he feared, but when he looked on his own sword, he recovered his courage and felt ready to fight him. The Emperor considered this a bold speech to make, and bade him go to his own country if he wanted to fight, and Diler would meet him there. So when the Nawáb came in the fight that has been mentioned, he called out from his elephant in a loud voice for the Rájah to come out and meet him in single combat. The Rájah was only mounted on a small horse, but he came up and struck at the Nawáb with a sword which shivered on his armour, and himself fell at one blow by a thrust from his adversary's spear. It is then said that one of Rúpnarián's family admitted the Nawáb into the fort by a private door. This piece of treachery earned for himself and his descendants the sobriquet of the *khirkahas* or 'the men of the wicket' by which they are distinguished to the present day.

Events repeat themselves, and the Paonwars may have thought of a former passage in the annals of their house, whereby in a similar way their forefathers obtained an entrance into the Kúrmis' fort.

Madári Singh, son of Rájah Niri, however attended at the Emperor's Court and was decked with a khillut and recovered his father's estate.

But he is said to have been a man of lawless habits and most inordinate pride. He was too good even to associate

with his own kith and kin, and when the members of the Haweli and Rewán branches came as usual to offer him their congratulations at the Holí Festival, he refused to see them. Thereupon they took counsel and said that since they had no longer any natural head to look to, they must make one for themselves, and they went to Rá,e Súrat of the second or Haweli branch, and elected him as Rájah. There is nothing else very eventful that happened to this family.

In the time of Rájah Sheo Singh in 1225 Faslí (1818 A. D.) the whole Taluká was held khám and he was only left with ten mahalls, which he held however in rent free tenure as nánkár.

The whole estate now consists of the original villages that the Rájah's family held.

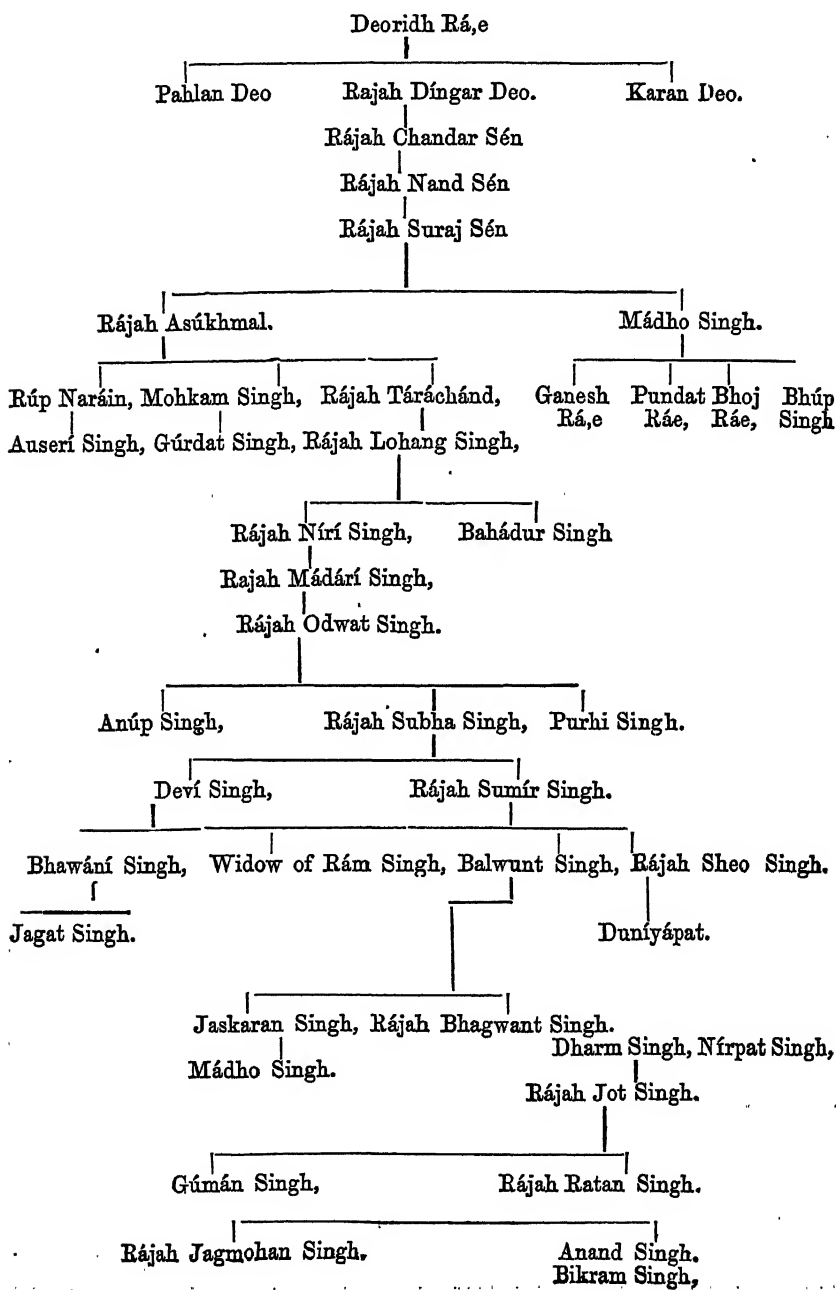
The family with its branches has always been very powerful. They were strong in themselves and for the most part kept in good favour with the Delhi Court.

They even adopt some of the Musalmán practices, such as fastening their coats to the left, and paying reverence to Táziás.

And they have before their residence a large square stone which they hold in almost sacred reverence. They say that they brought it from Delhi, and that it is their symbol of right to their estates, which were granted to them by the Delhi Emperor, who told them to take it as the foundation for their future settlement. Whenever a new Rájah succeeds he places on it a *nazar* of flowers and sweetmeats, and a few rupees.

There are a great many more villages belonging to the Paonwárs than the Rájah holds, which have been removed from the 'iláka by different cadet members of the family. But the Rájah's estate itself consists of fifty-one villages,—as

they have been demarcated by the recent survey,—and has been assessed at Rs. 36,679.



*Bábú Prithí Pál Singh, Talukdár of Mahgáon,
Paonwár Rájpút, Bashíst Gotr.*

49. Bábú Prithí Pál Singh, Talukdár of Mahgáon, is of the same family as the Rájah of Itounjah, and received his two tappás of Haweli, at the time of the partition of the estate by the sons of Deo Ridh Rá,e.

His immediate ancestor was Pahlán Deo, the second son of Deo Ridh Rá,e. Nine generations later came Súrat, son of Rá,e Dalpat, when a great schism took place in the family, springing from the pride and overbearing behaviour of Rájah Madárí Singh of Itounjah, of the elder branch. The circumstances have been mentioned in the history of that family. Up to this time the Haweli and Rewán families had always acknowledged the leadership of this branch of the House, but now they resolved to elect a chief of their own; accordingly they went to Rá,e Súrat the head of the second branch, and with the sanction of the authorities they made him Rájah.

Rájah Súrat Singh made it the occasion for extending his dominions. He said he could not be Rájah without a Ráj to rule over, and he received from the Musalmán Chaudharís of Kursí,—who were glad enough to see some check likely to be put upon the power of the Rájah of Itounjah,—the four villages Hálupúr and Rewámau, Bidhánpúr and Sánípur, the two latter of which were re-named Rá,epúr and Rájápúr perhaps to commemorate the transition from Rá,e to Rájah.

Naráin the son of Rájah Súrat had five sons. Kesurí the eldest inherited his title and estates, which descended for three generations till his line ended with Bhawání and Mandáta, his two grandsons who died without heir. Then came a dispute for the succession.

Four of the sons of Rájah Naráin had been by one wife, and the fifth Bolsáh by another. Mardan Singh descended from the fifth son, contended that one of the branches of the family had had their chance of the Ráj, and that now it was the turn of the other. The two candidates were Bistrám, fourth in descent from Khoshál the fourth son of Naráin, and Mar-

dan, fourth in descent from Bolsáh the fifth son of Naráin by his second wife. But it happened that when they were all met in full assembly to have the case decided, and Balwant Singh the brother of Rájah Sheo Singh of the elder branch, who had been sent to fix the *tilak* on the successful claimant, called on the candidates to come down from the flat roof of the house where they were ready standing, that Bistrám Singh effected the manœuvre by jumping straight off the roof into the midst of them, and got there first. Mardan came down by the ladder. Balwant and all present declared for the man who showed the promptness, and he was made the Rájah.

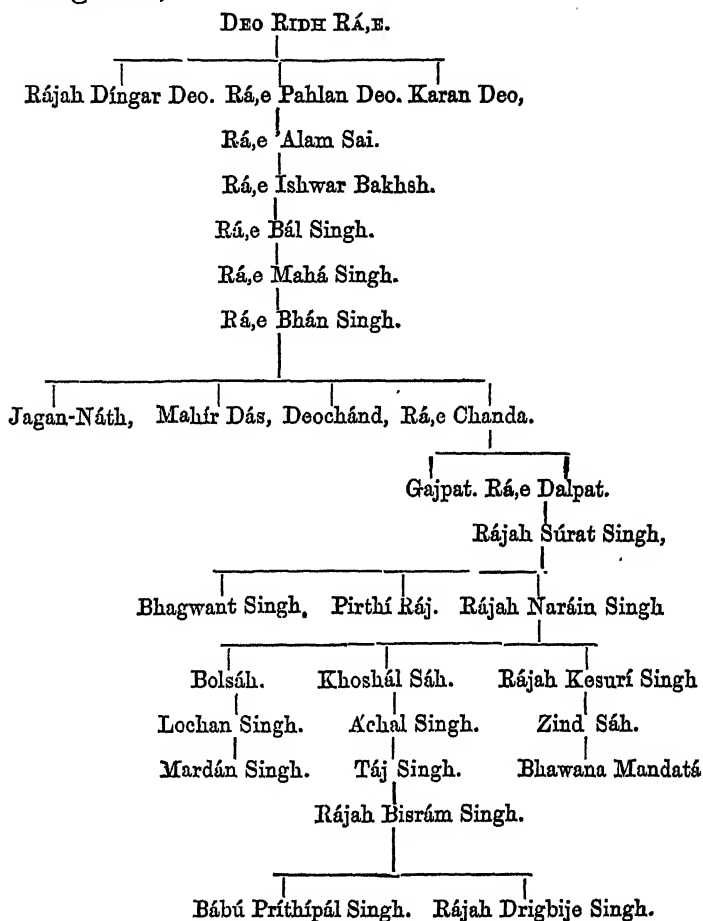
Yet Mardan's family have always shown great energy and preservance in amassing villages and have got together an 'iláka of twelve-and-a-half villages of their own ; nor when the settlement was made in the district, had they forgotten their old claim, and they made a bid for the whole T'aluká.

Rájah Bistrám was a determined and somewhat unscrupulous man, he managed to acquire several villages by standing security, and taking them in default. On one occasion he refused to pay up his revenue and was attacked in his fort of Umaría by the 'Ámil Páthak Kúndan Lál, and driven out and forced to keep in hiding for a year.

He was succeeded by his son Drigbije, whose career has been an evil one. He took a leading part in the rebellion of 1856-57, and, though not actually concerned in, connived at the murder of Europeans, and after escaping for some years, was finally taken and sentenced to pass the rest of his days in the penal settlements across the seas.

But his estate, much reduced by the Settlement of 1264 Faslí, (1856 A. D.) had been settled with his brother Bábú Prithí Pál who had judiciously come in, and his possession was not disturbed. He is now recognised as T'alukdár, and holds twenty-three villages which have been assessed at Rs. 15,981-4-0. But the resources of the estate as yet remain undeveloped, it contains a good deal of culturable jungle land, that requires only to be broken up, and the Bábú has much cause to thank the leniency of the British Government, that left him in possession of so fine a property.

His Pedigree is,



Chauháns of Kathwára (Bach Gotr).

50. The Chauháns of Kathwára possess a small estate of eight villages situated on the banks of the Gúmtí, at the south-west extremity of the parganah, and are said to have left their native village of Mainpúrí under the leadership of Acharáj, and Bacharáj, some thirteen generations ago.

They appear to have entered the parganah at the same time as the Paonwárs of Itounjah. This part of the country was also under Kurmí rule, and the Kurmí leader here was

Rá.e Dhandu. The Chauháns have a similar story to the Paonwárs, that they effected their conquest by first sending a member of their family to take service with the native chief. Rá.e Dhandu was driven out, and Acharáj settled in Kathwára taking eight villages, Bacharáj in Magat receiving twelve.

Old traditions surround the village of Kathwára. At the end of the Dwápar age, it is said to have been under the rule of a Daiyat Hansan Dhúj, who had seized the horse that Arjún had let loose during his horse sacrifice. The Daiyat was then attcked by Arjún and Pardaman son of Srikrishn, and Birk Khet son of Rájah Karan, and the place where their armies met has been called Katak-wása (*Katak* an army) or Khatwára ever since. Hansan Dhúj is said to have had a large cauldron which he kept filled with boiling oil, and he vowed he would throw into it any one of his army that lingered. But the youngest of his sons Sadhánand yielding to the entreaties of his wife, stayed behind one more day. There-upon the pitiless Rájah, placing his royal oath above the instincts of paternal love consigned him to the boiling oil; guiltless, however as he was of any wish to shirk the common peril, the oil turned cold and he came out unharmed. Near Chandanpúr, a hamlet of the village, on the east side of it, is the place where this cauldron was fixed and to this day charcoal and ashes are dug upon the spot. Close to it is a small shrine dedicated to Deví Chándka.

The Bhars are said to have succeeded to this race of demons, and the Kurmís to the Bhars.

These Chauháns were a turbulent set of men and were never quiet in the Nawabí. On one occasion they carried their depredations into the very city of Lucknow, and a large body of men were sent against them, but they kept out of the way till the matter had blown over, and then returned to their village. On another occasion so late as 1258 Faslí (1851 A. D.) they refused to pay in their revenue, and had to be compelled by Khán Alí Khán, the Chakládár, with a body of the King's troops. They still hold their old villages.

The Chauháns of Magat, (Bach Gotr)

51. The history of this family of Chauháns, of Magat is contained in that of Kathwára. After the expulsion of the

Kurmís, Bacharáj received twelve villages, with Magat for his head-quarters, as his share of the conquest. It does not seem that his portion was the greater, for the twelve villages do not cover a larger area.

His descendants still hold eight of the villages. Some eighty years ago, they lost Dinkarpúr-Jhalauwa which they had to give to the Kánúgos of Mariáwan as compensation for the murder by them, of one of the family in office, who had recommended an increase of the revenue. Two other villages they sold or mortgaged, and one Jhurukpúr they lost to a farmer.

Chauháns of Bhaulí (Bach Gotr.)

52. The Chauháns of Bhaulí, lying to the east of Kathwára colonized thirty-two villages in the south-west of the parganah some eighteen generations ago. They entered the parganah under Kesurí Singh a Mainpúrí Chauhán of Kusambhur, probably at about the same time as the Kathwára Chauháns and the Paonwárs of Itounjah. They still hold all the villages they then colonized. It is said that on their arriving they found them all laid waste and deserted.

The names of many of the villages certainly show that they were founded by the descendants of Kesurí.

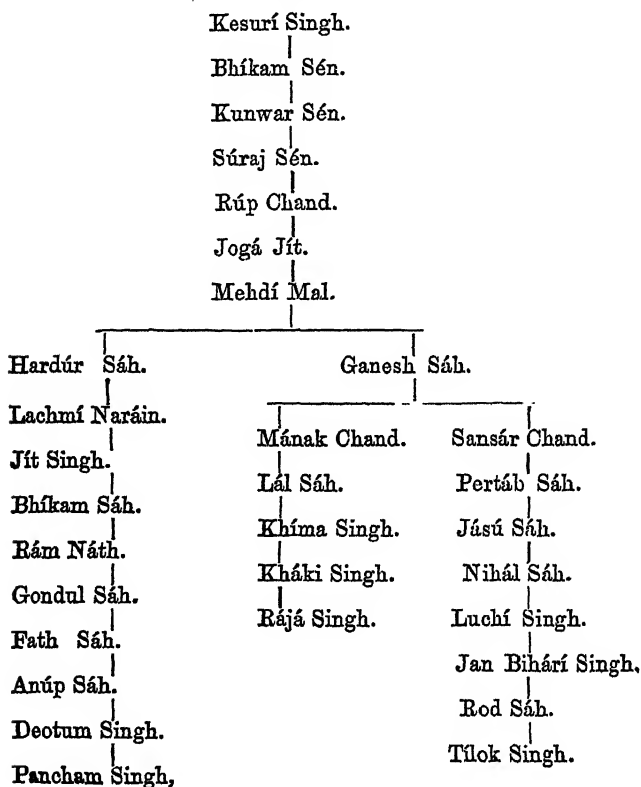
Bhaulí as the story goes was a deserted site from which the inhabitants had fled owing to the presence of a Brahman's spirit. Kesurí had to lay this ghost and ask permission to re-people the village. Hence the clan gets its name of Rakulas.

Another legend says that Kesurí was visited by a Brahman woman's spirit (*churail*), and that his descendants are all sprung from her.

The story may be interpreted that Bhaulí was some Brahman village, and that the Chauháns attacked by some calamity when they seized it, attributed their misfortunes to the Brahman spirit, whose anger they had aroused by their unlicensed trespass on his domains. He at all events inspired

sufficient dread to make them pay him honours which are observed up to the present time ; in Pulaera, one of the villages, is a Chabútra, raised to a Barum Rákas, on which offerings are made on the last day of the month of Aghan and the offerings are taken by the Brahmans of the place.

The following is given as their pedigree :—



PARGANAH FAMILIES, KURSÍ.*Chaudharí Musáhib Alí and Karím Bakhsh.*

53. Chaudharí Musáhib Alí and Karím Bakhsh, joint Talukdárs of Dínpanáh belong to the Kasba of Kursí. They are descended from Muhammad Mustafa who in the time of Akbar was made Chaudharí of the parganah. They appear originally to have been known as the Kaikobádí Sheikhs but there is a mystery hanging about the family that it is not very easy to fathom. Some say that they are converted Hindús, others that they are descended from an illegitimate union of Mír Mustafa with a Bais of Boloiyá in Seetapoor.

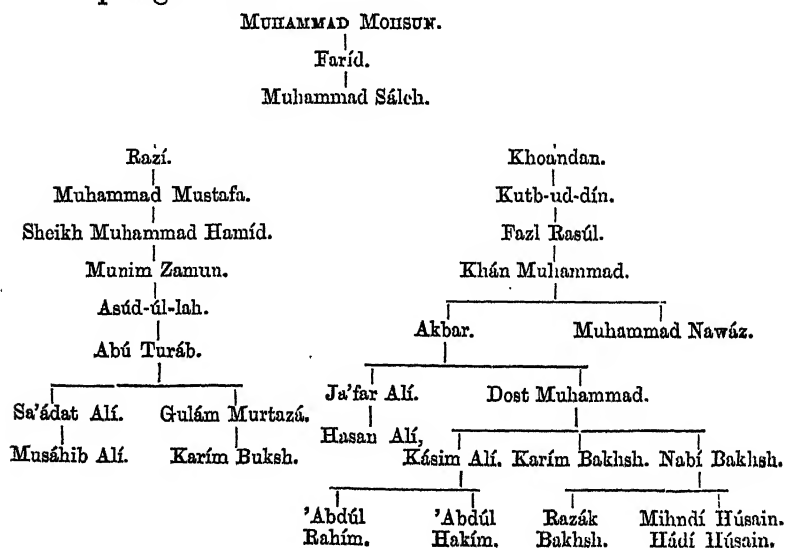
It is currently believed now that there are occasions on which they present offerings to a Hindú god in Boloiyá. They became powerful in the parganah at an early period, driving out the Janwárs and Paríhárs who held the north of the parganah, and founding the villages of Dínpanáh, 'the defence of the faith.' No doubt, the moral support, if not the active help of the Saiyads of Salemábád which lies in the same direction, greatly assisted them in this :—

They now hold six villages assessed at Rs. 7,848-8.

They are—

Nisf-Kursí, Bhadasia Khagipúr, Dínpanáh, Kharsará Ghugtír, Bachgahní.

The pedigree is:—



The Khenchis of Dhaurhárá (Gotr Bach.)

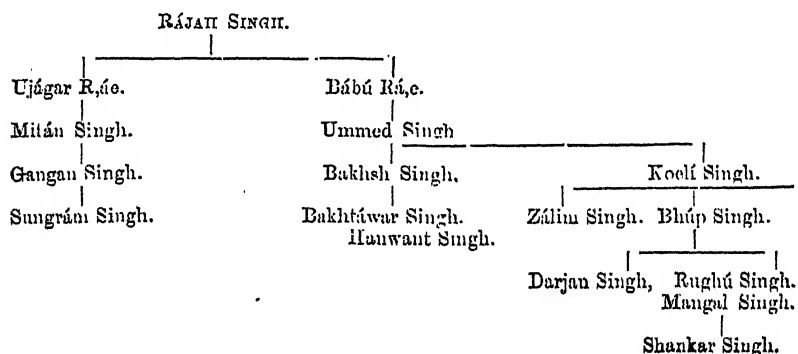
54. This is a family of Rájputs holding an estate of seventeen villages,—or eight-and-a-half by recent demarcation,—to the north of the parganah. They came under Rájah Singh, some seven generations ago.

Rájah Singh is said to have taken service with the Sayads of Salemábád. These Saiyads had colonized a tract of twenty-two villages which was known as the tappá of Salemábád. One by one the Khenchis got possession of them. Rájah Singh took an old described Bhar díh, called Dhaurhárá. It appears he got it on mortgage. There he built him a house and founded a hamlet. This was all that was done for a time, but by the third generation their family had acquired several more by the Saiyid villages by similar transfers. Mír Ahmad Hasan, otherwise Mír Bánke of the Saiyad house, then attacked the Khenchis, and killed seven of them. But three boys escaped and went to their uncle Kenwal Singh, who had taken service with the Oel Rájah of Kheree. By his help they recovered Dhaurhárá and their other villages. They re-established themselves, and being thrifty and making money, they lent to the Saiyads who were prodigal and spent it, and so the mortgaging went on. Koelí Singh got two or three more, and Zálím Singh the present holder succeeded in getting the whole estate but three villages.

The Saiyads had tried force and they now tried law. They brought the matter befor the Lucknow Courts and got a decree in 1251 Faslí A. D. 1844, declaring that all the deeds were forged. Zálím Singh would not produce them. Perhaps he thought they were safer in his own hands.

But he had to bolt, and the Saiyads with the help of Rájah Bistrám Singh of Máhgáon, got possession and harried the villages for three months, but Zálím Singh harried too, seizing his tenants, ploughs, and beasts, and threatening all who consented to cultivate under the Saiyads. Finally the place was deserted and the minister Munawwar-ud-daulá sent pán leaves to Zálím, and asked him to return to his estate. So he came back ; but the Saiyads tried law second time, and for the second time, three years before the annexation, got an order granting their possession.

This time Zálím Singh staved off the blow by saying he'd give three now and the rest hereafter, when he had cut the crops and paid in the revenue. But he surrendered no more villages and still holds what he then kept and shows his old deeds. His estate is assessed at Rs. 7,750, and by and by will be worth that to him. But the country is wild and sparsely inhabited and the farming bad, when it might be good. The family talk of dividing the villages, when each can lay himself out to improve his lot. The family belongs to the Chauhán clan of Bach Gotr, and state that they came from Ragogarh near Narsingarh. Their old country appears to be called Khenchiwárú. They say that one of the family was performing a sacrifice and was distributing alms, gold and silver in heaps, 'it is *Khicheri*,' he cried, and ever since then the family has been called *Khenchi*



PARGANAH FAMILIES.—DEWÁ.*T'aluká of Gadia.*

55. Shaikh Zain-ul-ábdin, T'alukdár of Gadia, of the family of the Kidwái Shaikhs of Jugaur, holds an estate lying on the south-east of the Dewá parganah. This T'alukdár belongs to one of the oldest and best Musalmán families in the district. He professes to be descended from Mírak Sháh, Pádsháh of Rúm.

Mírak Sháh left two sons, Kidwat-ud-dín and Nasrat-ud-dín. The latter, though the younger, inherited the kingdom and the former was made the Kází or Chief Judge.

It is said that on one occasion, the king's son had the misfortune to be guilty of homicide, and that the Kází found him guilty in his Court; but the king wishing to save the life of his son which had become forfeited to the laws, removed the Kází before he had pronounced his sentence, and forced him to fly the kingdom. Another account says that the king would not conform to the Musalmán laws and precepts as he was bound to, by the constitution, and that the Kází threw up his office.

Some difference or other of this kind forced him to leave his native land, and following the stream of adventurers that was then pouring into Hindústán, he arrived at Delhi, where he was favourably received by Sultán Shaháb-ud-dín.

After marrying his son A'ez-ud-dín to the daughter of Fakr-ul-'alám, the Kází of Delhi, he was sent to Oudh, which, his descendants say, was assigned to him in jágír by different royal Farmáns. But his descendant Kází Kamál in the seventh generation had to remit revenue to Delhi.

It is said that Kází Kidwái found Jugaur in the possession of the Bhar Rájah Gans whom he dispossessed, and colonized a tract of fifty-two villages. He died in Ajodhyá where he was buried, and his tomb lies near the mosque of 'Alámگیر.

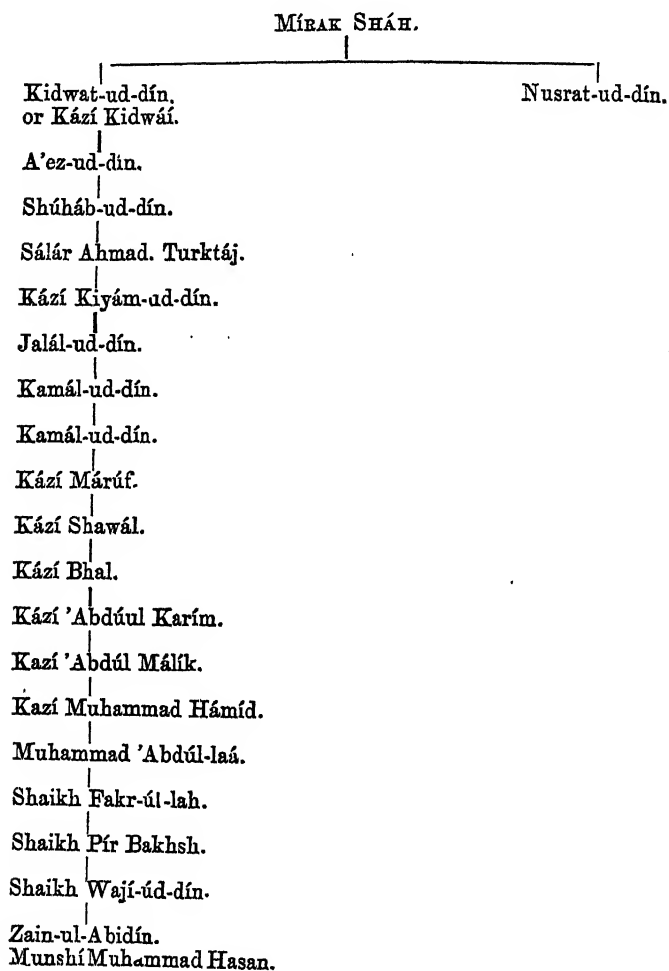
Kází Marúf, son of Kází Kamál gave up the Governorship of the Province, and contented himself with the fifty-two villages his ancestors had originally conquered.

Several members of this family have been distinguished for their learning and have held responsible posts under the Delhi Emperors. Kází Shawál was famous for his knowledge of the law, and was made Kází at Delhi, and wrote a book called *Mir'at-ul-Islám*. Kází 'Abdúl Múlík was a Mansabdár, Kází Muhammad Hámid was another Mansabdár, and received Keshnúr in jágír for his troops. Muhammad Kásim commanded a regiment in the Dakhan in the time of Aurang-zeb, Shekh Fakr-úl-lah was paymaster to the troops in Bengal.

Later members of his family took service with the Oudh Kings, and Munshí Muhammad Húsain, a powerful noble, was at annexation ná'ib of the Minister Alí Nakí Khán. Like that of many others, his great quest was *zamíndárí*, or landed property, and he took advantage of his position to exact hard terms from different small Zamíndárs. During the outbreak, he was killed by some one whom he had injured.

The Talukdár of Gadia holds other villages in the district of Barabunkí. In Lucknow his estate is assessed at Rs. 14,100.

Geneological table of Zain-ul-ábidín T'alukdár :—



Abid Alí, T'alukdár of Saidahár.

56. Abid Alí, T'alukdár of Saiadhár, is one of the Dewá Sheikhs, and professes to be descended from Amír Húsám Hajjájí Sheikh of Arabia.

His descendants live in what is known as the Hajjájí Mahallá of the town of Dewá. Dewá was one of the first towns that fell into the hands of the Musalmáns, and seems to have been taken by Sháh Wesh, one of Saiyad Mas'-úd's followers who attacked it from Satrik. The town was never recovered by the infidels.

Amír Húsám seems to have been a Kází that accompanied some expedition that entered his country shortly after, perhaps in the time of Shaháb-ud-din. He had an only son whom he married to the daughter of Sháh Wesh and returned to his native country. For a long time the family had no proprietary rights in the parganah. Kází Alahdád perhaps held Kondrí and Karounda, but it is uncertain.

The family, however, became well-known and at different times got villages in Jágír. Kází Máhmud amongst them was most celebrated.

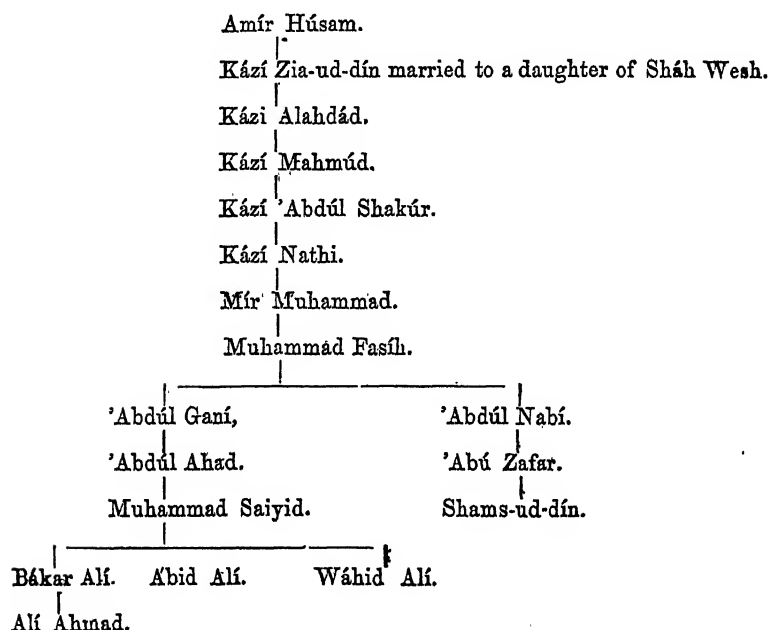
It was in his time that the family separated. Kází Máhmud had a daughter, who married Mohib-ullah descended from Makhdúm Bandagi, of Lucknow, whose descendants, are known as the Usmání Sheiks, and inhabit their own Mahalláh in Dewá. From Kází Abdúl Shakur his son, is descended the T'alukdár Abid Alí and others, who live in the Hajjájí quarter of the town.

A'bid Alí, however, did not acquire the bulk of his T'aluká till the last years of the Nawábí rule.

Bákar Alí his brother, had been killed by the Baises of Kásimganj, and Abid Alí, holding a post under the Government was enabled to get his case laid before the king. The Baises were expelled and a great many of the villages fell to Abid Alí. His estate now consists of the following villages :—

Saraiyán, Karoundá, Sháhpúr, 'Inayátpúr, Moezábád, Bahraulá, Tera-Khurd, Kásimganj, Gúr-Sádikpúr, and is assessed at Rs. 5,201.

His pedigree is,



Nasr-ud-dín of Tera Kalán.

57. The history of Nasr-ud-dín T'alukdár of Tera Kalán is partly contained in that of Sheikh 'Abid Alí, which has just been given.

He too traces his descent from Sháh Wesh and pretends, that his t'aluká status dates from that time. The family, however, did not acquire any zamíndarí at all in the parganah till the sixteenth century, and as in the case of Sheikh 'Abid Alí, he owes the formation of his estate, and the very name by which it is known, to the disposal of the Baises property, by the native Government on their fall.

A descendant in the fifth or sixth generation from Sháh Wesh was Kázi Mahmúd, whose daughter married Maulaví

Muhíb-úl-láh descended from Makhdúm Bandagí Azim Sání, the Lucknow Saint. He himself was celebrated for his learning and piety and was appointed a *múftí*, and to the post of tutor to the Emperor Sháhjahán.

He was the first of the family that acquired any proprietary rights in the parganah of Dewá. Subsequently he or his descendants got possession of Salemábád, Salempúr, Chachéndá, Rashídpúr, Bákiábád, and Mindaurá, and for a long time this was all that the family possessed, and the members of it held the estate in common.

In 1257 Faslí (A. D. 1850) happened the dispersion of the Bais Rájpúts of Rájaulí and Haraurá. Abdúl Hádí the father of the present Talukdár, then got the two villages of Tera-Kalán, and Mirzánagar Bahtai, these with his share in the old estate compose his present Taluká.

It is assessed at Rs. 1,306.

The following is his pedigree :—

Makhdúm Bandagí
|
Ahmad Faiyáz
|
Barkhurdár.
|
Maulaví Muhíb-úllah
|
Maulaví 'Abdúl Salám
|
Maulaví 'Abdúl Walí
|
Maulaví Saiyad-úd-dín
|
'Abdúl Háfiz
|
Mohamdí.
|
'Abdúl Hádí
|
Azíz-úd-dín
Nasír-úd-dín

Riásat Alí heir of Bú Alí Talukdár of Shaikhápúr.

58. Shaikh Bú Alí's history is the same as that of Nasír-úd-dín, he belongs to the same family of Dewá Sheikhs. Through Maulaví Muhíb-úlláh, their ancestor on the female side, they are descended from the Badsháh of Kírmán.

Their Mahallá in Dewá is known as the Sheikh Usmánf Mahallá.

The two branches of the family meet in 'Abdúl Háfiz.

On the expulsion of the Baises, Bú Alí got Bichlangá, Táspúr and Atwatmaú, and these he holds with his pattís of the old family estate.

His estate takes its name from Shaikhápúr a Hár of Dewá and is assessed at Rs. 1,738.

The pedigree from 'Abdúl Háfiz is :—

Abdúl Háfiz.
|
Maulaví Muhammad Khás.
|
Shaikh Fath Alí, 'Urf Basti Miyán.
|
Akbar Alí
|
Bú Alí
|
Riyásat Alí

These three T'alukdárs all reside in Dewá, and the tombs and *dargahs* crowning small eminences round the place, and the brick houses adorning the town built by different Muhammadan gentlemen members of the family, renders it an interesting place to visit.

*Kunwar Bhagwant Singh Káyath, T'alukdár of
Asní Gokalpúr.*

59. This T'alukdár is of modern origin, his rise dates from the time when he took service under the Oudh Government in 1243 Faslí (1836 A. D.) during the reign of 'Umjad Alí Sháh. He was known as the Collector, that is to say he had the command of the troops who were usually told off to help in the collection of the revenue.

By standing security for defaulters, and buying up villages from distressed proprietors, he amassed an estate of twelve villages, which are now assessed at Rs. 10,064, and possessing the requisite standing on the rent roll he was recognised as a T'alukdár by the British Government, and received a Sanad for his estates.

His villages are :—

Bhaisaurá.	}	In Parganah, Lucknow.
Rá, epúr.		
Shaikandarpúr.		
Samra-Gúrhi.		
Hásiyamaú Kalán.		
Khajjúr Gá, on.	}	In Parganah Dewá.
Hásiyamaú Khurd.		
Matí.		
Asení.		
Dallú Khera.		
Gokalpúr.	}	In Parganah Mohanlálganj.
Saikandarpúr.		

The Saiyads of Kheolí.

60. Kheolí, about two miles to the west of Dewá on the road to Kursí, was the head-quarters of a tappá of that name, which was colonized by Saiyads at an early period. It came in time to consist of thirty-two villages.

The Saiyads by their accounts, led by their ancestor, Amánat U'llah, a native of Ispahan, who had under him a force of 5,000 horsemen, came into the parganah in the time of Alaúddín Ghorí. The only circumstance of the expedition they remember is that they halted one day at Kursí. The Bhars then owned the land and held a strong fort at Bhitaulí, lying to the east of their present village. The Saiyads can still point out the old Bhar dih.

But their settlement at so early a date seems doubtful; they can only number eleven generations for a period stretching back for more than seven centuries, and the more credible account of the Musalmán colonies in these parts is that which refers them to Satrik, the first Musalmán stronghold which was taken and occupied by Saiyad Musúð Ghazí in 1030 A. D. Moreover the traditions of Sháh Wesh, one of his Captains, the conqueror of Dewá, as may be seen in the accounts of the Musalmán families of that town, are strong. He also fought with and drove out the Bhars, and it is hardly likely

that he would have remained content with the capture of Dewá, leaving a strong Bhar fort at Bhitaulí within a mile of the place.

This family amongst others suffered from the raids of the Bais bandits of Bahtai and Kásimganj, and they now only hold eleven villages, but still live in Kheoli the village they first occupied.

In the town are the remains of some fine old houses, which show a time of far greater prosperity and comfort than they now enjoy. It contains at the present time a population of 1623 inhabitants.

The place is picturesquely situated surrounded by fine tamarind trees and thick groves. In one of them is the Dargah of Sháh Niámut U'llah *Sháhíd*, reverently walled in, at which a yearly *úrs* is held. He was killed by the Bhars, falling a martyr to his religion or thirst for conquest. The tomb is almost enclosed by an immense *pakaria* tree which has seized it up in its roots.

The Baises of Bahtai and Kásimganj.

61. These Baises belong to the past, but connected as they are with the history of the parganah, with a branch of the family still holding estates on its western border, a short account of them will not be misplaced.

They can assign no date to their invasion, but state that they left their native home of Bahtar, in Parganah Harha of Oonao, under Khema Rá,i some fourteen generations ago. Their Chattrí origin has been disputed, and a place amongst the low born Pási tribes* assigned to them, but apart from any stain of blood which may be meant, there exists no knowledge of the time and manner of their admission to a place amongst the Rájpút tribes, and it is altogether at variance with the popular belief, it seems to have been in fact an unwarranted aspersion on their lineage cast by the Musalmáns of Dewá, who were prompted thereto by self interest and revenge. Their title seems to have been *Rawat* which has been alleged as one proof of their low extraction, whereas it is in truth due to their position as cadet members of the Ráu

* Mr. P. Carnegie's Races and Tribes of Aradh p. 21,

family of Baiswarah to which they belonged, and of whose possession their village of Bahtar formed a part. Rawat is a title unknown to Pásís or any other low caste, tho' Ahírs may sometimes address each other in language of compliment as such, at a marriage or any other occasion of mutual felicitation.

When Khema Rá,i came into the Parganah it was still largely inhabited by Bhars, but he took up his quarters in Kokampúr, which he seems to have inherited from some Janwárs of the Atil Gotr tribe, into whose family he had married. These Janwárs have been mentioned in the account of the parganah previously given.

Not very much is known of the way in which the Baises extended their possessions, or of the progress they made in the conquest of the Parganah, yet something may be gathered from the position their descendants hold.

Khema Rá,i had four sons.

(1.) Bhopál Singh, whose descendants still hold some sír in Dewá, a remnant of the old Bais proprietorship of the whole township.

(2.) Harbans, whose descendants hold Salarpúr and Sarainya.

(3) Bhagirath from whom the zamíndárs of Ukhri and other villages in the west of the parganah, a large and prosperous family, are sprung.

(4) Lakhmí Chand, whose descendant nine generations later, was Kandhai Singh, father of Bakha and Bistrám, founders of the two t'alúkás of Rajauli and Haraura. The one was held by Suphal and the other by Ganga Bakhsh, and each had strongly entrenched forts, the *Garhis* of Bahtai and Kásingunj in the centres of their estates. Perhaps the names Bahtai on the one hand, and Haraura on the other, were given them in memory of their Bais home of Bahtai in parganah Harha.

These two T'alúkdárs got on well enough for themselves, though to the injury of all the other zamíndárs of the neighbourhood, till the time of their fall came, in 1257 Fasli, (1850

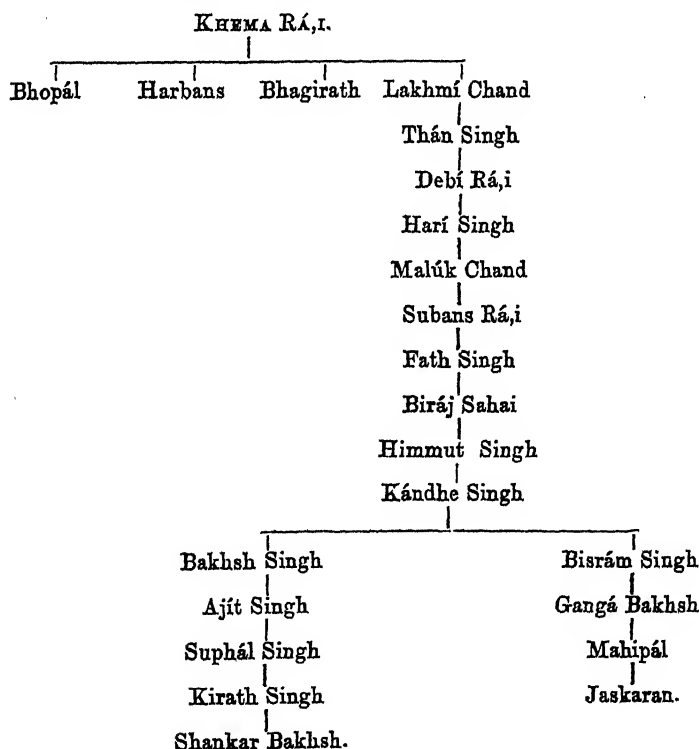
A. D.,) by which time the Rajauli estate had come to consist of forty-two villages, and that of Haraura of twenty-two, assessed altogether at Rs. 29,300. In this year Ganga Bakhsh had a quarrel, land as usual being the cause of war, with Bákar Alí, brother of 'Abid Alí, the present T'alúkdár, then a tumandar, (gunner) in the service of the King. 'Abid Alí on this made complaint before his sovereign, and had influence enough to induce the Resident, Colonel Sleeman, to take the matter up. A force commanded by a British officer in the King's service was sent against Kásimganj, and preparation made to attack it, but Ganga Bakhsh decamped at night and made for his kinsman Suphal's fort of Bahtaí; thither the King's troops pursued him, and the place was invested; after a hard fight the fort was taken, but the British officer was killed in leading an attack against the gate. Ganga Bakhsh and his son Mahipat were captured, and beheaded in Lucknow, at the Akbarí Darwaza gate. Suphal Singh escaped, but fell in another attack made on him shortly after.

The estates of both were confiscated, and for the next two years were held by 'Abid Alí and Bú Alí, and after that partitioned out amongst them and their relations, being other Sheikhs of Dewá. Some few villages were made over to their original owners who had been dispossessed by the plundering Baises. The Sheikhs claimed to be the Zamíndárs of all they got, but they had never previously any proprietary right in the north of the parganah, and the very name of one of the T'alúkás, Tera-Kalán, comes from a village, part of which has been decreed in sub-settlement to one of its old Janwár proprietors, who had never even in the days of the Baises lost possession; Kíráth son of Suphal, came in for a few villages at annexation, but he fell away after that to the rebels, and lost those few by the operation of the subsequent settlement.

These Baises had been the terror of the whole neighbourhood, and not a zamíndár, but can tell some story of their violence; the Nawábí Government had up to that time proved quite powerless against them. Their two forts of Behtaí and Kásimganj were situated in the midst of dense jungle, protected by high mud walls, and deep moats. Here they lived and hence they issued out to plunder; and they attended the Chakládárs' Courts to take their engage-

ments and pay in their revenue, pretty much as they pleased. In this they were imitated by most of the petty zamíndárs around, and nothing seems to have astonished the native mind so much as the immediate change which came over the scene on annexation. Zamíndárs no longer rebellious, came in obediently at the simple mandate of the British *Sahib*, who sitting alone in his tent in some sequestered grove of the village, assessed their lands. Force and resistance seemed to have disappeared alike before the magic of the British name. Not the events which followed has wiped this out of their recollection.

The pedigree of the Baises is :—



The Rájahs Farzand Ali, and Amír Hasan Khán.

62. These two Talúkdárs hold considerable estates in Dewá, but their histories belong to the districts of Barabunkee and Seetapoor, in which the bulk of their Taluquahs situated.

APPENDIX III.

1. Statement No. I. Showing khasrah and revenue survey.
 Addendum to do. } I. Giving an analysis of barren lands.
2. Statement II. Showing costs of settlement.
3. Ditto III. Showing the castes and the numbers in each caste.
4. Ditto IV. Showing tenures *i. e.*, Talukdári and sub-settlements and *sír* of proprietors.
 Addendum to do. 1. Showing other tenures.
 Ditto 2. Showing jagír mu'áfi and nazúl villages.
5. Statement V. Explanatory of revised assessments.
6. Ditto VI. Showing judicial work.
7. Ditto VII. Showing talukáhs and talukdárs, *pukhtá* villages and *pukhtádárs*, with profits secured to each.
8. Ditto VIII. Showing chaukidars and their *jagír* lands.
9. Ditto IX. Showing wells, and depth of water from surface.
10. Ditto X. Showing plough cattle and stock in the district.
11. Ditto XI. Showing holdings and rents of the different castes of cultivators.
12. Ditto XII. Showing area under all the different crops and out-turns of produce.
13. Ditto XIII. Showing average rent-rates on the different classes of soil.
14. Ditto XIV. Showing distribution of villages amongst Musalmáns and Hindús, and different castes.
15. XV. A coloured map illustrating the same.
16. XVI. A reduced map of district showing communications, natural feature, and all the principal places.
17. XVII. A map showing surveyed and unsurveyed portion of the city.

No. I.

STATEMENT No. I., SHOWING KHASRAH AND REVENUE SURVEY.

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Parganah.	Number of villages.	Area in acres by							
			Revenue Survey.				Khasrah survey.			
			Culti- vated.	Cultur- able.	Barren.	Total.	Culti- vated.	Cultur- able.	Barren.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lucknow.	Lucknow,	180	55,407	13,242	27,677	96,826	56,139 57-38	18,653 19-7	23,088	97
	Bijnaur,	102	42,562	5,682	45,178	93,420	42,889 45-25	10,695 11-29	41,188 48-46	94
	Kákori,	64	19,416	3,056	14,758	37,230	19,261 50-49	4,585 12-2	14,304 37-48	38
	Total,	346	1,17,388	21,980	87,608	2,26,976	1,18,279 51-26	33,933 14-71	78,530 34-3	2,30
Mohan- lalganj.	Mohanlalganj, ...	171	65,200	15,944	46,110	1,27,254	66,132 51-50	34,519 26-89	27,766 31-61	1,28
	Nigohán,	57	24,079	7,659	13,690	45,428	23,860 5-21	15,688 34-19	6,330 18-30	45
	Total,	228	89,279	23,603	59,800	1,72,682	89,992 51-63	50,207 28-81	34,096 19-56	1,74
Mathábád.	Mahonah,	195	51,734	8,101	33,068	72,903	52,979 56-21	23,209 24-62	18,071 19-17	94
	Mathábád,	188	68,146	24,255	25,112	1,17,513	71,097 59-46	31,834 26-62	16,642 13-92	1,19
	Mohán-Aurás, ...	205	66,831	15,561	42,248	1,24,640	65,861 52-58	26,473 21-14	32,919 26-28	1,25
	Total,	588	1,86,711	47,917	1,00,428	3,35,056	1,89,942 56-2	81,516 24-4	67,632 19-94	3,39
Kursí.	Kursí,	91	28,202	2,895	24,239	55,336	30,218 53-16	20,007 35-19	6,621 11-65	56
	Dewá,	163	51,971	4,898	31,262	88,131	52,911 58-92	24,545 27-34	12,339 18-74	89
	Total,	254	80,173	7,793	55,501	1,43,467	83,129 56-69	44,552 30-38	18,960 12-93	1,46
		1,416	4,78,551	1,01,293	3,03,337	8,78,181	4,81,342 54-4	2,10,208 23-7	1,99,216 22-36	8,90

ADDENDUM TO STATEMENT No. I.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	Parganah.	No. of mauzas.	Total area of barren land.	X'badli.	Barren or Usar.	Pond.	Road.
Lucknow.	Lucknow, ...	180	23,038	2,488 10 80	12,873 55 87	5,531 24 1	2,146 9 32
	Bijnaur, ...	102	41,188	1,338 3 25	32,357 78 56	6,370 15 46	1,123 273
	Kákorí, ...	64	14,304	751 5 25	10,489 73 35	2,592 10 21	472 330
	Total, ...	346	78,530	4,577 5 83	55,719 7 95	14,493 18 46	3,741 4 74
Mafiahábád.	Mohán-Aurás,	205	32,919	2,099 6 38	23,875 72 53	5,519 16 76	1,426 4 33
	Mahonah, ...	195	18,071	1,862 10 30	9,926 84 93	4,957 27 43	1,326 7 34
	Mafiahábád, ...	188	16,642	2,185 13 13	9,729 58 46	3,543 21 29	1,185 7 12
	Total, ...	588	67,632	6,146 9 9	43,530 64 36	14,019 20 72	3,937 5 83
Mohan- lálganj.	Mohanlálganj,	171	27,766	2,514 9 5	16,762 60 35	7,300 26 29	1,190 9 29
	Nigohán, ...	57	6,330	732 11 56	3,168 00 5	2,006 31 69	424 6 70
	Total, ...	228	34,096	3,246 9 52	19,930 58 45	9,306 27 29	1,614 4 74
Kursí.	Kursí, ...	91	6,621	990 14 45	2,167 32 73	3,082 46 55	382 5 17
	Dewá, ...	163	12,339	1,757 14 25	4,039 32 73	5,498 44 55	1,015 8 47
	Total, ...	254	18,960	2,747 14 47	6,206 32 73	8,580 45 25	1,427 7 83
	Grand Total, ...	1416	1,99,218	16,716 8 39	1,25,385 62 94	46,398 23 29	10,719 5 38

No. II

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF SETTLEMENT.

Name of Tahsil.	No. to Mauzas and mablis.	No. of village papers.	Cost of										Grand total (of columns No. 4, 5 & 6.)	Cost per square mile.	Percentage of cost on revised demand per year.	Remarks.
			Measurement.	Records.	General and Judicial.						Total.					
					Officers.	Fixed establishment.	Contingencies.		Total.							
							Rs.	As. P.		Rs.		As. P.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
Lucknow,	359	6,461	19,981 2 4	Rs. As. P. 72,857 12 3	Rs. As. P. 46,363 7 10	12,175 10 7	8,016 7 5	66,555 9 10	Rs. As. P. 1,59,394 8 5	441 9 0	52 14 0					
Mohanlalganj, ...	248	5,120	12,053 0 9	43,891 10 9	50,189 7 10	12,442 2 6	9,368 15 11	72,000 10 3	1,27,475 5 2	468 11 0	54 9 0					
Malhatbad, ...	617	2,316	20,703 15 1	49,275 4 5	63,001 3 5	12,152 3 2	11,386 6 4	89,539 12 11	1,58,521 0 5	299 2 0	37 2 0					
Kursi, ...	274	5,955	10,740 4 5	26,737 2 10	35,075 14 0	9,041 12 0	7,254 10 0	51,375 4 0	88,852 11 3	388 0 0	39 3 0					
Total,	1,498	30,355	63,510 6 7	1,91,261 14 3	1,94,630 1 1	48,814 12 3	36,026 7 8	2,79,471 5 0	5,34,243 9 10	883 10 3	44 15 0					

SALEMMENT OF TENURE, &c. i. e., TALUKDÁRÍ AND SUB-SETTLEMENTS AND SÍR of PROPRIETORS.

Name of Taluk.	Name of Parganah.	Tenures and number of villages and Mahals of each kind.										Average acres.										Remarks.
		Talukdārī.				Independent.				Proprietors.		Of land per				Of Sir per						
		Villages & mahalls or traditional putas.	Smaller holdings.	Villages and mahalls not settled.	Total.	Zamindārī.	Bhyābhār.	Total.	Grand Total.	Number of Mahals.	Number of proprietors.	Number of lambarbārs.	Number of sub-proprietors.	Resident Cultivators.	Non-resident cultivators.	Proprietors.	Sub-Proprietors.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Lucknow	...	1	2	26	29	103	51	0	154	188	12	1851	245	249	3	30	3	4	1			
	...	1	12	1	14	54	43	0	97	111	3	1560	216	362	2	1	2	3	0			
	...	0	1	1	2	46	17	0	68	65	2	409	84	115	2	3	2	5				
	Total,	2	15	28	45	203	111	0	314	359	13	3820	545	736	2	3	9	4				
Malhābād.	...	8	13	30	52	65	66	9	140	192	6	1613	481	198	3	34	2	10				
	...	12	18	52	82	46	73	1	120	202	6	1327	247	84	4	1	6	0				
	...	7	20	12	39	103	80	1	184	228	5	3419	443	231	3	8	20	21				
	Total,	27	51	94	173	214	219	11	444	617	15	7359	1121	503	4	4	28	7				
Kursī.	...	14-10-3-21	2	13½	18	49	27	0	73	94	3	710	111	146	0	21	2	8				
	...	4½	7	38	52	44	64	3	111	180	13	1350	262	274	2	11	2	7				
	...	7	9	51½	70	90	91	3	184	274	15	2060	373	415	0	10	2	21				
	Total,	11½	9	51½	70	90	91	3	184	274	15	2060	373	415	0	10	2	21				
Mohaulālganj.	...	3	15	23	46	87	50	0	137	188	9	1231	259	206	3	1	8	1				
	...	7	12	21	40	9	13	3	25	65	3	286	86	160	4	3	2	5				
	...	10	27	49	86	96	63	3	162	248	10	1517	345	426	3	3	1	0				
	Total,	10	27	49	86	96	63	3	162	248	10	1517	345	426	3	3	1	0				
Grand Total.	...	51	102	222	374	603	484	17	1104	1461	97	14769	3904	5000	6	66	8	3				

ADDENDUM No. I. TO STATEMENT No. IV., SHOWING OTHER TENURES.

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Parganah and maháls.	Number of villages.	Number of chakdárs.	Number of sir holders.	Amount of land held by chakdárs.	Amount of land held by sir holders.	Jamá on chakdárs.	Jamá of sir holders.	Average per chakdár.	Average per sir holder.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lucknow.	Lucknow, ...	183	741	249	2,136 0 0	1,066 0 0	7,393 3 10	2,938 13 3	2 3 21	4 1 5	
	Bijnaur, ...	111	280	362	348 0 0	1,358 0 0	956 8 6	4,743 1 6	1 0 39	3 3 0	
	Kákorí, ...	65	845	115	567 0 0	584 0 0	1,149 8 0	1,977 5 0	0 2 28	5 0 13	
	Total.	359	1,866	726	3,051 0 0	3,008 0 0	9,499 4 4	9,659 3 9	1 3 13	4 0 23	
Mathura.	Mohán-Aurás,	223	352	221	1,093 0 0	1,640 0 0	135 7 0	4,474 13 3	3 0 17	7 3 27	
	Mathábád,	192	164	198	513 0 0	2,045 0 0	889 8 6	7,547 10 0	3 0 20	10 1 13	
	Mahonah, ...	202	191	84	364 0 0	1,355 0 0	774 1 3	3,282 12 0	1 3 25	16 0 21	
	Total.	617	707	503	1,970 0 0	5,040 0 0	1,799 0 9	15,305 3 3	2 3 5	10 0 3	
Mohán.	Mohánlálgañ,	183	78	266	493 0 25	1,398 0 5	1,003 14 9	3,883 6 3	6 1 12	5 1 1	
	Nigohán Sasendí,	65	46	160	127 2 10	814 3 30	77 2 0	3,929 9 0	2 3 4	5 0 15	
	Total.	248	124	426	620 2 35	2,212 3 35	1,081 0 9	7,812 15 3	5 0 1	5 0 31	
	Kursí, ...	94	16	14	17 0 0	112 0 0	...	50 0 0	1 0 10	8 0 0	
Kursí.	Dewá, ...	180	20	27	66 0 0	201 0 0	240 10 0	759 12 8	3 1 8	7 1 31	
	Total.	274	36	41	83 0 0	313 0 0	240 10 0	809 12 8	2 1 9	7 2 21	
	Grand Total,	1,498	2,733	1,696	5,724 2 35	10,573 3 35	12,619 15 10	33,587 2 11	2 0 15	6 0 38	

ADDENDUM No. 2. TO STATEMENT No. IV. SHOWING MU'ÁFÍ, JÁGÍR, AND NAZÚL VILLAGES.

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Parganah.	Mut'fi.										Jagir.													
		Whole village.					In part.					Jamá.					Whole village.								
		No. of villages.		Area in acres.		Total.	No. of villages.		Area in acres.		Total.	No. of villages.		Area in acres.		Total.	No. of villages.		Area in acres.		Total.	No. of villages.		Area in acres.	
		Permanent.	Life time.	Permanent.	Life time.		Permanent.	Life time.	Permanent.	Life time.		Permanent.	Life time.	Permanent.	Life time.		Permanent.	Life time.	Permanent.	Life time.		Permanent.	Life time.	Permanent.	Life time.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Total
{ Lucknow.	Incknow, ...	1	1	2	228	186	414	6	3	9	288	144	432	1498	434	0	1,932	0	4	41	45	1564	...	14603	16167
	Bijnaur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	35	35	...	65	0	65	0	6	6	14	2992	1812	4118	8922
	Kákori, ...	...	1	1	...	330	330	2	1	3	86	65	151	100	450	0	550	0	3	19	22	1552	...	13454	15006
	Total, ...	1	2	3	228	516	744	8	6	14	374	284	618	1598	949	0	2,547	0	13	66	81	6108	1812	32175	40095
{ Mohanlalganj.	Mohanlalganj	...	1	1	...	456	456	1	4	5	169	42	211	742	171	0	913	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nigohán, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	...	1	1	...	456	456	1	4	5	169	42	211	742	171	0	913	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Malihábad.	Mohan-Aurás,	...	2	2	...	399	399	...	2	2	...	127	127	...	748	0	748	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1537
	Malihábad, ...	...	11	11	...	4706	4706	...	3	3	...	229	229	...	5,414	11	5,414	11	...	1	1	...	...	522	
	Mahonah, ...	...	3	3	...	408	408	2	1	3	190	72	262	654	150	0	804	0	...	3	3	...	...	1964	1964
	Total, ...	...	16	16	...	5518	5518	2	6	8	190	428	618	654	6,312	11	6,966	11	...	4	9	...	1537	2486	4023
{ Kúrsí.	Kúrsí, ...	...	1	1	...	536	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	0	600	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dewá, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	0	95	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
	Total, ...	...	1	1	...	536	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	0	600	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	400

ADDENDUM No. 2 TO STATEMENT No. IV.—(Continued.)

Name of Tahsil.		Name of Pargana.		Jagir.—(Continued.)										Nazul.					Remarks.		
				Village in part.										No. of villages.						Area in aores.	
				No. of mauzas.					Area in aores.					Jamá.						Total.	
				Permanent.	Life time.	Up to end of generation.	Total.	Permanent.	Life time.	Up to end of generation.	Total.	Permanent.	Life time.	Up to end of generation.	Total.	Whole village.	In part.	Whole village.		In part.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45		
Lucknow.	Lucknow, ...	2	...	6	8	116	...	1642	1758	4246	...	32163	36409	9	28	87	2598	1257	3850	7,850	0 0
	Bijnour, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2900	2500	4640	10040	1	2	3	325	481	806	281	0 0
	Kákorí, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2420	...	16756	19176	3	13	16	338	545	883	542	0 0
	Total, ...	2	...	6	8	116	...	1642	1758	9566	2500	53559	65625	13	43	56	3256	2283	5539	8,673	0 0
Mohán- Málganj.	MohánMálganj, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1556	81	1637	2,621	0 0
	Nigohán, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1556	81	1637	2,621	0 0
	Mohán-Aurás, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1896	...	1896	5	...	5	1469	...	1469	1,225	0 0
Mallihá- bád.	Mallihábad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	615	615	4	2	6	1185	...	1189	1,595	0 0
	Mahonah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3315	3315	4	5	9	1874	489	2363	2,491	4 0
	Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1896	3930	5326	13	7	20	4528	493	5021	5,311	4 0
	Kursí, Dewé, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	264	...	264	400	0 0
Kursí.	Total, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1675	...	1	1	...	22	22	50	0 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1675	1	1	2	264	22	286	450	0 0
	Grand Total, ...	2	...	7	9	116	...	1899	2015	9566	5546	53014	73126	28	52	80	9604	2879	12483	17,055	4 0

GENERAL STATEMENT EXPLANATORY

Name of Parganah.	Number of Mahals and their component parts.		Total area in acres.	Non-assessable.				Assess.	
	Number of villages.	Number of component parts.		Barren.	Groves less than 10 per cent.	Revenue free.	Total.	Culturable.	Groves over 10 per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.
Lucknow, ...	180	3	97,820	23,010	3,915	432	27,357	13,907	756
Bijnaur, ...	102	9	94,772	41,187	2,338	35	43,560	8,283	74
Kákori, ...	64	1	38,150	14,277	1,070	151	15,498	3,007	464
Total, ...	346	13	2,30,742	78,474	7,323	618	86,415	25,197	1,294
Mohanlálganj, ...	171	12	1,28,417	37,759	4,052	211	32,022	30,093	359
Nigohán, ...	57	8	45,878	6,330	2,158	...	8,488	12,973	557
Total, ...	228	20	1,74,295	34,089	6,210	211	40,510	43,066	916
Mallihábád, ...	188	4	1,19,573	16,627	2,568	229	19,424	28,240	936
Mahonah, ...	195	7	94,259	18,058	2,390	262	10,710	20,543	263
Mohan-Aurás, ...	205	18	1,25,258	32,919	3,215	127	36,261	22,759	372
Total, ...	588	29	3,39,090	67,604	8,173	618	76,395	71,542	1,571
Kursi, ...	91	3	56,846	6,621	771	...	60,392	19,236	...
Dewá, ...	163	17	89,795	12,335	1,467	82	13,884	23,070	6
Total, ...	254	20	1,46,641	18,956	2,238	82	21,276	42,306	6
Grand Total, ...	1,614	82	8,90,768	1,99,123	23,944	1,529	2,24,596	1,82,111	3,787

V.

OF THE REVISED ASSESSMENT.

Cultivation.					Cultivators.			Numbers of		
Irrigated by.			Total cultivation.	Total.	Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.	Ploughs.	Cattle.	Lakes, ponds, &c.
Wells.	Ponds.	Unirrigated.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A.	A.	A.	A.	A.						
7,876	12,664	36,260	55,800	7,463	12,387	3,439	15,826	7,543½	31,451	1,30
40·31	59·69	64·98								
3,829	18,346	20,680	42,855	51,212	12,833	2,781	15,614	7,448½	37,296	2,04
27·27	82·76	48·26								
3,652	4,829	10,700	19,181	22,652	4,738	1,936	6,674	2,955	12,402	1,04
43·6	56·94	55·78								
15,357	34,839	67,610	1,17,836	1,44,317	29,958	8,156	38,114	18,947	81,149	4,38
30·59	69·41	57·40								
8,753	20,877	36,313	65,943	96,395	13,207	3,911	17,118	9,339	46,974	2,86
29·54	70·46	55·7								
3,834	6,481	13,545	23,860	37,390	3,556	1,342	4,898	3,727	17,056	60
37·17	62·83	56·77								
12,587	27,358	49,858	89,803	1,33,785	16,763	5,253	22,016	13,066	64,030	3,46
31·51	68·49	55·52								
9,567	14,648	46,758	7,973	1,00,149	9,094	3,160	12,254	9,860½	43,127	2,44
39·51	60·49	65·85								
4,764	20,438	27,601	52,743	73,549	8,599	2,653	11,252	8,775	39,138	1,80
18·71	81·29	52·33								
9,117	22,614	34,095	65,866	88,997	10,352	4,154	14,506	10,103	41,057	2,71
28·68	71·32	51·76								
23,388	57,740	1,08,454	1,89,582	2,62,695	28,045	9,967	38,012	28,738½	1,23,322	7,00
28·83	71·17	57·21								
1,027	14,125	15,066	30,218	49,454	4,084	752	4,836	3,716	23,915	1,77
6·77	93·22	59·66								
5,046	17,574	30,215	52,835	75,911	8,951	2,499	11,450	7,910	36,836	2,30
22·31	77·69	57·19								
6,073	31,699	45,281	83,053	1,25,365	13,035	3,251	16,286	11,626	60,751	4,06
6·8	83·92	54·52								
5,7405	1,51,636	2,71,233	4,80,274	6,66,172	87,801	26,627	1,14,428	72,378	3,29,252	18,91
27·46	72·34	56·47					1,33,976 by Census.			

Name of Parganah.	Detail of cultivation.				Percent.					
	Str.	Other cultivation of proprietors.	Resident cultivators.	Non-resident cultivators.	Cultivation.	Culturable.	Groves.	Barren.	First Class soil.	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Lucknow, ...	4,938	997	39,481	10,384	57 0 7	14 0 35	4 3 4	23 3 34	31 3 20	55.88
Bijnaur, ...	3,279	1,126	31,286	7,164	45 0 35	8 2 30	2 2 7	43 2 0	21 0 19	55.88
Kákori, ...	1,447	227	13,378	4,129	50 1 50	7 3 21	4 0 3	37 3 11	26 3 32	46.84
Total, ...	9,664	2,350	84,145	21,697	51 0 11	10 3 27	3 2 38	34 1 4	26 2 28	53.59
										52.22
Mohanlálganj, ...	4,370	3,016	45,921	12,636	51 1 16	23 1 29	3 1 30	21 3 5	24 3 2	48.22
Nigohán, ...	693	823	17,617	4,727	52 0 1	28 1 4	5 3 27	13 3 8	20 3 3	49.94
Total, ...	5,063	3,839	63,538	17,363	51 2 4	24 2 33	4 0 14	19 2 29	23 2 34	46.2
Malkhábád, ...	3,509	4,360	54,202	8,902	59 1 17	23 2 19	2 3 29	14 0 15	36 3 36	62.30
Mahonah, ...	8,832	479	38,448	4,984	55 3 33	21 3 7	2 3 10	19 1 30	35 3 20	64.12
Mohan-Aurás, ...	10,991	1,473	41,224	12,178	52 2 14	18 0 27	2 3 18	26 1 21	25 0 20	47.78
Total, ...	23,322	6,312	133,874	26,064	55 3 26	21 0 16	2 3 19	20 0 19	32 1 7	57.76
Kursí, ...	3,062	...	25,050	2,106	53 0 25	33 3 14	1 1 16	11 2 25	56 2 33	56.70
Dawá, ...	5,373	...	40,959	6,503	58 3 14	25 2 30	1 2 23	13 3 13	65 2 17	65.61
Total, ...	8,435	...	66,009	8,609	56 2 22	28 3 16	1 2 5	12 3 37	62 1 18	62.36
Grand Total, ...	46,494	12,501	347,566	73,713	53 3 27	20 1 31	3 0 18	22 2 4	29 2 25	55.

V.—Continued.

age of					The demand of summary settlement.	The net revised demand.	Variation	
Second class soil.	Third class soil.	Irrigated.	Manured.	Cultivation per cultivator.			No. of Mauzas.	Increase
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
6.79 3 3 19	21.55 12 1 7	35.2 19 3 4	15.78 9 0 1	3 0 24	1,40,531 11 7	1,51,211 0 0	85	22,30
11 2 20 25.70	4 3 12 10.68	23 1 24 51.74	7 2 14 16.78	2 1 34	87,051 0 0	97,554 0 0	59	13,94
13 1 32 26.74	1 3 14 3.66	22 0 37 44.22	8 0 8 16.1	2 2 20	42,425 0 0	44,276 0 0	37	3,94
8 2 21 16.91	7 2 0 14.69	21 3 0 42.7	8 1 2 16.18	2 3 4	2,70,007 11 7	2,93,041 0 0	181	40,18
13 3 9 26.89	4 3 30 9.62	23 0 12 44.93	7 3 15 15.27	3 1 27	1,56,511 0 0	1,79,738 0 0	97	29,38
12 3 12 24.66	10 0 35 19.64	22 1 37 43.23	8 0 31 15.76	4 2 10	37,331 0 0	48,227 0 0	53	11,54
13 2 8 26.30	6 1 12 12.28	12 3 4 44.48	7 3 30 15.40	3 3 24	1,93,842 0 0	27,955 0 0	150	40,94
3 2 16 6.6	7 1 18 12.40	20 1 0 34.15	11 1 27 19.24	5 0 24	1,18,644 14 6	1,48,871 0 0	137	32,74
6 1 13 11.31	3 3 27 7.	26 2 28 47.67	9 3 13 17.57	3 3 18	1,04,492 1 11	1,32,780 7 0	153	30,44
8 3 7 16.72	10 1 17 19.70	25 1 18 48.24	3 1 10 15.80	3 2 29	1,19,977 0 0	1,35,380 0 0	136	14
6 1 4 11.22	7 2 2 13.44	23 3 28 42.79	9 3 13 17.58	4 0 33	3,43,114 0 5	4,16,431 7 0	426	83,34
20 3 25 20.91	0 0 9 6.	26 2 25 50.14	12 1 13 22.33	5 2 18	42,701 0 0	72,828 0 0	91	30,14
8 3 31 8.95	2 3 7 2.79	25 0 30 42.81	22 2 25 22.65	4 1 23	1,85,935 0 0	1,48,300 0 0	146	43,74
13 1 7 13.30	1 3 9 1.80	26 1 30 45.48	22 2 6 22.54	4 2 13	1,48,636 0 0	2,21,128 0 0	237	73,94
8 2 3 15.80	6 0 33 11.51	23 1 35 43.53	9 2 6 17.69	4 0 35	9,55,599 12 0	11,58,555 7 0	994	2,38,44
					Net increase Rs. 2,02,955-11-3. Cesses Rs. 30,063-			

Name of Parganah.	Variation.		Rate per acre on			Revised demand with cesses.
	Decrease.		Cultivation.	Total assessable.	Total area.	
	No. of Mauzas.	Amount.				
	41	42	43	44	45	46
Lucknow,	70	11,626 0 0	2 11	2 2	1 9	1,56,033 0 0
Bijnaur,	29	3,434 0 0	2 4	1 5	1 0	99,997 0 0
Kákorí,	21	2,090 0 0	2 4	1 15	1 3	45,383 0 0
Total,	120	17,150 0 0	2 8	2 1	1 4	3,01,413 0 0
Mohanlálgunj,	33	6,157 0 0	2 12	1 14	1 7	1,84,232 12 0
Nigohán,	6	673 0 0	2 0	1 5	1 1	49,421 0 0
Total,	39	6,830 0 0	2 9	1 11	1 5	2,33,653 12 0
Mallihábad,	26	2,557 0 0	2 2	1 8	1 4	1,52,595 0 0
Mahonah,	33	2,742 10 6	2 8	1 13	1 6	1,35,486 5 0
Mohan-Aurás,	67	4,757 13 0	2 1	1 8	1 1	1,38,784 0 0
Total,	126	10,057 7 6	2 3	1 2	1 4	4,26,865 5 0
Kursí,	1	1 0 0	2 7	1 8	1 5	74,655 0 0
Dewá,	15	1,420 0 0	2 13	1 15	1 10	1,52,032 13 0
Total,	16	1,421 0 0	2 10	1 12	1 8	2,26,686 13 0
Grand Total,	301	35,458 7 6	2 7	1 12	1 5	11,88,618 14 0

V.—Continued.

Average Parganah Rents per Acre.

Average Parganah Rents per Acre.								Remarks.
Har.								
Goind.		Domat.		Matiyar.		Bhúr.		
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
9 5	7 10	8 5	4 11	9 10	6 1	4 7	3 2	
8 15	6 8	5 10	3 15	7 2	2 4	3 3	2 2	
7 15	7 3	7 11	3 14	5 15	5 3	4 10	2 13	
8 15	7 4	7 1	4 6	7 5	4 2	4 0	2 13	
9 7	6 3	6 14	4 6	6 7	4 4	4 6	2 4	
8 8	5 11	6 6	4 0	6 8	4 1	4 5	2 6	
9 3	6 2	6 11	4 5	6 7	4 3	4 5	2 5	
7 5	5 6	5 5	3 13	5 0	4 0	3 9	2 8	
8 6	8 2	6 3	4 9	5 13	4 10	4 2	3 2	
7 0	4 14	5 0	3 12	5 0	3 2	3 2	2 2	
7 9	5 13	5 8	4 0	5 3	3 12	3 5	2 6	
8 1	6 8	5 15	3 13	5 10	4 4	4 0	4 9	
9 5	7 9	7 5	5 6	6 3	4 11	4 8	3 7	
8 11	7 0	5 10	4 10	5 15	4 8	4 4	4 0	
8 9	6 9	6 4	4 5	6 4	4 2	4 0	2 14	

No. VI.

STATEMENT OF JUDICIAL WORK.

Nature of Claims.	No. of claims.	Claims disposed of						Grand total.	Disposed of by					
		By compromise.	By default.	Ex parte.	Withdrawn.	On trial.			Settlement Officer.	Asst. Settlement Officer.	Ex-Assst. Commissioner.	Sadar Mun- sarins.		
						De- creed.	Dis- missed.						Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Proprietary rights. ...	4404	36	105	...	72	1408	2783	4191	4404	1987	2417	...	...	Out of Col. 10, 16 cases are pending.
Sub-Settlement. ...	569	17	35	...	12	142	363	505	569	338	231	...	...
Claim for shares. ...	7171	275	395	...	98	2995	3392	6387	7155	1189	791	2795	2396	
Under-proprietary rights. ...	5759	222	218	...	235	2733	2338	5071	5746	209	352	2814	2384	
Birt and Sankalp. ...	70	3	4	...	...	25	38	63	70	3	2	51	14	Do. 13 do.
Groves. ...	7132	513	433	...	186	3642	2344	5986	7118	343	265	2500	4024	
Lumbardári. ...	888	2	9	...	1	695	181	876	888	174	27	416	271	Do. 14 do.
Miscellaneous... ..	859	35	72	...	55	345	351	696	853	134	177	287	261	
Dakhil Kharij, by ancestral rights.	49	...	10	...	...	22	17	39	49	35	...	14	...	Do. 1 do.
Do. by purchase and sale, &c., &c.	230	5	15	...	11	115	84	199	230	105	...	125	...	
Sub-Settlement of Zillah Onao....	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	...
Under-proprietary, do. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
Redemption of mortgages, do....	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
Total. ...	27139	1108	1296	...	670	12122	11943	2465	27095	4525	4232	8958	9350	Do. 44 do.

Out of Col. 10, 16 cases are pending.

Do. 13 do.

Do. 14 do.

Do. 1 do.

Do. 44 do.

RETURN ILLUSTRATING THE OWNERSHIP AND

Number.	Name of Taluká.	Name of Talukdár.	Parganah.	Parganah, in which villages of taluká are situated.	Number of villages in each parganah.
1	Ahmáman, ...	Darogha Wájid Alí, ...	Lucknow,	Lucknow, ... Mahonah, ... Dewá, ...	4 } 1 } 2 }
				Total, ...	7
2	Gházípúr, ...	Saiyidu-l-nisá, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ... Dewá, ... Mahonah, ... Sub-settlement 2 villages, }	7 } 3 } 1 } ...
				Total, ...	11
3	Sará,e-Shaikh, ...	Shamsu-n-nisá, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ... Dewá, ... Sub-settlement 1 village, }	2 } 4 } ...
				Total, ...	6
4	Baraon-Kalán, ...	Mahárájá Sir Drigbijey, Singh.	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ... Mohanlálganj, ...	2 } 1 }
				Total, ...	3
5	Sará,e-Pem Ráj, ...	Mahant Harcharn Dás,	Ditto, ..	Lucknow, ... Kákori, ... Mahonah, ...	1 } 1 } 2 }
				Total, ...	4
6	Surwan-Barágá,on,...	Fatéh Chand and Dhun-put Rá,e,	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	1
7	Behtá, ...	Mirza Ja,far Alí Khán, ...	Bijnaur,	Bijnaur, ... Lucknow, ...	2 } 2 }
				Total, ...	4
8	Salempúr, ...	Chaudharí Nawwab Alí,	Mohanlál- ganj.	Mohanlálganj, ...	16
9	Purseini, ...	Thákur Baldeo Baksh, ...	Ditto, ...	Mohanlálganj, ... Bijnaur, ...	6 } 1 }
				Total, ...	7
10	Dhaurara, ...	Nawwab Abú Turáb Khán,	Ditto, ...	Mohanlálganj, ... Lucknow, ...	6 } 1 }
				Total, ...	7
11	Gauria-Kalán, ...	Musammát Kutabu-n-nisá,	Ditto, ...	Mohanlálganj, ...	5
12	Bahrauli, ...	Mahárájá Sir Mán Singh,	Ditto, ...	Mohanlálganj, ...	2

VII.

RENTAL OF TALUKDARIS AND SUB-SETTLEMENTS.

Area in acres.	Gross rental.	Government demand.	Profits secured to taluk-dhrs.	Profits secured to puktadars.	Total of column	Remarks.
2,694	5,356 13 0	2,668 0 0	2,688 13 0	...	2,688 13 0	
3,478	12,009 9 5	5,902 0 0	6,107 9 5	...	6,107 9 5	
344	2,162 4 5	1,025 0 0	185 0 0	952 4 5	1,137 4 5	
3,822	14,171 13 10	6,027 0 0	6,202 9 5	952 4 5	7,244 13 10	
1,831	11,724 9 6	4,765 0 6	6,959 9 6	...	6,959 9 6	
200	925 7 0	410 0 0	200 0 0	315 7 0	515 7 0	
2,031	12,650 0 6	5,175 0 0	7,159 9 6	315 7 0	7,475 0 6	
2,594	13,351 15 3	6,741 0 0	6,610 15 3	...	6,610 15 3	
1,727	4,644 8 6	2,450 0 0	2,185 8 6	...	2,185 8 6	
183	2,598 10 1	1,139 0 0	1,459 10 1	...	1,459 10 1	
3,881	13,533 8 3	6,581 0 0	6,952 8 3	...	6,952 8 3	
14,900	51,696 5 2	23,286 0 0	28,410 5 2	...	28,410 5 2	
5,105	22,623 15 4	4,612 0 0	8,211 15 4	...	8,211 15 4	
3,812	9,545 14 4	4,442 0 0	5,103 14 4	...	5,103 14 4	
3,574	9,338 15 9	4,711 0 0	4,622 15 9	...	4,622 15 9	
1,804	6,557 15 3	3,434 0 0	...	3,123 15 3	3,123 15 3	

Number.	Name of Taluká.	Name of Talukdár.	Parganah.	Parganah, in which villages of taluká are situated.	Number of villages in each parganah.
13	Sassendí, ...	Rájá Káshí Parshád, ...	Nigohán Sassendí.	Nigohán Sassendí, ... Lucknow, ... Bijnaur, ... Mohanálálganj, ... Sub-settlement 4 } villages, ...	13 } 1 } 11 } 8 } ...
				Total, ...	33
14	Kúmaura, ...	Thakur Bhagwán Bakesh,	Ditto.	Nigohán Sassendí, ...	5
15	Jabraulí, ...	Rájá Bihári Lál, ...	Ditto.	Nigohán Sassendí, ... Mohanálálganj, ... Sub-settlement 5 } villages, ...	22 } 1 } ...
				Total, ...	23
16	Sahlamau, ...	Muhammad Nasím Khán,	Mallihábád,	Mallihábád, ... Sub-settlement of a village, ...	17 } ...
				Total, ...	17
17	Kasmandí-Khurd, ...	Ahmad Khán, ...	Ditto.	Mallihábád, ... Sub-settlement 2 } villages 12½ bis-wás } ...	17 } 17 }
				Total, ...	17
18	Basantpúr, ...	Rándhír Singh, ...	Ditto.	... ..	3
19	Bahraura, ...	Srípál Singh, ...	Ditto.	... ..	4
20	Rámpúr-Bichaulí, ...	Makrand Singh, ...	Kourás Mohan	Mohan Kourás, ... Mallihábád, ... Sub-settlement } 7½ villages, ...	10 } 9 } ...
				Total, ...	19
21	Unchágá,on, ...	Muhammad Alí Khán, ...	Ditto.	Mohan Kourás, ...	5
22	Baiyárigá,on, ...	Chaudharí Hashmat Alí,	Ditto.	Mohan Kourás, ... Mallihábád, ... Sub-settlement 4 } villages, ...	12 } 1 } ...
				Total, ...	13
23	Lahru, ...	Durga Parshád, ...	Ditto.	Mohan Aourás, ...	2
24	Jalálpúr, ...	Maulví Fazl Rasúl, ...	Ditto.	Mohan Kourás, ... Sub-settlement 1 } village, ...	10 } ...
				Total, ...	10

(Continued.)

Area in acres.	Gross rental	Government demand.	Profits secured to 'thakdars.	Profits secured to pukhtadars.	Total of column
29,886	80,415 14 2	33,147 0 0	47,268 14 2	...	47,268 14 2
2,940	8,373 8 6	3,826 0 0	814 0 0	3,733 8 6	4,547 8 6
32,326	88,789 6 8	36,973 0 0	48,082 14 2	3,733 8 6	51,816 6 8
4,441	11,976 7 0	5,433 0 0	6,543 7 0	...	6,543 7 0
18,336	30,509 14 2	12,104 0 0	18,405 14 0	...	18,405 14 0
1,862	5,031 13 1	2,089 12 0	945 5 0	1,996 12 1	2,942 1 1
15,198	35,541 11 3	14,193 12 0	19,351 3 0	1,996 12 1	21,347 15 1
11,897	31,943 4 0	15,227 0 0	16,716 4 0	...	16,716 4 0
514	1,644 14 0	790 0 0	521 13 6	327 0 0	854 14 0
12,411	35,588 2 0	16,017 0 0	17,244 1 6	327 0 6	17,571 0 2
9,703	28,608 11 0	13,143 0 0	15,465 11 0	...	15,465 11 0
3,605	6,606 2 0	3,228 0 0	1,408 8 6	1,979 9 6	3,388 2 0
13,308	35,224 13 0	16,371 0 0	16,874 3 6	1,979 9 6	18,853 13 0
2,288	6,005 13 0	2,000 0 0	4,005 13 0	...	4,005 13 0
2,117	4,884 7 0	2,459 0 0	2,425 7 0	...	2,425 7 0
7,503	18,716 0 0	9,794 0 0	8,922 0 0	...	8,922 0 0
3,353	8,735 14 0	4,450 0 0	506 13 6	3,779 0 6	4,285 14 0
10,856	27,451 14 0	14,244 0 0	9,428 13 6	3,779 0 6	13,207 14 0
2,910	7,878 7 0	3,331 0 0	4,547 7 0	...	4,547 7 0
6,895	12,345 14 0	6,817 0 0	5,828 14 0	...	5,528 14 0
3,278	8,021 7 0	3,655 0 0	1,905 0 0	2,461 7 0	4,366 7 0
10,173	20,367 5 0	10,472 0 0	7,433 14 0	2,461 7 0	9,895 5 0
1,055	1,807 13 0	831 0 0	976 13 0	...	976 13 0
6,402	11,597 14 9	6,201 0 0	5,396 14 9	...	5,396 14 9
404	1,301 11 0	646 0 0	269 0 0	386 11 0	655 11 0
6,806	12,899 9 9	6,847 0 0	5,665 14 9	386 11 0	6,052 9 9

Number.	Name of Taluká.	Name of Talukdar.	Parganah.	Parganah, in which villages of Taluká are situated.	Number of vil- lages in each parganah.
25	Ráepúr, ...	Jagmohan Singh, ...	Mahonah,...	Mahonah, ... Sub-settlement 8 } villages, ... }	51 ... 51
26	Mahgá,on, ...	Bábú Prithí Pál Singh,	Ditto.	... Kursí, ... Sub-settlement 3 } villages, ... }	28 } 6 } ... 29
27	Dínpanáh, ...	Chaudharí Musáhib Alí and Karím Baksh.	Kursí,	Kursí, ...	5½
28	Gadia, ...	Zainu-l-ábidín, ...	Ditto.	Ditto, ... Mahonah, ...	3 } 1 } 4
29	Aseni-Dallu-khera. ...	Kunwar Bhagwant Singh,	Dewá,	Dewá, ... Lucknow, ... Mohanlálganj, ...	6 } 5 } 1 } 12
30	Saidahár, ...	Abid Alí, ...	Ditto,	Dewá, ... Sub-settlement 1 } village, ... }	9 ... 9
31	Shaikhhpúr, ...	Bú Alí, ...	Ditto,	Dewá, ...	4
32	Terah-Kálán, ...	Nasrud-dín, ...	Ditto,	Dewá, ...	2
33	Mahmúdábád, ...	Rájá Amír Hasan Khán, ...	Ditto,	Dewá, ... Kursí, ... Mahonah, ... Sub-settlement 8½ } villages, ... }	6 } 6½ } 3 } ... 15½
34	Jahángirábád, ...	Rájá Farzand Alí Khán,...	Ditto,	Dewá, ... Lucknow, ...	9 } 3 } 12
35	Sandauf-Umarpúr,...	Chaudharí Muḥammad Husain, ...	Ditto,	Dewá, ...	4
36	Bhatwá Mau, ...	Bádsháh Husain. ...	Ditto,	Dewá, ...	1
37	Sasanwára, ...	Rájá Ibád Alí Khán, ...	Ditto,	Sub-settlement, ...	1
		TOTAL,	{ Villages not Sub-settled 325-15½ biswas, Ditto Sub-settled 51- 4½ Ditto.		... ...
Grand Total,					376

Continued.)

Area in acres.	Gross rental.	Government demand.	Profits secured to talukdars.	Profits secured to puktadars.	Total of column
19,321	67,569 9 0	32,247 0 0	35,322 9 0	...	35,322 9 0
4,307	9,048 7 0	4,432 0 0	1,290 0 0	3,326 7 0	4,616 7 0
23,628	76,618 0 0	36,679 0 0	36,612 9 0	3,326 7 0	39,939 0 0
12,322	34,180 5 3	14,905 4 0	19,275 1 3	...	192,75 1 3
840	2,769 4 0	1,076 0 0	...	1,693 4 0	1,693 4 0
13,162	36,949 9 3	15,981 4 0	19,275 1 3	1,693 4 0	20,968 5 3
7,036	14,232 15 6	7,848 8 0	6,434 7 6	...	6,434 7 6
7,179	40,503 12 0	14,093 8 0	26,410 4 0	...	26,410 4 0
6,439	20,435 8 2	10,064 0 0	10,571 8 2	...	10,371 8 2
3,626	10,470 15 0	4,689 0 0	5,781 15 0	...	5,781 15 0
581	1,243 4 0	512 0 0	213 0 0	518 4 0	731 4 0
4,207	11,714 3 0	5,201 0 0	5,994 15 0	518 4 0	6,513 3 0
978	3,182 15 0	1,738 0 0	1,444 15 0	...	1,444 15 0
1,099	2,890 5 0	1,306 0 0	1,584 5 0	...	1,584 5 0
3,079	9,234 12 0	4,305 0 0	4,929 12 0	...	4,928 12 0
6,842	15,353 1 6	7,952 8 0	...	7,400 9 6	7,400 9 6
9,921	24,587 13 6	12,257 8 0	4,929 12 0	7,400 9 6	12,330 5 6
9,239	26,910 1 2	13,014 0 0	13,896 1 2	...	13,896 1 2
1,872	6,397 9 0	3,126 0 0	3,271 9 0	...	3,271 9 0
360	277 15 0	143 8 0	14 0 0	120 9 0	134 7 0
179	1,084 1 0	410 0 0	674 1 0	...	674 1 0
21,4081	6,30,452 15 7	2,35,539 4 0	3,44,913 11 7	...	3,44,913 11 7
3,1234	78,062 15 9	37,669 12 0	8,278 8 6	32,114 11 3	40,393 3 9
2,45,315	7,08,515 15 4	3,23,209 0 0	3,53,192 4 1	32,114 11 3	3,85,306 15 4

RETURN OF RURAL POLICE

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Parganah.	Number of Manzus.	Number of Square miles.	Number of Hamlets.	Number of Houses.	Number of Souls.	Number of Chaudh- dars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LUCKNOW, ...	Lucknow,	183	153	427	30,336	95,851	232
	Bijnaur,	111	148	211	16,605	67,353	142
	Kákorí,	65	60	97	6,092	31,789	74
	Total,	359	361	745	53,033	1,94,993	448
MALIHÁBÁD, ...	Mohán Aurás,	223	196	36	22,396	96,525	224
	Mahonah,	202	147	142	10,897	71,518	249
	Malihábád,	192	187	208	21,784	87,316	261
	Total,	617	530	386	55,077	2,55,350	734
MOHANLÁLGANJ, ...	Mohanlálganj,	183	201	341	20,529	1,13,659	307
	Nigohán,	65	72	103	8,764	37,195	105
	Total,	248	272	444	29,293	1,50,854	412
KURSI, ...	Kursí,	94	89	181	7,379	37,459	138
	Dewá,	180	140	537	12,734	58,834	253
	Total,	274	229	718	20,113	96,293	391
	Grand Total,	1,498	1,392	2,283	1,57,516	6,97,499	1,985

VIII.

AND THIER JĀGĪR LANDS.

Men.			Amount of land.	Net produce thereof.	Amount in cash.	Total of two last heads.	Average monthly income of each chaukidār.
Number of houses to each chaukidār.	Number of souls to each chaukidār	Area to each chaukidār.					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
131	413	2 3 31	683	3,747 7 0	2,024 3 0	5,771 10 0	2 1. 2
117	474	2 3 18	407	2,417 13 3	1,007 2 0	3,424 15 3	2 0 2
82	430	2 3 37	220	1,451 2 6	369 0 0	1,820 2 6	2 0 8
115	435	2 3 28	1,310	7,616 6 9	3,400 5 0	11,016 11 9	2 0 10
100	430	2 0 18	573	3,850 14 0	1,501 0 0	5,351 14 0	1 15 10
44	287	3 0 29	792	5,140 12 0	373 8 0	5,514 4 0	1 13 6
83	334	2 1 31	638	4,534 8 0	1,462 3 0	6,046 11 0	1 14 10
75	348	4 2 18	2,003	15,576 2 0	3,336 11 0	16,912 13 0	1 14 9
67	370	1 3 24	581	4,929 1 6	2,728 10 0	7,657 11 6	2 1 2
83	354	1 1 30	151	1,819 11 6	756 0 0	2,575 11 6	2 0 8
71	366	1 1 5	735	6,748 13 0	3,484 10 0	10,233 7 0	2 1 1
53	271	3 3 29	543	3,422 0 0	24 0 0	3,446 2 4	2 1 4
50	232	4 2 6	1,021	6,059 0 0	192 0 0	6,251 0 0	2 11 6
51	246	4 0 0	1,564	9,481 0 0	216 0 0	9,697 0 0	2 1 1
79	351	2 3 12	5,612	37,422 5 9	10,437 10 0	47,859 15 9	3 0 2

STATEMENT SHOWING WELLS, AND DEPTH OF WATER FROM SURFACE,

Name of parganah.	Number of villages.	Wells.										Remarks.	
		Pakká.				Kachohá.				Number of pkr.	Depth of water.		Depth at which the water can be met.
		Fresh.		Salt.		Fresh.		Salt.					
		Used for irrigation.	Used for other purpose.	Used for irrigation.	Used for other purpose.	Used for irrigation.	Used for other purpose.	Used for irrigation.	Used for other purpose.				
Lucknow, ... Bijnaur, ... Kákori, ... Total, ...	183 111 65 359	910 549 145 1,664	580 4 1 585	... 242 57 299	... ... 8 8	1,899 237 291 2,427	813 813	... 680 692 1,372	... ... 1 1	2,799 1,712 766 5,277	14 33 7 9½	feet. 17 19 23
Mohán-Aurás, Mahonah, ... Mathábád, ... Total, ...	223 202 192 617	454 98 209 751	720 20 265 1,225	7 4 ... 11	4 7 ... 11	781 681 1,113 2,578	342 664 874 1,880	17 4 ... 21	2 8 ... 10	895 879 1,324 3,098	10 11 12 11	13 25 28 22	
Mohaníságanj, Nigohán, ... Total, ...	183 65 248	599 232 831	779 310 1,089	... ... ...	... ... ...	826 277 1,103	916 102 1,018	... ... ...	33 ... 33	1,084 511 1,595	9 9 9	18 13 17
Kursí, Dewá, ... Total, ...	94 180 274	77 110 187	129 186 315	1 ... 1	... ... ...	119 776 895	84 515 599	... ... ...	... ... ...	197 895 1,092	9 6 7	17 14 13
Grand Total...	1,498	3,973	3,114	311	19	7,003	4,310	1,393	44	11,062	9	18½	

No. X.

SHOWING PLOUGH CATTLE AND STOCK IN THE DISTRICT.

No.	Parganah.	Bullocks.			She buffalo.			Horse		Pony.		Mare Khurd.	Ass.	Total.	Carts.			Remarks.	
		Cows.	Used for carrying burden.	Used for ploughing.	She buffalo.	Used for carrying burden.	Used for ploughing.	Used for other purpose.	Horse.	Mare.	Used for carrying burden.				Used for other purpose.	Used for traffic.	Used for conveyance.		Used for carrying manure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Malhābād,	13,012	353	20,424	5,076	45	983	1,814	19	42	338	198	202	621	43,127	50	180	87	
	Maḥonah, ...	13,184	414	19,148	4,087	72	298	811	33	22	297	106	204	462	39,188	117	33	148	
	Total, ...	26,196	767	39,572	9,163	117	1,281	2,625	52	64	635	304	406	1,083	82,265	167	213	235	
	Kursī,	8,375	50	71,175	3,113	54	131	430	16	12	194	98	73	191	23,915	10	36	23	
	Dowā,	12,579	67	18,322	4,437	25	100	508	25	24	205	77	102	355	36,836	15	62	49	
	Total, ...	20,954	117	29,507	7,550	79	234	938	41	36	399	175	175	546	60,751	25	98	72	
	Lucknow, ...	8,158	96	16,392	3,180	32	193	440	64	83	121	126	...	700	29,583	121	45	6	
	Bijnaur, ...	9,271	214	14,822	3,374	10	422	870	25	81	149	244	...	416	29,798	191	132	7	
	Kākori, ...	3,801	84	5,583	1,142	7	172	348	17	27	45	58	...	140	10,924	94	19	12	
	Total, ...	20,730	394	36,797	7,596	49	787	1,658	106	191	315	824	...	1,256	70,030	406	195	25	
	Mohanlalganj,	8,225	250	12,000	2,924	175	24	4	50	25	175	100	61	250	24,263	10	218	10	
	Nigohān, ...	3,432	100	4,709	2,054	125	11	3	20	10	83	50	50	125	10,772	5	155	7	
	Total, ...	11,657	350	16,709	4,978	300	35	7	70	35	258	150	111	375	33,035	15	373	17	
	Grand Total,	79,537	1,628	122,555	29,287	545	2,337	5,228	269	326	1,607	1,057	692	3,260	243,858	613	579	349	

STATEMENT SHOWING HOLDINGS AND RENTS OF DIFFERENT CASTES OF
PARGANAHS OF

Name of Tahsil.	Name of pargana.	Subordinate							
		Sir holders.			Sub-proprietors.			Tenants of occu	
		Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.	Rent.	No.	Acres.
				Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.		
Lucknow, ...	Lucknow, ...	516	4,012 *7.78	13,229 0 9 *3 5 0	183	1,353 7.39	6,702 8 0 4 15 0	165	1,233 7.47
Ditto, ...	Bijnaur, ...	437	2,982 6.82	14,412 14 2 4 13 0	303	1,559 5.15	651 11 6 3 14 0	116	693 5.97
Ditto, ...	Kákori, ...	139	1,496 10.76	5,798 0 3 3 14 0	43	210 4.88	922 0 0 4 6 0	51	809 15.86
Total, ...	...	1,092	8,490 7.77	33,439 15 2 3 15 0	529	3,122 5.90	13,676 3 6 4 6 0	332	2,735 8.24
Mohanlálganj, ...	Mohanlálganj, ...	1,063	7,460 7.2	28,628 7 6 3 13 0	43	477 11.9	1,105 1 6 2 5 0	301	1,414 4.70
Ditto, ...	Nigohán, ...	101	1,088 10.77	3,451 10 3 3 3 0	164	812 4.95	3,863 10 0 4 12 0	42	180 3.10
Total, ...	...	1,164	8,548 7.35	32,080 1 9 3 12 0	207	1,289 3.23	4,968 11 6 3 14 0	343	1,544 4.50
Mallhábád, ...	Mallhábád, ...	910	7,735 8.50	23,565 10 9 3 1 0	185	2,041 11.3	6,881 7 9 3 6 0	60	894 14.73
Kúrsí, ...	Mohan, ...	1,029	9,814 9.5	29,317 2 6 3 1 0	112	293 2.62	713 3 0 2 7 0	53	155 2.91
Ditto, ...	Kúrsí, ...	282	3,319 11.77	12,804 6 1 3 14 0	26	101 3.88	832 3 0 3 5 0	4	28 7.0
Ditto, ...	Dewá, ...	497	5,441 10.95	14,653 12 8 2 11 0	38	137 3.61	404 14 6 2 15 0	9	52 5.78
Total, ...	...	1,808	18,074 9.99	56,775 5 3 3 2 0	176	531 3.2	1,450 4 6 2 12 0	66	235 3.56
Grand total, ...	...	4,974	42,847 8.61	1,45,861 0 11 3 6 0	1,097	6,983 6.37	26,976 11 3 3 14 0	801	5,398 6.74

* The figures in larger type throughout this table denote the average area of the holdings and the average rent per acre.

XI.

CULTIVATORS IN THE DISTRICT OF LUCKNOW. EXCLUDING THE MOHÁN-AURÁS.

tenures.

with right pancy.			Mu'aff-holdings (granted by zamindárs.)			Servants.			Groves cultivated and tivated.				
Rent.			No.	Acres.	Rent.	No.	Acres.	Rent.	No.	Acres.			
Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.						
3,621	15	11	767	1,021	65	0	0	511	1,079	...	1,224	3,094	1,79
2	15	0	...	1'36	0	1	0	...	2'11	...	...	2'53	
3,216	9	9	1,211	1,340	147	1	6	383	713	...	1,038	1,499	19
4	10	0	...	1'11	0	2	0	...	1'87	...	...	1'44	
1,276	11	0	392	399	12	0	0	226	405	...	342	582	
1	9	0	...	1'2	...	...	...	...	1'79	...	...	1'70	
8,115	4	8	2,370	2,760	224	1	6	1,120	2,197	...	2,604	5,175	2,0
2	15	0	...	1'16	0	1	0	...	1'96	...	...	1'99	
4,556	2	9	2,204	2,687	98	15	0	404	1,000	...	3,296	6,888	3
3	4	0	...	1'22	0	1	0	...	2'48	...	...	1'93	
464	13	11	748	876	124	8	6	73	237	...	1,315	2,489	
3	9	0	...	1'17	0	2	0	...	3'25	...	...	1'89	
5,021	0	8	2,952	3,563	223	7	6	477	1,237	...	4,611	8,877	3
3	4	0	...	1'19	0	1	0	...	2'59	...	...	1'93	
4,803	12	6	2,004	2,378	46	1	0	253	746	...	1,575	3,522	
4	14	0	...	1'19	...	...	...	...	2'95	...	...	2'24	
1,520	13	4	1,154	1,837	...	...	...	618	910	...	1,723	2,726	
9	13	0	...	1'59	...	...	...	...	1'47	...	...	1'58	
101	5	0	589	823	...	...	...	278	747	...	387	842	
3	10	0	...	1'40	...	...	...	...	2'68	...	...	2'18	
418	14	6	976	1,810	...	...	...	911	1,955	...	988	1,629	
8	1	0	...	1'85	...	...	...	...	2'15	...	...	1'65	
2,041	0	10	2,719	4,470	...	...	...	1,807	3,612	...	398	5,197	
8	11	0	...	1'64	...	...	...	...	2'0	...	...	1'68	
19,48	12	8	10,045	13,171	493	10	0	3,657	7,792	...	11,888	22,771	2,4
3	10	0	...	1'13	0	1	0	...	2'13	...	...	1'92	

Name of Tahsil.	Name of parganah.	Detail of									
		Ohhapparband tenant.			Páhhikasht tenants.			To			
		Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.		
				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				
Lucknow, ...	Lucknow, ...	18,235	31,972 1 75	1,72,690 13 1 5 6 0	3,242	8,605 2 65	38,304 12 1 4 7 0	21,477	40,577 1 89		
Ditto, ...	Bijnaur, ..	8,398	28,360 3 50	1,37,926 12 2 4 11 0	2,302	6,457 2 80	20,657 5 7 3 3 0	10,700	35,817 3 35		
Ditto, ...	Kákori, ...	3,402	11,964 3 52	57,988 1 2 4 14 0	1,416	3,410 2 41	12,841 12 0 3 13 0	4,818	15,374 3 19		
Total, ...	..	30,035	73,296 2 44	3,68,605 10 5 5 0 0	6,960	18,472 2 65	71,803 13 8 3 14 0	36,995	91,768 2 48		
Mohanlálganj,	Mohanlálganj,	10,246	38,572 3 76	2,23,547 8 4 5 13 0	3,228	10,241 3 17	40,325 3 4 3 15 0	13,474	48,813 3 62		
Ditto, ...	Nigohán, ...	3,231	15,874 4 91	79,833 12 4 5 0 0	1,062	3,856 3 63	12,385 5 0 3 3 0	4,293	19,730 4 60		
Total, ...	...	13,477	54,446 4 4	3,03,381 4 8 5 9 0	4,290	14,097 3 29	52,710 8 4 3 12 0	17,767	68,543 3 86		
Mallihábád,	Mallihábád,	10,675	43,296 4 5	1,77,411 3 8 4 2 0	2,882	8,278 2 87	24,845 7 8 3 0 0	13,557	51,574 3 80		
Kúrsí, ...	Mohan, ...	7,338	30,490 4 16	1,67,068 9 5 5 8 0	2,255	5,990 2 66	23,749 11 8 3 15 0	9,593	36,480 3 81		
Ditto, ...	Kúrsí, ...	3,943	18,456 4 68	1,01,199 8 9 5 8 0	693	2,057 2 97	6,603 1 11 3 3 0	4,686	20,513 4 42		
Ditto, ..	Dewá, ...	8,464	34,475 4 9	1,99,962 5 5 5 13 0	2,054	5,911 2 88	23,498 15 8 4 0 0	10,518	40,386 3 84		
Total, ...	...	19,745	83,421 4 22	4,68,230 7 7 5 10 0	5,002	18,958 2 79	53,851 13 3 3 14 0	24,747	97,379 3 93		
Total,	...	73,932	2,54,459 3 44	18,17,628 10 4 5 3 0	19,134	54,805 2 86	2,03,211 10 11 3 11 0	93,066	3,09,264 3 32		

XI.—(Continued.)

Cultivators.

tal.	Brahmin.			Chhattri.			Ahir.		
	Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.	R.
Rs. A. P.			Rs. As. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs.
2,10,995 9 2 5 3 0	512 ...	2,327 4 54	10,755 4 3 4 10 0	439 ...	2,788 6 35	10,849 2 9 3 14 0	1,915 ...	8,243 4 30	39,527 4
1,58,584 1 9½ 4 7 0	1,084 ...	3,340 3 17	14,172 12 9 4 4 0	912 ...	4,904 5 38	21,218 6 9 4 5 0	1,382 ...	5,006 3 63	26,195 1
70,829 13 2 4 10 0	184 ...	761 4 14	3,508 8 3 4 10 0	196 ...	1,201 6 13	4,629 2 9 3 14 0	694 ...	2,855 4 11	13,905 4
4,40,409 8 1½ 4 13 0	1,780 ...	6,428 3 61	28,436 9 3 4 7 0	1,547 ...	8,893 5 75	36,606 12 3 4 2 0	3,991 ...	16,104 4 4	79,626 4
2,63,872 11 8 5 6 0	962 ...	2,984 3 10	22,036 4 6 7 6 0	679 ...	3,872 5 70	18,914 5 4 4 14 0	1,515 ...	6,455 4 26	32,425 1
92,219 1 4 4 12 0	571 ...	3,260 5 71	16,434 12 9 5 1 0	409 ...	3,379 8 26	16,340 2 6 4 13 0	444 ...	3,194 7 19	13,590 4
3,56,091 13 0 5 3 0	1,533 ...	6,244 4 7	38,471 1 3 6 3 0	1,088 ...	7,251 6 66	35,254 7 10 4 14 0	1,959 ...	9,649 4 93	46,015 4
2,02,256 11 4 3 15 0	1,135 ...	5,337 4 70	19,650 0 5 3 11 0	1,109 ...	6,262 5 65	23,960 2 9 3 13 0	1,368 ...	6,356 4 65	24,605 1
1,90,818 5 1 5 4 0	712 ...	3,533 4 96	18,989 4 2 5 6 0	631 ...	3,783 6 0	20,343 2 7 5 6 0	1,476 ...	7,000 4 74	34,985 1
1,07,802 10 8 5 4 0	238 ..	1,598 6 71	8,857 12 0 5 8 0	283 ...	2,260 7 99	11,803 0 11 5 4 0	1,013 ...	5,296 5 23	28,315 1
2,23,461 5 1 5 9 0	409 ...	1,560 3 81	8,552 6 0 5 8 0	465 ...	2,906 6 25	13,798 12 5 4 12 0	2,320 ...	9,906 4 27	53,945 1
5,22,082 4 10 5 6 0	1,359 ...	6,651 4 92	36,399 6 2 5 7 0	1,379 ...	8,949 6 49	45,944 15 11 5 2 0	4,809 ...	22,202 4 62	1,17,235 1
15,20,840 5 3½ 4 15 0	5,807 ...	24,700 4 25	1,22,957 1 1 5 0 0	5,123 ...	31,355 6 12	1,41,856 6 9 4 8 0	12,127 ...	54,311 4 48	2,67,485 1

Name of Tahsil.	Name of parganah.	Detail of								
		Lodh.			Kúrmí.			Murá.f.		
		Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.	Rent.
				Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
Lucknow, ...	Lucknow, ...	2,312	6,713 2 90	42,068 13 1 6 4 0	76	362 4 76	2,087 11 9 5 12 0	628	1,339 2 13	18,268 0 7 13 10 0
Ditto, ...	Bijnaur, ...	856	3,257 3 80	14,711 6 9 4 8 0	413	2,135 5 17	10,200 9 0 4 12 0	422	1,355 3 21	7,819 2 3 5 12 0
Ditto, ...	Kákori, ...	543	1,883 3 47	9,953 12 9 5 5 0	...	...	...	237	641 2 70	5,036 3 3 7 14 0
Total, ...	...	3,711	11,853 3 19	66,734 0 7 5 10 0	489	2,407 5 11	13,288 4 9 4 15 0	1,287	3,335 2 59	31,123 6 1 9 5 0
Mohanálrganj	Mohanálrganj,	626	2,367 3 78	16,146 4 3 6 13 0	2,071	9,542 4 61	63,406 1 3 6 10 0	169	642 3 81	8,898 7 0 13 14 0
Ditto, ...	Nigohán, ...	226	966 4 28	4,832 10 3 5 0 0	3	40 13 33	189 8 3 4 12 0	140	437 2 93	3,866 4 3 8 14 0
Total, ...	...	852	3,333 3 91	20,978 14 6 6 5 0	2,074	9,582 4 62	63,685 0 6 6 10 0	318	1,079 3 39	12,764 11 3 11 13 0
Mallihábád,...	Mallihábád,	331	1,785 5 39	6,632 1 6 3 11 0	...	...	...	906	3,099 3 42	18,823 8 9 6 1 0
Kúrsí, ...	Mohan, ...	921	3,804 4 13	20,663 0 0 5 7 0	74	572 7 73	4,260 7 2 7 7 0	323	925 2 86	9,127 14 10 9 14 0
Ditto, ...	Kúrsí, ...	104	395 3 80	2,506 6 1 6 6 0	91	490 5 38	2,753 4 6 5 10 0	236	823 3 49	7,920 12 8 9 10 0
Ditto, ...	Dewá, ...	186	701 3 77	4,441 14 8 6 5 0	1,393	8,416 6 1	52,512 5 1 6 4 0	262	810 3 9	7,959 13 2 9 13 0
Total, ...	...	1,211	4,900 4 5	27,611 5 6 5 10 0	1,558	9,478 6 8	59,535 0 9 6 5 0	821	2,558 3 12	25,008 8 8 9 12 0
Grand Total,	...	6,105	21,871 3 58	1,21,956 6 1 5 9 0	4,121	21,557 5 23	1,35,508 15 0 6 5 0	3,332	10,071 3 2	87,720 2 9 8 11 0

XI.—(Continued.)

Cultivators.

Pásf.			Chamár.			Other castes of Hindús.			Musalm.		
Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.	Rent.	Number.	Acres.	
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			I
872	2,897	11,603 8 3	684	2,039	9,980 5 9	10,244	3,600	16,622 4 6	553	2,164	10,
...	2 75	4 13 0	...	2 98	4 14 0	...	0 35	4 9 0	...	3 91	
936	2,846	13,676 7 6½	788	2,284	10,860 7 4	1,289	3,212	14,642 1 1½	316	1,021	4,
...	3 4	4 13 0	...	2 90	4 12 0	...	2 49	4 9 0	...	3 23	
412	1,291	5,221 15 6	364	908	4,373 13 8	432	1,162	5,611 9 0	340	1,262	5,
...	3 13	4 1 0	...	2 49	4 13 0	...	2 69	4 13 0	...	3 71	
2,220	6,534	30,501 15 8½	1,336	5,231	25,214 10 9	11,965	7,974	36,875 14 7½	1,209	4,447	21,
...	2 94	4 11 0	...	2 85	4 13 0	...	0 67	4 10 0	...	3 68	
1,709	5,445	25,749 12 3	606	1,516	8,393 9 3	1,257	4,216	20,410 0 6	652	1,533	7,
...	3 19	4 12 0	...	2 50	5 9 0	...	3 35	4 13 0	...	2 35	
327	1,182	5,470 4 9	204	578	2,567 7 10	833	2,416	15,036 15 3	65	422	1,
...	3 61	4 10 0	...	2 83	4 7 0	...	2 9	6 4 0	...	6 49	
2,036	6,627	31,220 1 0	810	2,094	10,961 1 1	2,090	6,632	35,446 15 9	717	1,955	8,
...	3 25	4 11 0	...	2 59	5 4 0	...	3 17	5 6 0	...	2 73	
1,278	4,267	15,921 8 3	1,698	6,394	25,947 15 9	1,868	5,785	23,843 2 5	982	4,011	18,
...	3 34	3 12 0	...	3 77	4 1 0	...	3 10	4 2 0	...	4 8	
823	2,588	13,316 11 4	1,003	3,658	19,942 9 3	967	3,118	17,483 1 11	408	1,509	7,
...	3 14	5 2 0	...	3 65	5 7 0	...	3 22	5 10 0	...	3 70	
448	1,542	7,487 2 6	561	2,322	11,326 13 3	545	1,892	10,432 12 5	424	1,838	9,
...	3 44	4 14 0	...	4 14	4 14 0	...	3 47	5 8 0	...	4 33	
802	2,196	11,544 10 4	954	3,046	18,626 3 2	1,017	2,689	15,994 0 3	656	2,245	12,
...	2 74	5 4 0	...	3 19	6 2 0	...	2 64	5 15 0	...	3 42	
2,073	6,326	32,348 8 2	2,518	9,026	49,895 9 8	2,529	7,699	43,909 14 7	1,488	5,592	30,
...	3 15	5 2 0	...	3 58	5 8 0	...	3 4	5 11 0	...	3 76	
7,607	23,754	1,09,992 0 8½	6,862	22,745	1,12,019 5 3	18,452	28,090	1,40,075 15 4½	4,396	16,005	78,
...	3 12	4 10 0	...	3 31	4 15 0	...	1 52	5 0 0	...	3 65	

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS AND

Number.	Nature of Produce.	Area in acres.						Weight of	
		Total area.		Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Irrigated.	
1	2	3		4		5		6	
		A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.	A.	R. P.	M.	S.
1	Wheat,	105418	3 8	96051	3 3	9367	0 5	680528	½
2	Barley,	35457	3 30	24889	1 20	10568	2 10	175727	35½
3	Arhar,	44919	3 20	4198	2 20	40721	1 0	28780	20
4	Gram,	45848	2 20	7880	1 0	38468	1 20	68137	30½
5	Maṭar, (Peas,)	20056	0 5	15258	0 10	4797	3 35	98607	17½
6	Goja, (Wheat and Barley mixed)	19017	2 20	14275	3 15	4741	3 5	92995	30
7	Birrá, (Gram and Barley) ...	16925	3 30	9852	2 35	7073	0 35	64374	16
8	Dhan, (Rice,)	55511	1 15	...	...	55511	1 15	...	...
9	Kodo,	41062	0 15	...	...	41062	0 15	...	...
10	Sánwán,	7710	0 0	954	2 35	6755	1 5	5732	30
11	Chhotí Juwár, (Millet,) ...	36773	3 15	...	...	36773	3 15	...	...
12	Bári Juwár, (Indian corn,) ...	4209	1 30	...	...	4209	1 30	...	...
13	Bájrā,	36726	2 25	...	...	36726	2 25	...	...
14	Moth, (Lentils,)	20535	2 10	...	...	20535	2 6	...	...
15	Múng, (Black gram,)	2270	0 35	...	...	2270	0 35	...	...
16	Másh, (a bean,)	33078	2 25	...	...	33078	2 25	...	...
17	Masúr, (a pulse,)	7049	1 30	4435	1 35	2614	3 35	12319	25
18	Til,	13397	3 0	...	...	13397	3 0	...	...
19	Mindwá,	5692	2 20	...	...	5692	2 20	...	...
20	Kákun,	2036	3 25	...	...	2036	3 25	...	...
21	Alsí, (Linseed,)	20675	3 30	3652	3 0	17023	0 23	5494	30
22	Sarson,	42764	0 8	38282	1 28	4481	2 20	16676	7
23	Sugar cane,	19687	3 25	19144	2 15	543	1 10	87489	18½
24	Indigo,	20	0 20	17	0 0	3	0 20	25	0

* This return cannot be depended on in respect of *do-fasli* lands, for instance *arhar* is not sown so *alsi* and *sarson*, there has in fact been a misapprehension of the meaning of the word *do-fasli*, it has been perly means lands successively sown with two or more crops during the year For *do-fasli* lands see para. 41,

XII.

YIELD AND OUTTURN OF PRODUCE.

Produce.		Average per acre.				Deduction of two fasil crops.*	Balance.	Price per Rupee.	Value.
Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	A. R. P.	A R. P.	M. S.	Rs. As. P	
78092 0	7586 20½	7 3	8 13	7 28	6117 0 10	99301 2 38	0 21	1444990 8 0	
81328 35	237056 30½	7 2	7 28	7 15	6296 1 35	29161 1 35	0 29	354561 0 0	
145658 33½	174439 13½	6 34	3 23	5 9	34029 2 35	10890 0 25	0 27	258428 10 0	
182380 17	250468 7½	9 9	4 30	7 0	21799 3 30	24048 2 30	0 23	435596 13 0	
22620 26	121228 3½	6 18	4 29	5 24	8496 1 25	11559 2 20	0 25	193964 15 0	
33894 17	126890 7	6 20	7 1	6 30	3100 0 25	15917 1 35	0 29	175020 15 0	
34194 33	98569 9	6 21	4 34	5 28	6520 1 16	10404 2 14	0 27	146028 8 0	
257841 15½	257841 15½	...	4 26	4 26	4882 2 35	50628 2 20	0 27	381987 4 0	
206550 31½	206550 31½	...	5 1	5 1	2508 3 20	38558 0 35	0 34	243000 15 0	
23881 36	29614 26	6 0	6 21	4 31	893 2 30	6816 1 10	0 32	37018 5 0	
154526 23½	154526 23½	...	4 8	4 8	10057 0 2	26716 3 18	0 24	257544 5 0	
21461 14	21461 14	...	5 3	5 3	1497 2 25	2711 3 5	0 29	29601 14 0	
197306 7	197306 7	...	5 15	5 15	1597 1 15	35129 1 10	0 22	358738 9 0	
66447 26½	66447 26½	...	3 9	3 9	2229 3 25	18305 2 25	0 24	10746 1 0	
6423 15	6423 15	...	2 33	2 33	986 0 0	1284 0 35	0 16	16058 7 0	
135595 29	135595 29	...	4 4	4 4	4938 3 30	28139 2 35	0 22	246537 11 0	
11366 28	11366 28	2 31	4 14	3 23	3179 10 0	3870 1 20	0 23	41193 10 0	
6126 34½	6126 34½	...	0 18	0 18	11675 2 0	1722 1 0	0 10	24507 6 0	
26858 27½	26858 27½	...	4 29	4 29	700 2 5	4992 1 15	0 28	38369 8 0	
8753 9	8753 9	...	4 12	4 12	377 3 15	1659 0 10	0 32	10941 8 0	
12463 5	17957 35	1 20	0 29	1 5	17099 1 10	3576 2 20	0 16	44894 11 0	
1759 23	18435 30	0 23	0 16	0 20	38702 3 8	4061 1 0	0 9	81933 5 0	
7542 0	95031 18½	4 23	13 36	9 10	7022 1 15	12665 2 10	Rs. 8 per bigah.	2006 6 0	
13 0	38 0	1 19	4 13	2 36	... ..	20 0 20	...	...

after the harvesting of any other produce, but is sown first and outlives all the other crops sown with it, thought to mean land in which two different kinds of crops are sown and grow together, whereas it pro-

Part III. of Report.

Nature of produce.	Area in acres.			Weight of	
	Total area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	
2	3	4	5	6	
	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	M.	S.
Tobacco,	1860 2 35	1860 2 35	...	5181	34
Zírá, (Cummin seed)... ..	525 3 35	525 3 35	...	1044	29
Cotton,... ..	2073 3 0	...	2073 3 0	...	
Vegetables,	12947 3 30	12616 2 35	331 0 35	73049	9
Ghoyán (Arum colocasia) ...	4567 0 25	4567 0 25	...	32328	10
Patwá,... ..	7857 1 25	...	7857 1 25	...	
Rámdána	304 0 0	...	304 0 0	...	
Castor oil plant (Arandí) ...	888 0 30	591 0 30	297 0 0	619	0
Poppy,... ..	1907 1 20	1907 1 20	...	5158	14
Sweet potatoe (Shakarkand,...)	34 2 20	5 2 0	29 0 20	25	36
Bhántá,... ..	61 0 0	...	61 0 0	...	
Lobiýá,... ..	3372 0 0	...	3372 0 0	...	
Melons,... ..	11268 3 20	11268 3 20	...	90875	25
Saunf (Aniseed)	41 1 10	41 1 10	...	18	21
Dhaniýá, (Coriander seed) ...	58 1 35	58 1 35	...	37	29
Potatoes,	3548 0 0	3548 0 0	...	21911	0
Ajwáyan,	19 1 15	19 1 15	...	5	32
Total, ...	688182 2 1	295158 0 18	418024 1 23	1567133	19

XII.—(Continued.)

Produce.		Average per acre.			Deduction of two first crops.	Balance.	Price per Re.	Value.	Remarks.
Unirrigated.	Total.	Irrigated	Unirrigated.	Total.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	M. S.	Rs. As. P.	
...	5181 34	2 31	...	2 31	410 3 15	1449 3 20	0 4	51818 8 0	
...	1044 29	1 39	...	1 39	352 3 25	173 0 10	0 4	10447 4 0	
4886 29	4886 29	...	2 14	2 14	420 2 10	1653 0 30	0 7	27924 2 0	
2699 28	75748 37	5 31	8 6	6 39	4456 3 15	8491 0 15	9*	186451 3 0	
...	32328 10	7 3	...	7 3	2507 0 5	2060 0 20	0 38	34029 12 0	
1788 26	1788 26	0 9	0 9	0 9	7423 1 30	433 3 35	4†	449 9 0	
58 0	58 0	...	0 8	0 8	304 0 0	...	0 18	128 14 0	
288 20	907 20	1 2	0 39	1 1	846 0 0	42 0 30	0 16	2268 12 0	
...	5158 14	2 28	...	2 28	1060 3 13	846 2 7	9†	27466 3 0	
242 0	267 36	4 13	8 14	6 14	...	34 2 20	0 32	334 14 0	
24 0	24 0	...	0 17	0 17	61 0 0	...	0 26	36 15 0	
11100 27	11100 27	...	3 12	3 12	1851 8 20	1520 3 20	0 25	17761 1 0	
...	90875 25	8 3	...	8 3	4234 0 0	7034 3 20	1 P.M.	90875 10 0	
...	18 21	0 18	...	0 18	...	41 1 10	0 11	64 13 0	
...	37 29	0 26	...	0 26	...	58 1 35	0 11	137 3 0	
...	21911 0	6 7	...	6 7	1508 0 0	2040 0 0	0 19	46128 7 0	
...	5 32	0 12	...	0 12	...	19 1 15	0 11	21 1 0	
1744138 16	3311271 35	5215	4 9	4 31	291937 0 34	468245 1 7	...	5580015 4 2	

† Rs. 9 rent † Rs. 4 price * Rs. 9 rent

No. XIII.

(STATEMENT No. I. ACCORDING TO CIRCULAR No. 51-1634 OF 1870) SHOWING AVERAGE RENT RATES
ON THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SOIL.

Taluk.	Parganah.	Cultivated area in acre and rate.										Remarks.
		Classification of land.	Rent per acre.		Total area.		Rent.	Revised demand.				
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Lucknow, ...		Goid, ...	Rs. A. P. 9 5 0	Rs. A. P. 7 10 0	A. R. P. 5,281 0 0	A. R. P. 3,525 0 0	Rs. A. P. 71,127 0 0	Rs. A. P.				
		Domat, ...	8 5 0	4 11 0	11,112 0 0	20,071 0 0	1,91,799 0 0					
		Matiyar, ...	9 10 0	6 1 0	2,049 0 0	1,737 0 0	30,306 0 0					
		Bhur, ...	4 7 0	3 2 0	1,098 0 0	10,927 0 0	38,838 0 0					
		Total, ...	8 0 0	4 9 0	19,540 0 0	36,260 0 0	3,32,070 0 0	1,56,083 0 0				
Kakori, ...		Goid, ...	7 15 0	7 3 0	2,370 0 0	700 0 0	28,777 0 0					
		Domat, ...	7 11 0	3 14 0	3,526 0 0	6,754 0 0	53,354 0 0					
		Matiyar, ...	5 15 0	5 3 0	2,553 0 0	2,576 0 0	28,518 0 0					
		Bhur, ...	4 10 0	2 13 0	32 0 0	670 0 0	2,043 0 0					
		Total, ...	6 9 0	4 12 0	8,481 0 0	10,700 0 0	1,07,672 0 0	45,383 0 0				

Now.

Bijnaur,	...	Goiñd,	...	8 15 0	6 8 0	5,571	0 0	1,621	0 0	60,479	0 0	99,997 0 0
		Domat,	...	5 10 0	3 15 0	9,796	0 0	10,290	0 0	95,553	0 0	
		Matiyár,	...	7 2 0	2 14 0	6,276	0 0	4,737	0 0	58,414	0 0	
		Bhúr,	...	3 3 0	2 2 0	532	0 0	4,042	0 0	10,152	0 0	
		Total,	...	6 13 0	3 9 0	22,175	0 0	20,680	0 0	2,24,598	0 0	
Total,	...	Goiñd,	...	8 15 0	7 4 0	13,222	0 0	5,846	0 0	1,55,383	0 0	3,01,413 0 0
		Domat,	...	7 1 0	4 6 0	24,434	0 0	37,105	0 0	3,40,706	0 0	
		Matiyár,	...	7 5 0	4 2 0	10,878	0 0	9,050	0 0	1,17,233	0 0	
		Bhúr,	...	4 0 0	2 13 0	1,662	0 0	15,639	0 0	51,033	0 0	
		Total,	...	7 9 0	4 4 0	50,196	0 0	67,640	0 0	6,64,360	0 0	
Mohanlálganj,	...	Goiñd,	...	9 7 0	6 3 0	7,400	0 0	2,670	0 0	86,435	0 0	1,84,232 0 12
		Domat,	...	6 14 0	4 6 0	11,309	0 0	20,490	0 0	1,67,110	0 0	
		Matiyár,	...	6 7 0	4 4 0	10,759	0 0	6,974	0 0	99,353	0 0	
		Bhúr,	...	4 6 0	2 4 0	162	0 0	6,179	0 0	14,704	0 0	
		Total,	...	7 6 0	4 2 0	29,630	0 0	36,313	0 0	3,67,652	0 0	
Nigohán,	...	Goiñd,	...	8 8 0	5 11 0	2,888	0 0	871	0 0	29,569	0 0	49,421 0 0
		Domat,	...	4 6 0	4 0 0	3,993	0 0	5,533	0 0	46,314	0 0	
		Matiyár,	...	6 8 0	4 1 0	2,963	0 0	2,921	0 0	31,048	0 0	
		Bhúr,	...	4 5 0	2 6 0	467	0 0	4,220	0 0	11,970	0 0	
		Total,	...	6 12 0	3 10 0	10,311	0 0	13,545	0 0	1,18,901	0 0	

No. XIII.—(Continued.)

Tahsil.	Parganah.	Cultivated area in acre and rate.								Remarks.
		Classification of land	Rent per acre.		Total area.		Rent.	Revised demand.		
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
MOHANPUR TALUK.	Total, ...	Goid, ...	Rs. 9 3 0	6 2 0	10,253 0 0	3,541 0 0	Rs. 1,13,054 0 0	Rs. A. P.		
		Domat, ...	6 11 0	4 5 0	15,303 0 0	23,023 0 0	2,13,424 0 0			
		Matiyár, ...	6 7 0	4 2 0	13,722 0 0	9,895 0 0	1,30,401 0 0			
		Bhúr, ...	4 5 0	2 5 0	629 0 0	10,399 0 0	26,674 0 0			
		Total, ...	7 3 0	4 0 0	39,945 0 0	49,858 0 0	4,86,553 0 0	2,33,653 12 0		
MOHANPUR TALUK.	Mohan-Aurás,	Goid, ...	7 0 0	4 14 0	8,043 0 0	2,367 0 0	6,79,67 6 0			
		Domat, ...	5 0 0	3 12 0	16,261 0 0	15,208 0 0	1,38,935 6 0			
		Matiyár, ...	5 0 0	3 2 0	5,689 0 0	5,323 0 0	45,031 10 0			
		Bhúr, ...	3 2 0	2 2 0	1,778 0 0	11,197 0 0	29,162 0 0			
		Total, ...	5 7 0	3 3 0	31,771 0 0	31,095 0 0	2,81,096 6 0	1,38,784 0 0		

[illegible]

No. XIII.—(Continued.)

Taluk.	Parganah	Cultivated area in acre and rate.							Rent.	Revised demand.	Remarks.
		Classification of land.	Rent per acre.		Total area.						
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	A.	R.				P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Dewá.	...	Goind, ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	15,498 0 0			
		Domat, ...	7 5 0	5 6 0	12,506 0 0	22,157 0 0	29,922 0 0	29,922 0 0			
		Matiyár, ...	6 3 0	4 11 0	1,482 0 0	3,245 0 0	24,381 0 0	24,381 0 0			
		Bhúr, ...	4 8 0	3 7 0	176 0 0	1,300 0 0	5,274 0 0	5,274 0 0			
		Total, ...	8 1 0	5 5 0	22,620 0 0	3,215 0 0	3,45,075 0 0	1,52,031 13 0			
Total.	...	Goind, ...	8 11 0	7 0 0	14,663 0 0	4,655 0 0	1,58,224 0 0				
		Domat, ...	5 10 0	4 10 0	19,571 0 0	32,222 0 0	2,90,628 0 0	2,90,628 0 0			
		Matiyár ...	5 15 0	4 8 0	3,954 0 0	7,090 0 0	54,558 0 0	54,558 0 0			
		Dhúr ...	4 4 0	4 0 0	179 0 8	1,314 0 0	5,350 0 0	5,350 0 0			
		Total, ...	7 6 0	4 12 0	37,772 0 0	45,281 0 0	5,08,760 0 0	2,26,686 13 0			

Grand Total															
Grand Total, ...															
Goind, ...	8	9	0	9	9	0	61,350	0	0	23,594	0	0	6,63,804	8	0
Domat, ...	6	4	0	4	5	0	1,04,121	0	0	1,60,046	0	0	13,50,955	8	0
Matiyár, ...	6	4	0	4	2	0	38,704	0	0	37,165	0	0	3,97,003	0	0
Bhúr, ...	4	0	0	2	14	0	4,866	0	0	50,428	0	0	1,45,993	6	0

No. XIV.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES AMONGST THE DIFFERENT CREEDS AND CASTES THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

Name of caste.	Tahsils.				
	Lucknow.	Mohanlál-ganj.	Malihábád.	Kursí.	Total.
Talúkdárs. (Musalmáns.)					
Sheikh,	14 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	59 2 12	90 2 12
Saiyid, .. ..	..	28 10 0	16 0 0	3 2 10	47 12 10
Moghal,	6 0 0	6 0 0	..	..	12 0 0
Pathán, .. ..	..	..	36 0 0	..	36 0 0
Khánzádas, .. ..	..	..	..	11 13 7	11 13 7
Total 1, ..	20 0 0	39 10 0	64 0 0	73 18 9	197 8 9
Zamíndárs. (Musalmáns.)					
Sheikh,	58 6 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 15 0	21 0 0	70 9 5	180 10 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Saiyid,	23 18 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 15 0	11 0 0	13 3 7	57 16 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Moghal,	43 3 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 0	5 0 0	49 13 12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pathán,	13 0 0	2 6 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 10 0	6 0 0	41 16 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Habshí,	2 0 0	2 10 0	15 0 0	7 0 0	26 10 0
Nái, .. ..	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
Khánzádas, .. ..	..	..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
Total 2, ..	140 8 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 6 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 0 0	103 12 12	358 7 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total of 1 & 2, I. ..	160 8 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	85 16 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 0 0	177 11 1	555 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Talukdárs. (Hindús.)					
Brahman,	9 0 0	21 0 0	..	..	3 0 0
Thákur,	3 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0	85 12 10	125 12 10
Nának-sáhi,	2 0 0	..	..	2 0 0	4 0 0
Káyath,	6 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	..	9 0 0
Khatrí, ... ..	..	22 0 0	..	..	22 0 0
Total 3, ..	20 0 0	56 0 0	27 0 0	87 12 10	190 12 10

No. XIV.—(Continued.)

Name of caste.	Tahsils.					
	Lucknow.	Mohanlál-ganj.	Malihábád.	Kursí.	Total.	
Zamíndárs. (Hindús.)						
Brahmans, ..	25 0 0	13 6 9	43 0 0	22 12 5	102 18 14	
Thákur, ..	30 6 12½	44 12 10¾	153 10 0	132 13 6	421 2 10	
Káyath. ..	9 15 0	4 15 0	10 10 0	16 13 8	41 13 8	
Khatri, ..	2 10 0	..	..	2 0 0	4 10 0
Bakkál, ..	2 13 6¾	..	..	..	2 13 6¾
Jauhari, ..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
Kashmíri. ..	3 10 0	..	..	1 0 0	4 10 0
Ahír, ..	10 6 13½	2 1 4	9 0 0	1 0 0	22 7 17½	
Lódh, ..	5 10 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	..	7 10 0	
Muráí, ..	0 10 0	1 0 0	..	..	1 10 0
Korí, ..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
Pási, ..	0 10 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 10 0	
Káchhí, ..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	2 0 0	
Other castes, ..	1 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
Agarwálá, ..	..	3 3 6½	..	..	3 3 6½
Bhát, ..	..	1 0 0	5 0 0	..	6 0 0
Kurmí, ..	..	14 3 6½	..	2 5 0	16 8 6½
Gosáín, ..	..	0 1 5	..	1 0 0	1 1 5
Total 4, ..	154 11 13½	85 3 1¾	224 0 0	178 3 19	641 18 1	
Total of 3 & 4, II., ..	174 11 13½	141 3 1¾	251 0 0	265 16 9	832 11	
Nazúl 5, ..	11 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	5 12 10	27 12 1	
Grand Total I, II, & 5,	346 0 0	228 0 0	393 0 0	449 0 0	1416 0	
Talukdárs.						
Abstract.	Musalmán, ..	20 0 0	39 10 0	64 0 0	73 18 9	197 8
	Hindú ..	20 0 0	56 0 0	27 0 0	87 12 10	190 12 1
	Zamíndárs.					
	Musalmán, ..	140 8 6¾	46 6 18½	68 0 0	103 12 12	358 7 1
Hindú, ..	154 11 13½	85 3 1¾	224 0 0	178 3 19	641 18 1	
Nazúl, ..	11 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	5 12 10	27 12 1	
Total, ..	446 0 0	228 0 0	393 0 0	449 0 0	1416 0	

No. XIV.—(Continued.)

Tahsil Lucknow.

Name of caste.	Parganahs.			
	Lucknow.	Bijnaur.	Kákorí,	Total.
Talukdárs. (Musalmáns.)				
Sheikh,	14 0 0	...	...	...
Moghal,	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	...
Total 1, ..	17 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0
Zamíndárs. (Musalmáns.)				
Sheikh,	23 16 13 $\frac{1}{3}$	23 10 0	11 0 0	58 6 13 $\frac{1}{3}$
Saiyid,	17 0 0	5 18 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	1 0 0	23 18 6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Moghal,	27 10 0	3 0 0	12 3 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	43 3 6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Pathán,	7 0 0	...	6 0 0	13 0 0
Habshí, .. ..	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total 2, ..	75 6 13 $\frac{1}{3}$	32 8 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	32 13 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	140 8 6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Total of 1 & 2, I, ..	92 6 13 $\frac{1}{3}$	34 8 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	33 13 6 $\frac{2}{3}$	160 8 6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Talukdárs. (Hindús.)				
Brahman,	1 0 0	8 0 0	...	9 0 0
Thákur,	2 0 0	1 0 0	...	3 0 0
Nának-sáhi, ..	1 0 0	...	1 0 0	2 0 0
Káyáth,	6 0 0	...	...	6 0 0
Total 3, ..	10 0 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0

No. XIV.—(Continued.)

Tahsil Lucknow.

		Parganahs.			
Name of caste.		Lucknow.	Bijnaur.	Kákorí.	Total.
		Zamíndárs.—(Hindús.)			
Brahman,		12 10 0	10 0 0	2 10 0	25 0 0
Thákur		32 15 0	43 5 0	14 6 13½	90 6 13½
Káyath,.. ..		7 5 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	9 15 0
Khatrí,		2 0 0	..	0 10 0	2 10 0
Bakhál,		1 13 6⅔	..	1 0 0	2 13 6
Jauharí,		1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0
Kashmírí,		1 0 0	0 10 0	2 0 0	3 10 0
Ahír,		5 0 0	3 6 13½	2 0 0	10 6 13½
Lodh,		4 10 0	..	1 0 0	5 10 0
Muráí,		0 10 0	..	..	0 10 0
Korí,		1 0 0	..	..	1 0 0
Pási,		0 10 0	..	..	0 10 0
Káchhí, .. ..		..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
Other castes, ..		..	..	1 0 0	1 0 0
Total 4, ..		69 13 6⅔	58 11 13½	26 6 13½	154 11 13½
Total of 3 & 4, II., ..		79 13 6⅔	67 11 13½	27 6 13½	174 11 13½
Nazúl 5,		8 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 0
Grand Total I, II, & 5,..		180 0 0	102 0 0	64 0 0	346 0 0
		Talukdárs.			
Abstract.	Musalmán, ..	17 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0
	Hindú,	10 0 0	9 0 0	1 0 0	20 0 0
	Zamíndárs.				
	Musalmán, ..	75 6 13½	32 8 6⅔	32 13 6⅔	140 8 6⅔
	Hindú,	69 13 6⅔	58 11 13½	26 6 13½	154 11 13½
	Nazúl,	8 0 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	11 0 0
Total,		180 0 0	102 0 0	64 0 0	346 0 0

No. XIV.—(Continued.)

Tahsil Mohanlálganj.

Name of caste.	Parganahs.		
	Mohanlálganj.	Nigohán.	Total.
Talukdárs. (Musalmáns.)			
Sheikh	5 0 0	...	5 0 0
Saiyid,	28 10 0	...	28 10 0
Moghal,	6 0 0	...	6 0 0
Total 1,	39 10 0	...	39 10 0
Talukdárs. (Hindús.)			
Brahman,	10 0 0	11 0 0	21 0 0
Thákur,	7 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0
Káyath,	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
Khatri,	2 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
Total 2,	20 0 0	36 0 0	56 0 0
Total of 1 & 2, I,	59 10 0	36 0 0	95 10 0
Zamíndárs. (Musalmáns.)			
Sheikh,	29 15 0	1 0 0	30 15 0
Saiyid,	5 15 0	4 0 0	9 15 0
Moghal, .. .. .	...	1 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pathán,	2 6 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	2 6 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hábhshí,	2 10 0	...	2 10 0
Total 3,	40 6 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 6 18 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. XIV.—(Continued.)

Tahsil Mohanlálganj.

Name of caste.	Parganahs.		
	Mohanlálganj.	Nigohán.	Total.
Zamíndárs.—(Hindús.)			
Brahman,	6 19 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Thákur,	39 1 2	5 11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
Agarwálá,	3 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
Káyath,	2 15 0	2 0 0	4 15 0
Bhát,	1 0 0	1 0 0	...
Kurmí,	14 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	14 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ahír,	1 1 4	1 0 0	2 1 4
.. .. .	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
Gosaín, .. .. .	...	0 1 5	0 1 5
Total 4,	70 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 19 15 $\frac{1}{4}$	85 3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total of 3 & 4, II.,	110 10 0	4 0 0	131 0 0
Nazúl 5,	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
Grand Total I. II. & 5,	171 0 0	57 0 0	282 0 0
Talukdárs.			
Abstract. {	Musalmán,	39 10 0	39 10 0
	Hindú,	20 0 0	56 0 0
Zamíndárs.			
Nánaksahí,	40 6 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 6 18
	Hindú.. .. .	70 3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 3 1
Total,	171 0 0	57 0 0	228 0 0

No. XIV.—(Continued.)

Tahsil Malihabad.

Name of caste.	Parganahs.		
	Malihabad.	Mohán-Aurás.	Total.
Talukdárs. (Musalmáns.)			
Sheikh,	1 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0
Saiyid, .. .. .	...	16 0 0	16 0 0
Pathán,	36 0 0	...	36 0 0
Total 1,	37 0 0	27 0 0	64 0 0
Zamíndárs. (Musalmáns.)			
Sheikh,	7 0 0	14 0 0	21 0 0
Saiyid,	3 0 0	8 0 0	11 0 0
Moghal,	10 0 0	...	10 0 0
Pathán,	15 10 0	5 0 0	20 10 0
Habshí,	11 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0
Total 2,	37 0 0	31 0 0	68 0 0
Total of 1 & 2, I, ..	64 0 0	68 0 0	132 0 0
Talukdárs. (Hindús.)			
Thákur,	16 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0
Káyath, .. .. .	...	2 0 0	2 0 0
Total 3,	16 0 0	11 0 0	27 0 0

No. XIV.—(Continued.)

Tahsil Malihábád.

		Parganahs.		
Name of caste.		Malihábád.	Mohán-Aurás.	Total.
		Zamíndárs. (Hindús.)		
Thákur,		76 0 0	77 10 0	153 10 0
Brahman,		9 0 0	34 0 0	43 0 0
Bhát, .. .. .		...	5 0 0	5 0 0
Ahír,		3 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0
Káyath,		5 0 0	5 10 0	10 10 0
Kachhí, .. .. .		....	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lodh, .. .. .		...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Pási, .. .. .		...	1 0 0	1 0 0
Nazúl,		5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Total 4,		98 0 0	136 0 0	234 0 0
Total of 3 & 4, II, ..		114 0 0	147 0 0	261 0 0
Grand Total I & II, ..		178 0 0	215 0 0	293 0 0
		Talukdárs.		
Abstract.	Musalmán,	37 0 0	27 0 0	64 0 0
	Hindú,	16 0 0	11 0 0	27 0 0
	Zamíndárs.			
	Musalmán,	57 0 0	31 0 0	68 0 0
	Hindú,	98 0 0	136 0 0	224 0 0
	Nazúl,	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Total,		188 0 0	205 0 0	393 0 0

No. XIV.—(Continued.)

Tahsil Kursí.

Name of caste.	Parganahs.			
	Mahonah.	Kursí.	Dewà.	Total.
Talukdárs.—(Musalmáns.)				
Sheikh,	5 0 0	12 0 0	53 15 14	...
Saiyid,	4 0 0	...	2 2 10	...
Total 1, ..	9 0 0	12 0 0	55 18 9	76 18 9
Zamíndárs.—(Musalmáns)				
Sheikh,	10 13 10	19 7 10	42 8 5	72 9 5
Saiyid,	2 0 0	4 10 0	6 13 7	13 3 7
Moghal,	2 0 0	...	...	2 0 0
Pathán,	6 0 0	...	...	6 0 0
Tabshí, .. ..	...	4 0 0	3 0 0	7 0 0
Total 2, ..	20 13 10	27 17 10	52 1 12	101 12 12
Total 1 & 2, I, ...	29 13 10	39 17 10	108 0 1	177 11 1
Talukdárs.—(Hindús.)				
Phákur,	74 0 0	5 0 0	...	79 0 0
Nának-sáhi,	2 0 0	...	...	2 0 0
Káyath, ... ..	...	...	6 12 10	6 12 10
Total 3, ..	76 0 0	5 0 0	6 12 10	87 12 10

No. XIV.—(Continued.)

Tahsil Kursi.

Name of caste.	Parganahs.			
	Mahonah.	Kursi.	Dewá.	Total.
Zamíndárs.—(Hindús.)				
Thákur,	55 19 3	38 10 0	38 4 3	132 13 6
Brahman,	13 12 5	2 0 0	7 0 0	22 12 5
Gosáín,	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0
Káyath,	13 2 12	2 7 10	1 3 6	16 13 8
Ahír,	1 0 0	...	...	1 0 0
Kurmí, .. ..	...	0 5 0	2 0 0	2 5 0
Khatri, .. ..	...	...	2 0 0	27 0 0
Nazúl,	4 12 10	1 0 0	...	5 12 10
Total 4, ..	89 6 10	44 2 10	50 7 9	183 16 9
Total of 3 & 4, II.,	165 6 10	49 2 10	56 19 19	271 8 9
Grand Total I. & II.,	195 0 0	89 0 0	165 0 0	165 0 0
Talukdárs.				
Abstract. { Musalmán, ..	9 0 0	12 0 0	55 18 9	76 18 9
	Hindú, ..	5 0 0	6 12 10	87 12 10
Zamíndárs.				
Musalmán, ..	20 15 10	27 17 10	52 1 12	101 12 12
Hindú, ..	89 6 10	46 2 10	48 7 9	181 16 9
Nazúl, ..	4 12 10	1 0 0	0 0 0	5 12 10
Total, ..	195 0 0	91 0 0	163 0 0	449 0 0

No. 2668.

FROM

COLONEL J. REID,
COMMISSIONER, LUCKNOW.

TO

THE OFFG. PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, OUDH.

Dated Lucknow, the 22nd August 1872.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following observations on the final Report of the Settlement of the Lucknow District. The demarcation of villages was commenced by the late Mr. John Kavanagh in February 1860; the Khasrá Survey was commenced a few months later by Major Boulderson, now Settlement Officer of Kheri.

These operations were satisfactorily conducted, and were brought to a close at the end of the cold season of 1863-64. One parganah was assessed by Mr. Capper, now Commissioner, Rái Bareli Division, and the remainder of the District by Mr. Maconochie, Settlement Officer, Gonda. The report is furnished by Mr. Butts, who took charge in August 1869. By this time the survey, assessments, and most of the inquiry into rights had been completed, and it only remained to finish the judicial work, fair the records, and hand them over to the District authorities. Mr. Butts has written a very interesting report, but he expresses his regret that it should not have devolved on some of the distinguished Officers, who in reality effected the Settlement, to report the result of their labours.

There have been numerous changes of Commissioners as well as Settlement Officers, and I myself did not take charge of the Division till long after the completion of the Settlement, and I am now required to review a report on operations which I had no opportunity of observing.

2. In the following brief observations I shall follow the order of the statements in preference to the arrangements of subjects adopted by the writer of the report.

Statement I. shews that the district, as settled, was divided into four Tahsils, comprising ten parganahs, and 1,416 villages. The total area was 8,90,786 acres, and the details according to the professional and field survey were as follows :—

	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Barren.	Total.
Professional Survey.	4,73,551	1,01,293	3,03,337	8,78,181
Field Survey.	4,81,342	2,10,208	1,99,218	8,90,768

The two surveys correspond pretty closely with regard to the cultivated area, but under culturable and barren there are very great discrepancies, the field survey shews more than double the professional under the former heading, and nearly the same number of acres less under barren. Discrepancies under these headings are by no means uncommon, but what is remarkable in Lucknow is, that while the professional survey generally returns less barren than the khasra, it here returns 50 per cent. more.

I have no doubt the classification of the field survey is the more correct, even this gives 27·57 per cent. of barren, which is higher than any district in the province except Pratābgarh, where it is 29·9. The provincial average is 19·37, as shewn in the annual report for the year ending 30th September 1870.

3. Less than half of the land shown as barren in the field survey returns is actually such; the details are as follows :—

Village sites,	1·88
Jhils and Tanks,	4·65
Roads and Paths,	1·09
Revenue free,	7·22
Barren, i.e., sterile,	12·72

The district is not well wooded ; the percentage of land under groves being only 2·89 of the total area ; of this 36 is assessed, and the remainder 2·53 revenue free, according to the provincial rule under which groves up to 10 per cent. of the area in each village are exempted from assessment.

The provincial average area under groves is 4·66 per cent.

4. The cost of the settlement was Rs. 5,34,243-9-10, according to the completion report ;
 Statement II. but the Financial Commissioner's Annual Report for the year ending 30th September 1870, gives the total cost at Rs. 5,46,888, and that for the year ending 30th September 1871, at Rs. 5,48,086-10-5 ; compared with Unáo the cost is very marked ; the rates are as below :

	Lucknow			Unáo		
Cost per square mile, ...	383	10	3	198	1	6
Percentage of cost on the } revised demand for one year, }	44	15	0	22	13	6

The undermentioned figures will show under what heads the differences are most striking.

	Lucknow			Unáo		
Measurement	63,510	6	7	61,821		
Records,	1,91,261	14	3	1,01,986		
Officers,	1,94,630	1	1	49,362		
Fixed establishment, ...	48,814	12	3	21,345		
Contingencies,	36,026	7	8	18,350		

Total Rs., ... 5,34,243 9 10 2,52,864

With regard to the records it may be noted, that 30,355 village papers were prepared in Lucknow, against 18,508 in Unáo, owing, I presume, to the order, that duplicates of these papers should be prepared, not having been issued till after the Unáo Settlement had been completed.

5. Under Officers, the difference, which is enormous, arises in part at least from the fact, that for some three years the Deputy Commissioner of Unáo, though conducting the settlement, drew his pay as District Officer. With regard to other Officers also, the difference may be rather in the classification of charges than in actual expenditure. The litigation too, in Lucknow, was more than double that of Unáo, the numbers of cases being 27,319 and 12,658 respectively. In Unáo the settlement was commenced by Mr. Clifford, Deputy Commissioner; he was joined after two years by Mr. Maconochie as Assistant Settlement Officer, and when he went home a year later, he was succeeded by the latter Officer, so that practically there were no changes: in Lucknow, on the other hand, Settlement Officers were frequently changed, and such changes are any thing but favorable to economical management.

6. This Statement shews the castes and the numbers of each; it has been noticed at length by the Officiating Settlement Officer in his report p.p. 51 to 61, and no remarks seem called for from me.

7. This Statement shows that of the 1,498 Mahals in the District, 374 with a Government demand of Rs. 3,23,209 are settled with 37 Talukdárs, but 152 of these are held in whole or part by under proprietors, so that Lucknow is by no means a Talukdári District. In many cases only portions of the estates of these Talukdárs lie in Lucknow.

1,124 Villages are held by 14,756 independent village proprietors; in 603, the tenure is Zamindári; in 484, Pattidári; and in 17, Bhayachara; 20 are not accounted for. There are 2,733 Chaukidárs, and 1,696 sár-holders.

These tenures are described by the Officiating Settlement Officer at pages 88 to 95 of his report. There is no complete record of tenants with a right of occupancy.

The average holdings, sár and others, of cultivating occupants are as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
Proprietor's sîr,	3	0	23
Under-Proprietor's sîr,	6	0	38
Chaukidâr's holdings,	2	0	15
Resident cultivator's ditto,	3	3	33
Non-resident cultivator's ditto,	2	3	3

Proprietors have generally other land besides sîr in their cultivation.

The holdings of cultivators necessarily run small in a densely populated District.

8. As was to be expected in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, revenue free grants are exceptionally numerous and extensive. They aggregate 7·22 per cent of the entire area; the land revenue thus relinquished by Government amounts to Rs. 84,247 per annum, of which Rs. 13,673, have been assigned for one life only; Rs. 58,104 to the present holders and their heirs in direct lineage; and Rs. 12,560 in perpetuity. Detailed information on these points will be found in the Officiating Settlement Officer's Report, paras. 81 and 82, p. 24, and addendum: No. 2 to Statement, No. IV. The great majority of the grantees are members of the late Royal family.

9. Preliminary arrangements for assessments were made in 1863-64; in the following year
 Statement V. Parganah Kakorî was assessed by Mr. Capper, the papers of one Tahsîl were completed, of another partly prepared, and every village in two Tahsîls was visited.

Tahsîls Lucknow and Mohanlallganj were assessed by Mr. Maconochie during 1865-66, Malihâbad in 1866-67; and Kursî, the last Tahsîl, in 1867-68. The principles on which both officers made their assessments will be found in paras. 14 to 33 of the Officiating Settlement Officer's Report, but I think it desirable to give Mr. Maconochie's remarks on the assessment of each Tahsîl and Parganah in extenso as an appendix.

10. The classification of soils and rates of rent, as already reported, will be found in the report of the Officiating Settlement Officer, pages 18 to 22, and I shall confine myself to brief observations on the assessment of each Tahsíl.

The Lucknow Tahsíl contains three Parganahs, namely,
 Lucknow, Bijnaur and Kakurí.
 Tahsíl Lucknow.

The soil of Parganah Lucknow is, as a rule, inferior particularly on the banks of Gumtí but owing to the vicinity of a great city the proportion of valuable crops produced is unusually high; only 35 per cent of the cultivation is irrigated; in the khadir of the Gumtí, good crops are produced without irrigation. Water is 20 feet from the surface, and the depth of water in wells is 7 feet. The average cost of a pakka well is said to be Rs. 375 but this seems an excessive estimate, and of a kachcha well, Rs. 9. A considerable proportion of the Parganah is held by Jagírdars, members of the ex-Royal family; home villages are held by Talukdars, some by independent Musalman and Rajput Zamindars; a few are Nazul.

The cultivators are of all classes, the hard working castes being in excess, and all are well to do.

The following are the estimates of rentals :

	Khalsa.	Jaghír.	Total.
According to chak rates,	3,16,205	98,748	4,14,953
Village rates,	3,10,757	81,874	3,92,631
Corrected Jamábandí,	3,22,748	88,650	4,11,407
Admitted Rental,	2,37,187	68,537	3,05,724

The revised Government demand on the khalsa only is, including cesses, Rs. 1,56,033, being an increase of Rs. 15,502, or 11·3 per cent over the Summary Settlement Jamá.

The revenue rates are :

Rupees 2 11 0 on cultivation.

„ 2 2 0 on Málguzárí.

„ 1 9 0 on total area.

The above rates seem rather low for a Parganah containing so great a city, but, as already remarked, the soil is generally inferior.

11. In a few villages only of this Parganah is the soil good, on the banks of the Sai it is very light, barren usar plains run through the centre villages, and the cultivation is inferior. There are considerable facilities for irrigation from jheels, tanks, and kachcha wells, which can be made with ease. The average depth of water from the surface is only 17 feet, and of water in wells 8 feet; the cost of a pakka well is Rs. 143, and of a kachcha one Rs. 6.

The population is 369 per square mile; this seems low for Oudh, but as regards cultivated area only, it is high, for no less than 43 per cent. of the total area is barren. The land is chiefly held by independent Mahomedan and Rájput Zamindars, most of whom are in debt and difficulties.

The same description applies to the cultivators as in Lucknow.

The average chak rates give a rental					
of Rupees,					
					1,75,470
Do.	do.	village do.,	Rupees,	...	1 87,842
		Corrected Jamábandí	do.,	... ..	1,78,896
		Admitted assets	do.,	... ..	1,48,169

The revised Government demand, including cesses, is Rs. 99,997, being an increase of Rs. 12,946, or 14·8 on the demand of the Summary Settlement.

The Revenue falls at :

Rupees	2	4	0	On cultivation.
„	1	5	0	On málguzarí.
„	1	0	0	On total area.

12. This Parganah closely resembles Bijnaur, except that the facilities for irrigation are rather greater. The revised demand is, including cesses, Rs. 45,383, the summary jamá was Rs. 42,425, there is, therefore, an increase of Rs. 2,958, or 7 per cent.

The revenue rates are :

On cultivation,	...	...	Rs. 2 4 0
On málguzárí	...	...	„ 1 15 0
On total area,	...	...	„ 1 3 0

13. This Tahsíl comprises two Parganahs; one giving the name to the Tahsíl, the other Nigohan Sassendí.

The soil is generally of very good quality, but in the few villages to the North of the Sultánpur road, it is inferior. The crops, too, are of more than average value, and sugar-cane is extensively grown. Mr. Maconochie states opium was largely grown till the late prohibition; I do not know what is here referred to. The irrigation is fair, being 45 per cent. of cultivation; it is carried on from large jhíls as well as pakka and kachcha wells; the depth of the water from the surface is 20 feet, and of water in wells 10 feet, the cost of a pakka well is Rs. 68, and of a kachcha one Rs. 5.

The population is 455 to the square mile. With the exception of two small Talukas, the lands are held by independent Zamindars, Mahomedans, Rájputs and Kurmís; they are described as extravagant and embarrassed, while the cultivators on the other hand are in comfortable circumstances.

The village rates give a rental of	Rs. 3,64,707
Corrected Jamábandí,	... „ 3,60,556
Chak rates,	... „ 4,04,818
Admitted assets,...	... „ 2,88,521

The revised demand including cesses is Rs. 1,84,232, shewing an increase of Rs. 27,721 or 17·7 per cent over the summary settlement demand.

The revenue falls at :

On cultivation,	...	...	Rs. 2 12 0
On málguzárá,	...	...	„ 1 14 0
Total area,	...	...	„ 1 7 0

These rates are high, but not higher than the conditions justify.

14. The soil of this small Parganah is for the most part a light domat, intermingled with ^{Parganah Nigohau Sisen-} bhúr. The rabí and kharif crops are nearly equal. 42 per cent of the cultivation is returned as irrigated, but the irrigation is rather uncertain, depending mainly on the Bankh Naddí, which drains the Bijnaur jhills, which do not hold water for any great length of time. The average depth of water from the surface is 18 feet, and of water in wells 8 feet. The cost of a pakka well is Rs. 132, and of a kachcha one, Rs. 4. The population is fair, amounting to 417 to the square mile. The tenure is chiefly Talukdarí. The cultivators are hardly equal to their brethren in the adjoining Parganah.

The average chak rate gives a rental of Rs. 1,07,300

Ditto,	village	ditto,	„ 1,15,599
Corrected jamábandí,	...	...	„ 1,28,379
Admitted assets,	...	...	„ 71,370

The demand has been fixed at Rs. 49,421, including cesses, shewing an increase of Rs. 12,090 or 32·3 per cent.

The Revenue falls :

On cultivation,	...	...	Rs. 2 0 0
On málguzárá,	...	...	„ 1 5 0
On total area,	...	...	„ 1 1 0

15. The Tahsíl comprises two parganahs, Malíhabad and Mohan Auras.
Tahsíl Malíhabad.

The soil of Malíhabad varies in quality, being good on the South and West, but very light towards the East. 34 per cent of the cultivation is irrigated. The tanks are shallow, and seldom hold water beyond December, nearly half the irrigation is therefore from kachcha wells, and these might be greatly increased. The average depth of water from the surface is 18 feet, and a depth of 12 feet in wells can be secured. The crops are of the ordinary description. The population is 432 per square mile, and of the cultivators the hardworking classes are in the majority.

The different calculations gave assets as follows :

Chak rates,	Rs. 3,33,140
Village rates,	„ 3,23,507
Corrected jamábandí,	„ 3,26,885
Admitted assets,	„ 2,16,130

The revised demand is Rupees 1,52,595, including cesses, showing, an increase of Rupees 33,951 or 28.62 per cent.

The revenue rates are :

On cultivation,	Rs. 2 2 0
On málguzárí,	„ 1 8 0
On total area,	„ 1 4 0

16. The soil is very variable, bhúr and light domat prevailing largely in the Southern villages, matiýar on the East and West, and good domat in the North. There is much úsar. Irrigation is wanting ; the Sai gives an ample supply of water for the crops grown along its banks, but the tanks are, as a rule, shallow, and few large jhíls hold water long ; kachcha wells too, as a rule, cannot be made without difficulty.

The crops are inferior in the southern villages, but good in the rest of the parganah. The cultivators are generally well to do, and of the hardworking classes.

The deduced rates gave assets as follows :

Average chak rates,	...	2,83,858
Village rates,...	...	2,81,561
Corrected jamábandí,	...	2,83,059
Admitted assets,	...	2,15,984

The revised demand is Rupees 1,38,784, inclusive of cesses. The increase is Rupees 18,807, or 15·65 per cent.

The revenue rates fall at :

On cultivation,	...	Rs. 2 1 0
On málguzarí,	...	„ 1 8 0
On total area,	...	„ 1 1 0

17. Tahsíl Kursí comprises three Parganahs ; Kursí, Dewa, and Mahona.
Tahsíl Kursí.

The soil of this Parganah is generally very fertile, though there is a little light sandy bhúr.
Parganah Kursí.

The cultivation on the north of the Parganah, where the population is sparse, is poor ; but on the south, where the population is dense, it is very fine. 60 per cent of the cultivation is irrigated, almost entirely from jhíls. Water is only 17 feet from the surface, and wells hold 9 feet of water.

The deduced assets are :

Chak rates.	...	Rs. 1,27,022
Village rates,	...	„ 1,24,139
Corrected jamábandí,	...	„ 1,27,440
Admitted assets,	...	„ 77,763

The revised demand is Rs. 74,655 including cesses, the increase is Rs. 31,954 or 74·83 per cent, and the revenue rates fall :

On cultivation at,	...	Rs. 2 7 0
On cultivated and culturable, ,,		1 8 0
On total area,		,, 1 5 0

18. This is a very fine Parganah, and the soil is of much the same quality throughout. The population is 494 per square mile, and the best classes of cultivators predominate; 43 per cent of the cultivation is irrigated, more than three-fourths from jhils. Water is met at 14 feet from the surface, and the wells hold 6 feet of water.

Parganah Dewa.

The assets according to the different calculations are as follows :

Village rates,...	...	Rs. 2,88,014
Corrected jamábandí,	,,	2,97,775
Admitted assets,		1,83,620

The revised demand is Rupees 1,52,031, the increase is Rupees 46,096, or 45·51 per cent., and the revenue rates are :

On cultivation,	Rs. 2 13 0
On cultivated and culturable ,,	1 15 0
On total area,	,, 1 10 0

These rates are high, but the Parganah is an exceptionally fine one.

19. The Parganah is generally fertile and well cultivated, but along the banks of the Gumtí it is undulating and varied by occasional marshy and sandy tracts, and towards the south, large úsar plains are found. The more valuable crops are extensively grown. 48 per cent of the cultivation is irri-

Parganah Mahoma.

gated, four-fifths from jhíls. Water is met with 25 feet from the surface, and wells hold as much as 11 feet of water. Kucha wells can be dug without difficulty.

The deduced assets are—

Average chak rates,	Rs.	2,95,928
Village rates,	,,	2,96,911
Corrected jamábandí,	,,	3,10,359
Admitted assets,	,,	1,89,683

The revised demand is, Rs. 1,35,486.

The increase is, Rs. 30,934 or 29·6 per cent. And the revenue rates fall :—

On cultivation,	Rs.	2 8 0
On cultivated and culturable,	,,	1 13 0
On total area,	,,	1 6 0

20. The summary settlement for the entire district was Rs. 9,55,599-12·0; the revised demand is Rs. 11,88,618, showing an increase of Rs. 2,33,019, or 24·38 per cent; it varies very much in the different parganahs namely, from 7 per cent in Kakorí, to 74 in Kursí; in Chak II., of parganah Kursí, the rise is as much as 99 per cent and the settlement officer admits, that even now the assessment is a light one, though he was afraid, and with reason,—to go higher.

I should note here, that the figures in the Appendix, (Mr. Maconochie's reports), do not correspond exactly with those in the printed report, as corrections were made subsequently, and in the annual report for the year ending 30th September 1871, the figures will be found to differ slightly.

The revenue rates for each tahsíl for the district, and the other most highly assessed districts in the province are as follows :—

	On cultivation.	On cultivated and culturable.	Total area.
Lucknow Tahsil,	2 8 0	2 1 10	1 4 0
Mohanlalganj,	2 9 0	1 11 0	1 5 0
Malhabad,	2 3 0	1 10 0	1 4 0
Kursi,	2 10 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Lucknow District,	2 6 7*	1 11 11	1 5 0
Rai Bareilly,	2 6 4	1 10 0	...
Unao,	2 5 10	1 9 6	...
Bara Banki,	2 4 7	1 15 1	...

* Per annual report for year ending 30th September last.

In a late memorandum of Mr. Colvin, Secretary, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, the highest rent rates in completely re-assessed districts are as follows :—

	On cultivation.	On assessable.
Mozzuffurnagur,	4 6 5	3 5 3
Meerut,	4 2 10	3 6 2
Allypurr,	4 5 4	3 11 8
Mynpoory,	4 5 7	3 10 1
The Lucknow rates are,	4 13 2	3 7 10

The Lucknow rates were nominally higher, but these figures give the rates actually worked up to; the nominal rates, vide statement, XIII. would give a demand, including cesses, of Rs. 13,10,850 including cesses, instead of Rs. 11,88,618, the amount finally fixed.

21. The revised demand has been collected in the different Tahsils for three, four, and five years, the collections have been made, I believe, without much difficulty, though not too easily. In some villages, indeed, reductions have been found necessary, and two or three appeals are still pending.

Only two considerable estates are under direct management, namely, Kasmandí and Etonja, both in Tahsíl Malihabad. Judging merely from the rent roll, the former is rather under, and the latter considerably over assessed ; but the management of these estates has hitherto not been altogether satisfactory, and I think an enhanced rental may confidently be anticipated under the new regime. If a continuance of rents at the rates prevailing two years ago could be reckoned upon, I should be inclined to think that the district was assessed at rather less than full half assets, but the years immediately preceding 1870 were exceptionally favorable for Oudh. Crops were good, or at least fair, and owing to shortcomings in adjoining Provinces, the prices of agricultural produce ruled high, and cultivators were in a position to pay heavy rents, but the last two years have witnessed a very different state of affairs, and for the agricultural year just ended, it is, perhaps, not too much to say, that little more than four-fifths of the rent has been realized. Very great difficulty has been experienced in collecting the revenue, and notwithstanding numerous alienations, temporary and permanent, by land-holders, to obtain the means of meeting their obligations, there is even now a considerable balance. Many Zamindárs, as noted by the Settlement Officer, are in straitened circumstances, but for this, no doubt, they might have pulled through a couple of bad years, without borrowing, but the number of transfers certainly tends to indicate that the Government demand does not press too lightly.

The assessments were almost entirely made by Mr. Maconochie ; he had assessed great portion of Unáo before being transferred to Lucknow, he does his work carefully and methodically, and having regard to all the risks attending farming in India, I have no doubt he has pitched the demand as high as is safe for a long term of years, and I recommend that his assessment be formally sanctioned.

I should not omit to mention, that since the statements were prepared, the burden on land has been considerably increased by the Local Rates Act.

22. This statement shews that in all, 27,139 claims
Statement VI. were preferred, of which 27,095 were
Judicial proprietary right. disposed of by the Settlement Courts.

As regards proprietary right in T'aluká villages, the settlement of 1858-59 was final. In those held by Zamindárs it was subject to revision, and the result was that about one-seventh changed hands.

As already noted, Lucknow is not a T'alukdári District,
Sub-settlements. and claims to sub-settlement were consequently not numerous; of the 569 preferred, 142, or one-fourth were decreed, being exactly the provincial average according to last annual report. In 51 entire villages, and 102 portions of villages decreed in sub-settlement, the under-proprietors have a profit of Rs. 32,114 per annum.

A large proportion of the disappointed suitors, no doubt, eventually secured minor rights, such as sîr or right of occupancy. Statement No. XI. shews 1,097 sub-proprietors, holding 6,983 acres, or on an average 6·37 acres, and 801 tenants, with a right of occupancy, holding 5,398 acres, or on an average, 6·74 acres. No doubt, these last will receive material additions to their numbers hereafter.

7,171 claims for shares were instituted; the suitors were
Claims for shares. successful in rather less than one-half.
 In many cases claimants admitted that they had been excluded from actual management during the Native Government, but pleaded that the portion of sîr they held represented their share, and this plea was often made good.

5,759 claims were preferred, and the claimants were
Sîr, &c. successful in rather more than half the number of cases.

No fewer than 7,132 claims were preferred for groves,
Groves. and about two-thirds were decreed.

Other claims are neither numerous, nor important, and
Other claims. call for no remark.

23. Only one case of redemption of mortgage is shewn in the statement, which is very remarkable. The Officiating Settlement Officer condemns in strong terms Act XIII. of 1866. As I have reported elsewhere, I believe the late Financial Commissioner, acting on the opinion of the Advocate-General, who knew nothing of the circumstances, or the object in view in passing the Act, gave it a far wider scope than was contemplated; it was simply the embodiment of an agreement on the part of the T'alukdárs not to plead their sanads in bar of claims by village proprietors to redeem their villages mortgaged to T'alukdárs, and included in T'alukas held under sanads.

The judicial work was nearly equally divided among :—

- (1.) Settlement Officer and Assistant Settlement Officer.
- (2.) Extra Assistant Commissioners, and,
- (3.) Suddur Moonsurims.

The returns present no very salient features, and I regret I am not in a position to state confidently, how far the decisions of the Settlement Courts have given general satisfaction.

24. This statement shows that 1,985 Chaukídárs watch
Statement VIII. 1,498 meháls, and 2,282 hamlets, with an
area of 1,392 square miles, and population
of 6,97,499, occupying 1,57,516 houses. The average charge
of a Chaukídár is, therefore, 79 houses—which is moderate, and
his remuneration in cash and kind averages Rs. 26, but this
does not include dues or perquisites.

25. This statement shews a total of 6,487 fresh water
Statement IX. pakka wells--of which 3,373 are used for
irrigation; and 330 salt or brackish
pakka wells, of which 311 are used for irrigation; 11,313 fresh
kachcha wells, of which 7,003 are used for irrigation; and 1,437
brackish kachcha wells, of which 1,393 are used for irrigation.
The average depth of water from the surface is $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
The percentage of cultivation irrigated is 43·50, great part of
the irrigation is from jhíls and tanks, and a little from rivers.
For details, I refer you to the Officiating Settlement Officer's

Report (Part III, p. 63); he here refers to the results likely to result from the canal, but I do not think canal can compete with well-irrigation where the average depth of the water from the surface is $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and wells both kachcha and pakka can be made at no great cost.

26. This statement shews a total of 79,537 cows; 29,287 she-buffaloes; 1,628 bullocks for carrying burdens; 122,585 plough bullocks; 8,110 for ploughing and other purposes. There are no pasture lands, *i.e.*, lands laid down in grass, and the cattle generally are in wretched condition. Cart bullocks are an exception; most of them are fine large well fed animals.

The plough bullocks, though small, are equal to the work required of them, and a very limited supply of food suffices to keep them in working order, and this to a poor cultivator, is a very important consideration. In the present state of agriculture, I have no doubt that for ploughing *only*, small bullocks are preferable to large ones, but some cultivators find it to their advantage to keep bullocks of a superior stamp, which are used for ploughing during the season, and for draught during the rest of the year. Horses and ponies are very poor and not numerous.

27. The produce statement is valuable, as shewing the area under each description of crop; but, as regards the out-turn, it is not, I think, at all reliable.

According to the annual provincial report for the year 1870-71, the average produce per acre was as below, and for the purpose of comparison I give the rates entered in statement XII.

		1868-69.	1869-70.	Stat. XII.
	Rice, ...	649lbs.	701	380
	Wheat, ...	878	908	630
At p. 78 of report.	Inferior grains,	544	704	604
	Opium, ...	20	16	12
	Sugar, ...	816	849	758
	Tobacco, ...	700	702	226

The above figures shew that the yield is much underestimated, and there are obvious mistakes in the statement, which there are now unfortunately no means of correcting, *e.g.*, the yield of sugarcane per acre from unirrigated land is given as thrice that from irrigated, and the yield of both wheat and barley is shewn to be less from irrigated than from unirrigated land.

28. This statement shews the rents of the different classes of soil, irrigated and unirrigated, to be as follows :—

	Goind.	Domat.	Matiyar.	Bhúr.	Total.
Tahsil Lucknow Irrigated, ...	8 15 0	7 1 0	7 5 0	4 0 0	7 9 0
„ „ Unirrigated,	7 4 0	4 6 0	4 2 0	2 13 0	4 4 0
Tahsil Mohan- lalganj. { Irrigated,...	9 3 0	6 11 0	6 7 0	4 5 0	7 3 0
{ Unirrigated,	6 2 0	4 5 0	4 3 0	2 5 0	4 0 0
Tahsil Malihabad. { Irrigated,...	7 9 0	5 8 0	5 3 0	3 5 0	6 0 0
{ Unirrigated,	5 13 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	3 14 0
Tahsil Kursi, { Irrigated,...	8 11 0	5 10 0	5 15 0	4 4 0	7 6 0
{ Unirrigated,	7 0 0	4 10 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 12 0
Total. { Irrigated,...	8 9 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	4 0 0	7 0 0
{ Unirrigated,	*6 0 0	4 5 0	4 2 0	2 14 0	4 4 0
* Error in Statement, ...					
Unao District, { Irrigated,...	7 12 0	6 0 0	5 1 0	3 14 0	...
average. { Unirrigated,	5 15 0	4 2 0	3 11 0	2 10 0	...

The Lucknow rates seem very high, but as already stated, they were not worked up to, they were deduced only from lands held by tenants at will, and paying cash rents; they could not with safety be applied to the entire cultivation. The Officiating Settlement Officer, in his para. 27, page 76, expresses an opinion, that rents are still rising, and he was, no doubt right, if his remark applies to the state of affairs when the assessments were made, but as stated in para. 21, rents are certainly not rising now, rather the reverse. The difference between

the rates of rent for total irrigated and unirrigated land is owing to comparative superiority of soil, as well as to irrigation; of first class land (Goind), nearly three fourths is irrigated, and of the worst (Bhúr), about one-eleventh only.

29. The Officiating Settlement Officer in Part VI., page 157 of his report, describes the voluminous records of a regular settlement; their cost has been elsewhere adverted to; and in Appendices 1 and 2, he gives an interesting description of of the City of Lucknow, and of the parganah families of the district. As some clerical errors have crept into the report and returns, I append a list of corrections.

30. The following officers were employed at various periods during the progress of this settlement.

Colonel S. A. Abbott, Commissioner.

Mr. Currie, Settlement Commissioner & Commissioner.

Colonel L. Barrow, Commissioner.

W. C. Capper, Esq., Officiating Commissioner.

H. S. Reid, Esq., Commissioner.

Gore Ouseley, Esq., Commissioner.

Major I. F. MacAndrew, Officiating Commissioner.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. REID,
Commissioner.

*Extract paras. 57 to 94 of Settlement Officer, Lucknow's
Report for 1865-66.*

Para. 57. Tahsíl Mohanlálganj is situated in the southern portion of the District, and is bounded on the north by the Gúmtí, dividing this district from Durriabad, on the east by Rái Barelí, and on the south by the Sái river, which divides the district from Unáo. It contains two parganahs, one bearing its own name, containing 171 villages with an area of 1,27,254 acres, and Nigohán-Sássendí containing 57 villages, with an area of 45,428 acres. This latter parganah was formed out of the two small parganahs of Nigohán and Sassendí, lying in a narrow strip to the south of the tahsíl along the Sái river. Parganah Mohanlálganj was formed out of the old parganahs Gosú,nganj and Khujhaurí, which lay mixed up together in unextractable confusion, they were, therefore, formed into one, and the name of the tahsíl station given to it. As will be seen at once, it contains the chief portion of the tahsíl.

58. To facilitate assessment, this parganah was divided into six chaks, but as they to a great extent partake of the same character, a description of each is unnecessary.

Parganah Mohanlálganj.

Chaks.

59. For the most part the soil, except in the villages lying north of the Sultánpur Road, between it and the Gúmtí, is of a very good quality, with considerable productive powers. Good domat is the prevailing soil, but through the centre of the parganah there runs a line of jhíls and marshes, surrounding which there is a considerable amount of matiyár, a large proportion of which is of excellent quality. The returns give a percentage of soils over the whole parganah at 55 domat, 35 matiyár, and 10 bhúr. I should, however, mention, that in those villages to the north of the Sultánpur road, the domat is of very inferior quality indeed, and perhaps a more correct percentage would be 50 domat, 35 matiyár, and 15 bhúr.

Soil.

60. As was to have been expected from the quality of soil, the rabí crop is considerably in excess of the kharíf, and a large proportion of the better kind of cereals is grown. In the kharíf, rice, másh, moth, jo,ár and sugar-cane are the chief products, this latter which really belongs neither to kharíf nor rabí, is very largely grown even now, and I feel no doubt myself, but that its cultivation will largely increase as has been the case elsewhere. The cane grown is usually the thin stick cane, which yields a greater abundance of sugar for its size, than the larger description, and does not require such careful cultivation. In the rabí, wheat, urhur, gram, peas, and barley are the chief products, all are of an excellent quality, the gram being generally obtained as a second crop off the wet rice land, it is of fine quality. Tobacco is not much grown, neither are vegetables. Poppy was, until the late prohibition, largely grown in the eastern villages, but this has been put a stop to, and no doubt the gardening class will fall back upon some equally profitable product.

Crops.

61. Irrigation is largely resorted to, 45 per cent. of the whole cultivated area of the parganah being watered, this is a large percentage, and for the most part the irrigation is fairly certain and easy, being carried on from large jhíls, which hold water to a late period, and pakká and kachchá wells, which are readily dug almost everywhere at small cost. Water as a rule, is not far from the surface, average distance being 20 feet, while there is a fair supply in the well of water, average depth being 10 feet. The cost of a pakká well is about Rs. 68, and a kachchá one Rs. 5.

Irrigation.

62. Population is dense, being 455 per square mile, 5 per house, and 138 per 100 acres cultivated.

Population.

The land owners are chiefly independant Zamíndárs, there being only two small Talukdárs in the parganah. The chief castes are Rájpúts, Mahomedans, and Kurmís. They would have been fairly off had they exercised moderate prudence, having had a light summary jamá, but with their usual recklessness, they spent more than they could afford, and money on landed property being obtainable for the asking,

nearly all the Zamíndárs are more or less in debt, and I confess I do not see much chance of their recovering themselves.

The cultivating classes are on the contrary, well to do, as shewn by the number of their cattle, the surest sign of prosperity among an agricultural people, the appearance of their persons and houses to my mind tells nothing, considering that 12 years ago, the fact of a man having good clothes and a good house would mark him out as a man of substance, who could stand squeezing. The chief agricultural castes are Kurmís, Ahírs, Pásís, Chamárs, Lodhs. Káchhís are in a minority.

Rates.

63. The rates as a rule, are fair, and will rise after settlement.

The assets according to my different calculations are :

Average chak rates,	...	...	Rs. 4,04,818
Village „	...	...	„ 3,64,707
Corrected jamábandí	...	...	„ 3,60,556
Allowed assets	...	...	„ 2,88,521

I have proposed a jamá of Rs. 1,79,474 + 4,506 = Rs. 183,980, assuming about the village rate return.

This falls at :

On cultivation, Rs.	2	12	9
On málguzárí, „	1	14	8
On total arca, „	1	7	3

which considering the capabilities of the parganah, cannot be high.

64. The summary jamá Rs. 1,56,620 has been increased to extent of Rs. 22,854, or about 14 per cent.

65. This small parganah was divided into two portions, chaks No. I. and II., more for the convenience of working, than for any difference observable in quality of soil, &c.

Parganah Nigohán-Sassen-
dí.

Chaks.

65. For the most part soil is a light domat, intermingled with bhúr. In the villages near the Sái bhúr abounds, changing to domat as villages near the Mohanlálganj boundary; percentage being 50, 36, 14.

67. The crops are pretty equally divided between kharíf and rabí. In the former, bajrá, moth, másh and rice, and in the latter, wheat, arhar, gram and goja,í are the chief products, nearly an equal quantity of land being under cultivation in each season; there is no sugar, and but little tobacco or garden produce grown.

68. Irrigation is not so much wanting, being 42 per cent. as uncertain. A good deal of water depends on the Bánk Nála, which carries off the superfluous water from the Bijnaur jhíls, and numerous shallow tanks which do not hold water any great length of time. Wells are not freely dug, and seldom last beyond the season. The average depth from the surface is 18 feet, and water in well 8 feet, and cost of pakká well Rs. 132, and kachchá Rs. 4.

69. The population is fairly dense, amounting to 417 per square mile, 4 per house, 126 per 100 acres cultivated.

The tenure is chiefly Talukdárí, Rájah Káshí Parshád, of Sassendí, owns nearly all the villages contained in the old parganah of that name. Rájah Behárá Lál of Maurawan, and Bhagwán Baksh of Kasmaura, owning a large proportion of Nigohán. The independant Zamíndárs are chiefly Ráj-púts, who are in much the state as their brethren in Mohanlálganj. The cultivators are not of the best class; Kurmís, and Káchhís are wanting, Chamárs, Pásís, Ahírs, and Lodhs, being in preponderance. They are fairly well to do.

70. The rates are high for the quality of soil, and capabilities of parganah. Returns give as follows :—

Average chak rate,	...	...	...	Rs. 1,07,300
Village,	...	...	...	„ 1,15,599
Corrected jamábandí,	...	...	„	1,28,379
Allowed assets,	...	...	„	71,370

I propose a jamá of Rs. 51,790 + 1,302 cesses = 53,092, which is about given by the average chak rate, which I have here preferred to the others. There is much batái, land. As a rule, it is the most inferior land in the village. To apply full village rates would be to assess at a higher rate than the land could pay, it was necessary, therefore, to allow for this in assuming assets on which to fix the jamá.

My proposals fall at :

On cultivated,	...	...	...	Rs. 2 3 9
„ málguzárí,	...	...	...	„ 1 6 10
„ total area,	...	...	...	„ 1 2 10

71. The summary jamá amounting to Rs. 37,346, has been increased by Rs. 14,444, or nearly 39 per cent. This is a large increase, but one the landowners can well bear, the chief additions falling on the T'alukdárs.

72. Altogether, I think this tahsíl is perhaps the best in the district. It is certainly in every way to Lucknow; the proposed jamá is in no way heavy, and should be paid readily. The total of the tahsíl amounts to Rs. 2,31,264 + 5,808 cesses = 2,37,072, being an increase on the summary jamá of Rs. 37,298, or about 19 per cent.

It falls at the following rate :—

On cultivated,	...	...	...	Rs. 2 10 0
„ málguzárí,	...	...	...	„ 1 12 6
„ total area,	...	...	...	„ 1 6 1

73. Tahsíl Lucknow, though neither the largest nor the best, is far the most important. It contains three parganahs

Tahsíl Lucknow.

Lucknow, 203 villages, with an area 10,990 acres.

Bijnaur, 102 93,414 „

Kákorí, 64 37,231 „

It lies in the centre of the district, and is all but surrounded by the other three tahsils, a small portion of the southern boundary alone touching on the district Unáo. The river Gúmtí flows through it, affording irrigation to the villages on its bank, and an easy highway for conveyance of produce to the city. The main road to Cawnpore passes through its southern villages, and the Railway running nearly parallel with it, will further assist communication and enhance the value of land near it.

74. This Parganah is the most northern in the tahsíl, and is divided into two parts by the River Gúmtí. It was divided into six chuks, one of which was devoted to the demarcated villages situated within city limits. The lands in these villages pay such an exceptional rate, that in fairness, they ought to be excluded from the average parganah and tahsíl rates, their situation alone causing the land to rise so enormously in value.

Parganah Lucknow.

75. As a rule, the soil is inferior, being either bhúr or inferior domat, on the side of the Gúmtí, a narrow strip of kadir land is found, in which the soil is naturally productive, but on rising to the higher land, from which the rain drains off at once, the soil is, as a rule, unproductive, and it is not until the river has been left some miles, that naturally good productive soil is found, percentage gives 61—10—29.

Soil.

76. With a large city like Lucknow so close, superior crops are of course largely grown, every effort being made to overcome by irrigation and manuring the inferiority of soil. In the kharíf, másh, moth, bájra, jo,ár, dhán are largely grown, sugarcane and vegetables being extensively produced. Numerous fruit orchards

Crops.

are also found in and about the city, many of them being very valuable, not so much from the remunerative value of the produce as from the choice quality of the trees of all descriptions planted and nurtured in them. In the rabí, wheat, arhar, gram, jao, are the principal products.

77. Irrigation is not on the whole extensively carried on, returns giving but 35 per cent of the land as watered. There are but few large jhils, irrigation being carried on chiefly from the Gúmtí, wells, and small tanks which afford one or two waterings. I should, however mention, that in the khadir of the Gúmtí, good crops are produced, even without artificial irrigation. The kachchá wells are usually small and worked by hand. Water is near the surface, being 20 feet, and water in the well seven feet. The average cost of a pakká well is about Rs. 375, and of a kachchá well Rs. 9.

78. The population even without the city villages is sufficiently dense. Including them, it amounts to 731 per square mile, five per house, 190 per cent cultivation.

The tenure is chiefly Jágír and T'alukdárí. Situated close to the court a very large portion of this parganah is held revenue free by members of the ex-royal family and their dependants. So much land of this description is there, and so little chance of its lapsing to Government, that I have in No. VII. statement, shewn the jágír land separately. It had to be separated from the regular khálsa land, but there was too much to enter it all in the revenue free column. In many of these villages the old Zamíndárs still maintain their position, but in many all trace of them has been obliterated, and the Jágírdárs hold khám. The T'aluká villages belong chiefly to those T'alukdárs who formerly had influence at court, and managed to pick up a village here, and a village there, there is no one considerable t'aluká in the parganah. The chief independant Zamíndárs are either Mahomedans or Rájpúts, but there are not very many of them. There are also a good many Nazúl villages and patches of Nazúl lands which I have assessed and brought upon the rent roll.

The cultivators are of all classes, the hardworking castes being in excess, they are chiefly Ahírs, Lodhs, Kúrmís, Muráos and Chamárs. They are all well to do.

79. The rates are high, as might have been anticipated from the situation of the villages round about Lucknow. I do not think they will rise much. Calculations give parganah assets :—

Rates.	Khálsa.	Jágír.	Total.
Average chuk rates,	3,16,205	98,748	4,14,953
Village rates, ...	3,10,757	81,874	3,92,631
Corrected jamábandí,	3,22,748	88,659	4,11,407
Allowed assets, ...	2,37,187	68,537	3,05,724

The allowed assets I place no reliance upon whatever, so much land having been returned in the sár or rent free, or as paid in kind. My proposed jamá amounts to Rs. 1,39,702 + 5,578 cesses = 1,45,280.

Which falls at rate of.

On cultivation,	Rs. 2 10 6
„ málguzárí,	„ 2 1 10
„ total area,	„ 1 10 9

none of which can be considered at all heavy.

80. The summary jamá Rs. 1,31,872 was paid as a rule well. There has been an increase of Rs. 7,830, or about 6 per cent on the summary jamá.

81. I have excluded the demand fixed upon the Jágír villages from the above, the cesses, of course have been added, as these all land owners are expected to pay. Including Jágír, the total revenue would be Rs. 1,83,803.

82. Parganah Bijnaur, the most southern one of the Tahsíl, and lying between Tahsíl Máfíhábad and Mohanlálganj, was divided into five chuks, but as they are all much alike, no special mention of any one in particular is required.

83. In the southern villages near the Sáí, the soil becomes very light, as is the case along the whole course of that river, for the rest it is chiefly domat and matiyár, the latter being principally

found round about the numerous large jhils which are scattered all over the parganah. Through the centre villages run the waste Ūsar plains, regarding which mention has been made in para. 6. The cultivation is much cut up with this waste, and is necessarily inferior. There are some few villages in which the soil is as good as good can be, but as a rule, it is by no means of good quality.

As a rule the rabí crop is in excess, much of the land is inundated from the jhils during the rains, and cannot be prepared for any autumn crop, except rice, which is the chief produce in the kharif. In the rabí, wheat, gram and arhar, are most largely grown, sugarcane is also extensively grown, it is principally of the same quality as that grown in Mohanlálganj.

85. Irrigation is chiefly carried on from jhils and tanks supplemented when necessary by kachchá wells, which can in most villages be dug with facility, water being not far from the surface, and the soil being stiff enough to stand without masonry support, 50 per cent of the cultivated area is watered. The average depth of water from the surface of ground is 17 feet, of water in well 8 feet, the cost of a pakká well Rs. 143, and of a kachchá well Rs. 6.

86. The population is fair, amounting to 369 per square mile, 4 per house, and 127 per cent cultivation.

The tenure is chiefly independent Zamíndarí. There are some Jághírs and Talukdarí villages, but the greater proportion belong to independent Zamíndárs, principally Mahomedans and Rájpúts, who really appear to have possessed the lands between them, or perhaps the former, through favor at Court absorbed the lands of the inferior castes, and only left the Rájpúts alone, because they feared to proceed to extremities with them. The majority of the Zamíndárs are in debt and difficulties. The cultivators are the same as elsewhere, chiefly Ahírs, Lodhs, Chamárs, Pásís.

The rates are already high, I have, therefore, in fixing the jamás, made some allowance for the probability of their remaining stationary some time yet.

Calculations give assets:—

Average chák rates	Rs. ...	1,75,470
Village,	„ ...	1,87,842
Corrected jamábandí	„ ...	1,78,896
Allowed assets	„ ...	1,48,169

I have proposed a jamá of Rs. 86,675 + 2,479 cesses
= 89,154.

This falls at rate of:

On cultivation, ...	Rs. ...	2 5 2
„ málguzárí, ...	„ ...	1 15 7
„ total area, ...	„ ...	1 1 9

88. The summary jamá Rs. 77,729, has been paid well, as ought also the proposed jamá. The increase has been Rs. 8,946, or about 9 per cent.

89. Parganah Kákorí is much like Bijnaur in many ways, soil and crops are of much the same description, though perhaps, somewhat superior. Irrigation carried on from the same means, and to much the same extent, and the villages held principally by independant Zamíndárs of the same castes.

90. I cannot pass any opinion upon the rates which were determined by Mr. Capper.
Rates. Returns give assets.

Villages,	Rs. ...	44,591
Corrected jamábandí,	„ ...	62,866
Allowed assets,	„ ...	43,979

The proposed jamá amounts to Rs. 27,655 + 1,163 cesses = 28,818.

Which falls at rate of

On cultivation, ..	Rs. ...	2 7 8
„ málguzárí, ...	„ ...	2 1 7
„ total area, ...	„ ...	1 4 6

91. The summary jamá, Rs. 25,812 was light, the increase has been Rs. 2,534, or about 10 per cent on it.

92. There is much Jágir, which I have not included in the Government demand, though cesses will have to be paid. Including Jágir villages, the demand amounts to Rs. 47,684. .

93. The result of the re-assessment of the Tahsíl is as follows :

	Khalsa	Jágir	Total.
Summary jamá, Rs.	2,35,413	63,368	2,98,781
Proposed jamá, „	2,54,032	69,809	3,23,841
Or an increase, „	18,619	6,441	25,060

Or about 8 per ct. 10 per ct. 9 per ct.

In this I have not included the cesses which the Statement will show separately.

94. In conclusion of this section, I append the general statement and average rent rates of each parganah, shewing Tahsíls separately.

STATEMENT PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE RENT RATE.

	Population.	Percentage of cult.			Irrigation.	Goid.	Average.				Rent Rate.				Remarks.				
		Land.	1st Class.				2nd Class.		3rd Class.		Goid.		Domat.			Matiyār.		Bhūr.	
											Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Tahsil Lucknow.																			
Lucknow, ..	166	61	10	29	39	18	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	These rates were not deducted according to my method, but from an average of adjustment fields.			
Bijnaur, ..	127	62	20	17	42	15	6 7 0 5 1 0 5 8 0 4 1 0 4 8 0 3 12 0 2 15 0 1 15 0	7 12 1 5 13 4 5 5 0 3 12 0 5 9 0 3 9 0 3 11 0 2 5 0											
Tahsil Mohanlālganj.																			
Mohanlālganj,	111	54	35	10	45	16	6 7 0 4 14 0 4 13 0 3 6 0 3 15 0 2 12 0 0 9 0 0 10 0												
Nigohān and Sasendi, ...	186	50	36	14	45	18	4 14 0 3 6 0 3 9 0 2 7 0 3 11 0 2 7 0 1 11 0 1 3 0												

The 30th May 1866. (Sd.) G. B. MACONOCHE, Settlement Officer.

*Extract paras. 11 to 32 of Settlement Officer, Lucknow's
Report for 1866-67.*

Para. 11. During the past year the large Tahsíl of Ma-
 Statement No. VII. líhábád, has come under assessment. It
 Revision of Assessment. lies to the west of Lucknow, bounded to
 the north and west by Hardui, and to the south by Unáo. On
 the east partly by Tahsíl Lucknow, and partly by Kursí. It
 contains two parganahs as follows :—

1. Malíhábád, with 188 villages, with area of 1,17,540.
2. Mohán-Aurás 205 ,, ,, ,, 1,24,660.

Para. 12. Parganah Malíhábád lies to the north of the
 Tahsíl, and is on the whole, the better of
 Parganah Malíhábád. the two. The total area may be divided
 as follows :—

Cultivated 68,282 acres or 57 per cent.

Culturable waste, 28,028 23·1

Barren, ,, 21,203 19·9

Total, ... 1,17,513

Para. 13. The cultivated land varies in quality ; to the
 south and west it is very fair, indeed, producing excellent crops,
 but towards the east it gets very light, the percentage each
 class bears to the total cultivation being,

Domat, 82 per cent.

Matiyár, 9 ,,

Bhúr, 9 ,,

Para. 14. The culturable waste is, as a rule, very good indeed, and will be rapidly brought under the plough. The Zamíndárs having only waited until assessment was declared to set heartily at work to improve their estates.

Para. 15. The actual barren waste amounts to but 7·9 per cent. of the total area, the remainder being made up as follows:—

Groves,	...	...	2·1 per cent.
Town lands,	...	...	1·4 „
Jhíls and tanks,	...	...	2·8 „
Roads and path,	...	...	0·9 „
Government múá'fi,	...	...	4·8 „

This is a very small amount of barren land, but after visiting every village, I do not think it has been under estimated. As a rule, the waste land being good culturable jungle.

Para. 16. Irrigation is, at present, on the whole wanting, but 34 per cent. of the cultivated area being watered. The tanks are as a rule shallow, seldom holding water beyond December. Kachchá wells are therefore the chief sources of irrigation, and as these could be dug to a very much greater extent than they are at present, I have myself, no doubt, but that the area under irrigation will be very largely increased.

Para. 17. The crops are of the ordinary description, except in the eastern villages, the rabí crops, as wheat, gram, urhur, barley are in excess. The chief kharif crops being rice and bájra, and moth in the eastern villages.

Para. 18. The population compared with other parts of the district is by no means dense amounting to 432 per square mile, 4 per house, and 107 per 100 acres cultivation.

The hardworking classes are in the majority, and are, I believe, fairly off. A large quantity of the culturable waste could very easily be broken up, without in any way impairing the tillage of the land at present under cultivation; I have but little doubt that in the next year or two, most of the present culturable waste will be brought under the plough.

Para. 19. The present rates are decidedly low ; I append a statement shewing the capabilities of each chuk as shewn by the percentages, and the average deduced rates.

Name of Tahsil.	Name of Parganah.	Number of Chák.	Percentage.					Rent rate.								
			Soil.					Goind.	Domat.	Matiyár.		Bhúr.				
			Population.	Domat.	Matiyár.	Bhúr.	Irrigation.	Goind.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
Lucknow,	Malhábád.	1st Chák	135	82	13	5	42	18	4-12	3-2	3-11	2-11	3-2	2-12	2-0	2-0
		2nd Do.	110	81	18	1	30	23	4-4	3-15	3-5	2-12	3-5	2-3	3-5	2-2
		3rd Do.	40	67	1	32	19	16	4-4	3-5	3-0	2-7	2-4	2-0	2-2	1-9
		4th Do.	119	86	12	2	39	20	4-0	3-14	3-7	2-10	3-10	2-6	2-15	1-10
		5th Do.	130	95	1	4	39	23	4-5	3-4	3-0	2-7	2-12	2-6	1-15	1-12

Para. 20. The summary jamá Rs. 1,17,494, has on the whole, been well paid, though not as well as it should have been. The Zamíndárs, as a rule, are a reckless, extravagant set of men, who put no restraint whatever upon their appetites, and squander the collections as fast as it comes in.

Para. 21. The calculations gave assetts as follows :

At chák rates, Rs. 3,33,140

Village rates, ,, 3,23,507

Corrected jamábandí, ,, 3,26,885

Allowed assets, ,, 2,16,130

I have assumed as my assets, ,, 2,94,143 and have fixed the demand as follows.

Málguzarí, Rs. 1,47,071

Cesses, ,, 3,679

Total, Rs. 1,50,750

This shews an increase of Rs. 28,969, or 25 per cent. on the summary jamá, 129 villages being increased Rs. 30,923; 26 villages being decreased Rs. 1,954.

The revised demand falls as follows :

On cultivation ...	...	Rs. 2	1	1	per acre
,, málguzárí ...	...	,, 1	7	4	,,
,, total area ...	...	,, 1	4	2	,,

Para. 22. This parganah lies to the South of Malíhábád, and is composed of the two old Parganah Mohán-Auras. parganahs of auras and Mohán combined into one.

The total area is divided as follows.

Cultivation,	64,419 acres	51·5	per cent.
Culturable waste,	22,830	,, 17·9	,,
Barren,	37,391	,, 30·6	,,

Para. 23. The cultivated land is very variable in quality.

In all the southern villages, bhúr and light domat largely prevails. In the eastern and western villages, matiyár, and in the centre and northern villages good domat. The percentage of each kind on the whole area amount to

Domat	62	per cent.
Matiyár	19	,,
Bhúr	19	,,

Para. 24. The culturable waste is not as a rule good. It is largely mixed with úsar waste, and will not readily be brought under the plough, the estimated quantity is decidedly high.

Para. 25. The barren waste is in excess, and after visiting every part of the parganah. I am of opinion, that the amount has been rather under, than over estimated, the

Usur is of a very bad type, and cannot I believe be broken up, the actual barren waste amounts to 19·5 per cent, the balance being made up as follows :—

Groves,	...	...	...	...	2	8
Township,	...	...	...	...	1	6
Jhíls and tanks,	...	...	...	...	4	2
Roads and paths,	...	...	...	...	0	9
Government múá'fi,	...	...	...	...	1	6

26. Irrigation is wanting, kachchá wells are dug as a rule with difficulty ; in the western and centre villages are they alone found in any numbers, and I do not think there can be any great increase in their number, the tanks are as a rule, shallow, the large jhíls about Mowaie and Dhunianals in west, and in Mooseypoor, Gouree Jusmaurra in the south, alone holding water any length of time, for the rest they seldom give more than one watering, though rice is extensively grown during the rains. The Saí river, however, which runs through the south of the parganah holds water all the year round, and affords an ample supply for the crops grown along its banks.

Para. 27. The crops to a very great extent follow the soils, inferior in the southern villages, good over the rest of the parganah. The crops are similar to those grown in Malihábád, and about equal to the average. Nothing worthy of note is produced.

Para. 28. Population is far from large, amounting only to 416 per square mile, 2 per house, and 85 per 100 acres of cultivation.

As a rule the cultivators are well to do, and the hard-working classes predominate ; without any difficulty, they will be able to bring all the land which remains to be cultivated under the plough, so that a considerable addition to the present cultivated area may be anticipated.

Para. 29. The deduced rates are, as a rule, low, and will probably rise considerably, I here give them, together with the capabilities of each chak as shown by the percentage :—

Name of parganah.	Number of Chak.	Percentage.						Rent Rate.							
		Population.	Soil.				Goind.		Domat.		Matiyár.		Bhúr.		
			Domat.	Matiyár.	Bhúr.	Irrigation.	Goind.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
Mohan-Aurás.	1st Chak, ...	111	54	9	37	50	13	4·7	2·11	3·3	1·15	3·10	2·	1·15	1·3
	2nd do., ...	84	50	14	36	41	15	3·12	3·2	2·13	2·2	2·8	2·2	2·5	1·7
	3rd do., ...	127	72	20	8	32	19	4·9	3·11	3·10	2·8	3·	2·9	2·10	1·1
	4th do., ...	120	80	15	5	28	19	4·5	3·10	3·3	2·10	3·1	2·5	1·10	2·2
	5th do., ...	169	56	34	10	46	15	4·10	3·10	3·7	2·4	3·	1·13	2·7	1·4

Para. 30. The summary jamá amounted to Rs. 1,20,218, on the whole it has been paid readily enough, only a few of the larger Pattídári villages having being backward in paying up, and this has arisen as much as any thing, from the position of pattídárs being undetermined, and no regular division of jamá having been made. This is being fast remedied, so I have every hope that a considerable improvement in the manner of payment will be observed.

Para. 31. The deduced rates gave assets as follows :—

A. V. chak rates,	...	Rs. 2,83,858
Village, ,,	...	,, 2,81,561
Corrected jamábandí,	...	,, 2,83,059
Admitted assets,	...	,, 2,15,984
I have assumed assets at	...	,, 2,70,820
And proposed a jamá of	...	,, 1,35,410 mal.
		3,407 cess.

Total, ... Rs. 1,38,817

This shews an increase on the summary jamá of Rs. 14,687, or 12 per cent, 130 villages being increased Rs. 19,998, and 73 villages being reduced Rs. 4,806, but five villages being left as they were.

This demand falls as follows :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
On cultivated area per acre,	...	2	0	11
„ málguzárí	„	1	8	5
„ total area	„	1	1	4

Para. 32. To sum up then for the whole tahsíl. The revised Government demand amounts to Rs. 2,82,481, against a summary jamá of Rs. 2,37,712, shewing an increase of Rs. 43,656, or 18 per cent, and it falls at the following rates :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
On cultivated area per acre,	...	2	1	7
„ málguzárí	„	1	7	0
„ total area	„	1	2	7

These rates, in comparison with those of tehsíls Lucknow and Mohanlálganj, are light, and considering the improveability of the villages generally, the undeveloped resources, at command of the Zamíndárs, I cannot but think, that with the slightest exertion on their part, this tahsíl should be as flourishing as any in Oudh. This demand will be collected from this harvest.

There now remains but one tahsíl to assess, and this I hope to get finished by the end of December, as the assessment papers of the larger portion are ready, and the remainder are nearly so. The revised demand, however, will not under the orders now in force, be collected until the autumn of 1868.

TAHSIL KURSI, PARGANAH KURSI.—CHAK NO. I.

	Total area acres.	Unassessable.				Assessable.			
		Govern- ment Muzil.	Groves under 10-0-0	Uncultu- rable.	Groves above 10-0-0	Culturable waste.	Cultivat- ed.	Total Malguzari.	
	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	
Khasrah, Survey.	... ..	...	399 "	3,689 "	...	9,773 "	12,996 "	22769 "

Classification of Holdings.

	Total of each holding.	Gofnd.		Hār.						Means irrigated.	Area in acres.	Wells not used for ir- rigation.
		Irrigated.	Unirri- gated.	Domat.		Mafyār.		Bhūr.				
				Irrigated.	Unirri- gated.	Irrigated.	Unirri- gated.	Irrigated.	Unirri- gated.			
Śīr, ...	2,711 2	779 15	119 2	812 2	422 6	420 17	166 0	...	...	62 P. well, 83 K. well,	882 6,401	Pakkā. 47 Kachcha 32
No rent, ...	7,740 17	561 2	331	21,343	0,660 14	588	61,261 13	...	...	
Assāmīwār,	10,340 12	2,828 4	302	14,3195	32,336 14	1,301 4	473 8	1 14	1 11	429 Tanks,	7,323	
Total, ...	20,792 11	4,160 1	752	18,5,350	56,419 14	2,205 7	1,901 1	1 14	1 11	Total irri- gated,		

RENT-RATE STATEMENT.

Land.	Irrigated.	Rate.		Unirrigated.	Rate.	Average Chak Rate.		Nikasi.								
		B.	Bis.			Rs.	As.		P.	Rs.	As.	P.				
													Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
Goind,	...	4,160	1	752	18	5	12	0			4	5	0	By parganah rent rate,
Domat Hár,	...	5,350	5	...	...	6,419	14	...	...	3	15	0	2	10	0	Chak, " Rs. 75,504 2 0
Matiyár,	...	2,205	7	...	...	1,901	1	...	...	3	7	0	3	2	0	" Village, " " 79,513 15 0
Bhúr,	...	1	14	...	...	1	11	...	...	3	0	0	2	7	0	Corrected jamá-bandí, " " 84,486 11 0
																Allowed assets, 47,081 12 0
																Batáí, 6,119 7 0
																Increase, 74 F 1,144 4 0
																54,345 7 0

(Xxi)

Name of Málguzári.	Summary Jamá.	
	Mál.	Rs. 23,081
	Sawai,	" 353
	Total,	" 23,384

The villages in this chak are very fine, indeed. Population large, the hard working classes being in excess ; ploughs are everywhere numerous, and as most of the culturable waste is of first quality, there is no reason why cultivation should not be extended. Rents are chiefly paid in money, the buttaie land being only nominally so returned to conceal assets, in the same way that the fallow was simply thrown out of cultivation to reduce the jamáband. It is nearly all cultivated this year. And no valid reason could be given for its not being cultivated in 1273. As a rule, the jamás have been accepted willingly. In one case there was a gross attempt at fraud (in Needoorah), which the Zamíndárs attempted to bolster up by falsifying their papers, which they brought to show me I was wrong. I have already recorded a long memo upon this village in a separate proceeding, and hence see no necessity to say anything further, than that any leniency shewn by reducing the jamá in any way would be a simple premium on fraud, and much to be deprecated. Darab Ali Khan complains regarding Burowlee, and simply because I understood that a small chak of about 100 bigás was included in it, and would be deducted. The fact that I was mistaken, does not affect the correctness of my calculations, and I would not reduce in any way. Wells can be dug everywhere, and the culturable waste is of the best quality, and I hear on all sides that I have been very light ; I refuse to reduce and leave this memo for the benefit of my successor.

As a whole the proposed jamá as follows :

Average chak rates,	...	...	Rs.	39,252
Village,	...	...	„	39,756
Corrected jamábandí,	...	...	„	42,243
Account,	...	...	„	34,303
Allowed assets,	...	...	„	27,172
Summary jamá,	...	...	„	23,031
I have proposed a jamá of	...	...	Rs.	35,180

879 cesses

36,059

which is about the same as my grain account, which is a very low estimate, and does not include the assets from so-called fallow.

TAHSIL KURSI, PARGANAH KURSI, CHAK NO. II.

	Total area acres.	Unassessable.				Assessable.									
		Government Múg'fí.		Groves under 10-0-0.		Unculturable.		Groves above 10-0-0.		Culturable waste.		Cultivated.	Total Málguzárfí.		
		As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.				
Khasrah,	...	As. 29,989	Dec. "	As. 36½	Dec. "	As. 2,918	Dec. "	As. "	Dec. "	As. 9,86½	Dec. "	As. 17,343	Dec. "	As. 26,707	Dec. "
Survey,

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.

	Total of each hold- ing.	Goind.		Hár.								Area in Acres.		Wells not used for irrigation.
		Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	Domat.		Matiyár.		Bhúr.						
				Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.			
Súr,	...	B. Bis. 708	B. Bis. 168	B. Bis. 714	B. Bis. 10	B. Bis. 239	B. Bis. 16	B. Bis. 187	B. Bis. 7	B. Bis. 1	B. Bis. 6	Pakká 69		
No rent,	726	353	1,316	6,128	689	7,246	2	2	2	3	Kachchá 40		
Assámíwár,	...	3,141	880	3,920	16,331	3,089	12,123	02	913	19	581	Tanks, ...		
Total,	4,576	1,352	5,952	2,937	12,018	15,886	92	921	7	Total irri- gated.	7,844		

RENT-RATE STATEMENT.

(XXIV)

Land.	Irrigated.	Rate.	Unirrigated.	Rate.	Average Chak Rate.				Nikási.
					Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Goind, ..	B. Bis. 4,576 11	...	B. Bis. 1,352 16	...	4 7 0	3 9 0	By Parganah rent rate.		87,770 5 0
Donat Har,	5,952 2	...	9,937 12	...	3 10 0	2 9 0	" Chak,		84,383 0 0
Matiyár,	2,018 15	...	3,886 9	...	2 14 0	2 8 0	" Village,		85,197 14 0
Bhúr, ..	2 9	...	21 7	...	3 6 0	3 4 0	Corrected jamábandí,		46,882 10 0
							Allowed assets,		3,328 5 0
							Batái,		370 5 0
							Increase 1874-75 F.,		50,591 4 0

Name of Málguzárí.	Summary Jamá.		Rate per acre cultivated.		Rate per acre Mál-guzárí.		Rate per Acre, Total.		Jamá how paid.
	Mál.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	...	Rs. As. P.	...	Rs. As. P.	...	
	Savai,	"	1 2 0	...	0 12 0	...	0 11 0	...	
	Total,	Rs. 19,757 5 0							

This chak forms No. 6 of Tahsíl Kursí, and lies to the north of the parganah of Kursí. It is bounded on the north-east by Sítápur District, and north and east by Bára Banki, and on the south by parganah Mohonah, and a small part of chak No. 5 of Kursí. It contains 54 demarcated villages, with an area of 29,989 acres or square miles.

Total area may be divided as follows :

Cultivation,	...	...	...	...	17,343
Culturable waste,	...	...	...	...	9,364
Barren waste,	...	...	...	...	3,282

The barren waste is composed chiefly of jhíls, rivers, and village sites, paths and groves, pure úsar waste is nowhere met with in any quantity.

The culturable waste is all of excellent quality, being covered chiefly with thick jungle. Since annexation much has been brought under the plough, and I anticipate a much larger amount being broken up immediately, now that the assessment has been declared.

The cultivated land is of first-rate quality, being good domat, with an admixture of matiyár; bhúr is not found anywhere through the villages, some inferior domat in one village (Khoogee), has been classed as bhúr, but it is not really bhúr, and yields almost as well as the rest of the land in the village.

Percentages are as follows :

Domat,	...	...	...	...	...	67
Matiyár,	...	...	...	...	...	32
Bhúr,	...	...	...	...	...	1

Irrigation is abundant and certain. In good seasons the extensive jhíls—tanks—scattered all through the villages, and the Kullianee which runs through the centre of them, affords

ample water for all the requirements of the villages, and should the latter rains fail, kachchá wells can be dug to supply their place; 46 per cent of the cultivated area is irrigated.

Crops. Crops are very fine indeed, and a large proportion of the finer class of cereals are grown. In the kharíf, dhán, másh and kodo, are chiefly sown, the amount of land under each being

Dhán,	1,714	pakká bigá.
-------	-----	-----	-----	-------	-------------

Másh,	1,362	„
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Kodo,	953	„
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In the rabí, wheat, gram, alsí, are the chief products. Area under each being

Wheat,	6,962	„
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Gram,	4,252	„
-------	-----	-----	-----	-------	---

Alsí,	1,749	„
-------	-----	-----	-----	-------	---

The relative proportion of kharíf to rabí being 22 per cent of the former, to 78 of the latter, a very good test of the quality of the soil. Included in the cultivated area there are 6,963 pakká bigás of fallow, or 7,025 per cent of the area recorded as lying uncultivated, on making enquiries, however, I found that nearly all had been thrown out since survey, and that this year the jamábandís for assessment purposes having been filed, a great deal had been cultivated, and certainly I could not find anything like this amount of land lying waste. In looking at the acknowledged assets this fact must be borne in mind.

Population. The population though by no means dense, is very far from scanty, and the natural capabilities of the land are so good, that if the Zamíndars desire it, they should have no difficulty in attracting cultivators to their villages. Kachhís, Ahírs, Chamárs and Pásís are the chief agricultural castes. Ploughs are fairly numerous, there being in all 2,752, which gives on the average 10 bigás per plough, which is about what one plough can fully and properly work, reduce the quality of the

tillage, and 15 bigás is not too much, but for 1st class cultivation 10 bigás is enough. The land owners ought to be well off, as the summary jamá has been so very light. The villages are chiefly held by a few considerable landlords, whom I shall remember as having given in the falsest papers I have seen in all my experience.

There is but little money rent, payment in kind being the rule, in money the exception. Rates. Where rents are paid in this way, a wide door is open to falsification of the returns, and the land owners have not been slow to take advantage of it, their return of the outturn being utterly incredible. Where all are bad it is difficult to mention names, but I think Mosahib Ali and Kurreembuksh's papers are the most impudently false of the whole number. The Ookure men press them very close. The best and fairest were given in by the Zamíndars of Behtazindpoor and Narainpoor.

The rates deduced for the whole chak are as follows :

	Irrigated	Unirrigated
Goind,	4—7	3—9
Hár domat,	3—10	2—9
Matiyár,	2—14	2—8
Bhúr,	6—6	3—4

The deduced assets are as follows :

Average chak rates,	...	...	...	87,770
Village, ...	...	...	...	84,383
Corrected jamábandí,	...	...	...	85,197
Grain account, ...	...	...	...	85,896
Allowed assets, ...	...	...	...	50,591

I have assumed assets on which to found my jamá at Rs. 78,050. It may be asked if the papers were so false, and no reliance was to be placed upon the returns, why was a lower sum than the low rates deduced from these returns

taken? My answer is, that the rise in the jamá is so great, that I felt I dare not go up to the point I felt I would have gone under other circumstances. Even with the low estimate taken, I raise the summary jamá 99 per cent., and this over a large circle of villages, is quite high enough if the revised demand is to work at all. I fully admit I am very light, and have not taken nearly the half gross rental, I do not think it possible to take more, and at this I leave it. It will be for higher authority, when the matter is reported, to decide whether my proposals shall stand or be revised, my own opinion is, that more cannot be taken with safety or advantage. My proposed revenue amounts to Rs. 39,025 málguzarí which falls at :

On cultivation	...	...	Rs.	2	14	0
„ málguzarí	...	...	„	1	7	4

The summary jamá amounted to Rs. 19,776, so there is an increase of Rs. 19,249, or 99 per cent.

(Sd.) G. B. MACONOCHIE,
Settlement Officer.

N. B.—Having discussed questions of outturn of grain in my remarks on chak No. III, I have nothing further to add here, except that the remarks apply equally to the outturn from the land of this chak, which is of better quality, being more uniform. And it is solely the very great rise in the jamá which has restrained me from applying the Revenue rate of chaks Nos. I and II. In my opinion, the land yields fully as much, and there is in this chak greater room for improvement.

(Sd.) G. B. MACONOCHIE,
Settlement Officer.

CAMP GOOGTUR, }
27th November 1887. }

TEHSIL KURSI, PARGANAH DEWA, CHAKS NOS. I TO III.

(XXX)

	Total area acres.	Unassessable.				Assessable.			
		Government mûs'ff.	Groves under 10-0-0.	Un- culturable.	Grove above 10-0-0.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total Mâlguzârî.	
	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	As. Dec.	
Khusrah ...	76,062 0	1,136 0	10,521 0	2 0	21,176 0	43,227 0	64,405 0	...	
Survey, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.

	Total of each holding.	Goind.		Hâr.								Wells not used for irrigation.		
		Irrigat-ed.	Unirri-gated.	Domat.		Matîyâr.		Bhûr.		No.	Means irrigated.			Area in acres.
				Irrigat-ed.	Unirri-gated.	Irrigat-ed.	Unirri-gated.	Irrigat-ed.	Unirri-gated.					
Skr,	...	B. Bis. 7824 15	B. Bis. 2393 1	B. Bis. 2141 0	B. Bis. 1973 9	B. Bis. 220 9	B. Bis. 262 10	B. Bis. 5 13	B. Bis. 6 12	80	P. Well.	} 3747	Pakkâ 169	
No rent,	...	24655 0	1563 1	3149	314625 6	755 9	2822 9	12 2	145 16	548	K. "			
Assâmiwâr,	...	36684 8	8366 0	2563 15	10696 16	12310 8	1139 15	1510 12	24 7	1201	Tanks.	15295	Kachchâ 301	
Total,	...	69164 13	12322 2	4967 10	15986 19	28909 3	2115 13	4595 11	42 2	...	Total irrigated.	19042		

RENT-RATE STATEMENT.

Land.	Irrigated.	Rate.	Unirrigated.	Rate.	Average chak rate.		Nikasee.
					Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
	B. Bis.	S. As.	B. Bis.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	By Parganah rent rate Rs.
Goid, ...	12,322 2	...	4,967 10	...	...	...	Chak, ... "
Domat Har, ...	15,986 19	...	28,909 8	...	...	...	Village, ... " 2,88,014 2 0
Matyár, ...	2,115 13	...	4,595 11	...	...	...	Corrected jamábandí ... " 2,97,775 9 0
Bhúr, ...	42 2	...	225 3	...	...	...	Allowed assets, ... " 1,70,891 8 0
							Buttáí, ... " 11,217 11 0
							Increase 74 Fuslí, ... " 1,511 3 0
							1,83,620 6 0

This is perhaps one of the finest parganah in the Tehsil. Certainly quite up to if not much above the others, the soil is of much the same quality all through. Water is abundant from both tanks and wells, population is dense, the best classes being in excess, and ploughs numerous, none of the villages are very large and where one is occasionally met, hamlets are freely spread over the surface, so that there is much manured land, and cultivators are near their fields. The culturable waste is for the most part of excellent quality, only in the North-East corner is there any appearance of unculturable waste.

The crops look very good, and the finer kinds are largely grown.

The deduced assets give jamá as follows at chak rates :—

Village, ...	...	...	...	1,44,009
Corrected jamábandí, ...	...	...	...	1,48,887
Ground account, ...	...	...	...	1,18,136

The admitted assets yield a jamá of Rs. 91,810, while the summary jamá amounts to Rs. 83,199. Assuming assets at Rs. 3,04,060, I have assessed the parganah at Rs. 1,52,080.

TEHSIL KURSI, PARGANAH MUHONAH, CHAK NO. I.

		Total area acres.	Unassessable.				Assessable.					
			Government múg'fí.		Groves under 10-0-0.		Unculturable.					
			As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	Groves under 10-0-0.	Culturable waste.	Cultivated.	Total Mál- guzári.
		As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	
...	...	28,121	"	"	"	387	"	3,256	"	8,374	11,102	As. 19,478 " "
...	...	22,795	15	"	"	"	"	10,475	98	1,416	53	12,319 22
Khasrah,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.

	Total of each holding.	Goind.		Hár.										Wells not used for irrigation.				
				Domat.				Matíyár.		Bhár.								
		Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	B. Bis.	B. Bis.	B. Bis.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	B. Bis.	Irrigat- ed.	Unirri- gated.	Num- ber.	Mens irri- gated.	Area in acres.				
Sír, ...	2,235	16	697	18	98	4	767	12	457	5	153	19	81	18	...	27	Pakká well.	Pakká 66
No rent, ...	6,454	4	656	16	248	8	1,487	3	2,688	14	393	14	979	9	...	71	Kachchá "	Kachohá 88
Assámíwár, ...	9,071	11	1,952	6	368	18	2,929	12	2,272	14	862	17	685	4	...	402	Tanks.	5,628
Total,	17,762	11	3,287	0	715	10	5,184	7	5,418	13	1,410	10	1,746	11	...	...	Total irri- gated,	6,176

Remarks on Chak No. I.

This chak of parganah Mahonah lies to the North-East of the parganah, bounded on the North and East by Tahsíl Kursí, on the South by chak No. 3, and on the West by chak No. 4. It contains 48 villages, with a total area of 22,795 square acres.

2. This total area is divided as follows :—

Cultivation, ...	11,102	} Total Málguzárí Rs. 19,478-0-0.
Culturable waste,	8,376	
Barren ,,	3,327	

3. The barren waste is made up principally of jhíls and village sites, pure úsar is nowhere observable, the nearest approach to it being the few patches of inferior jungle found scattered through the mass of good culturable waste.

4. The culturable waste is of most excellent quality, being thickly covered with dhak, kuroundha and bushes, a crop of good grass underlying the shrubs. No difficulty whatever will be experienced in bringing it under the plough.

5. Domat chiefly prevails through the villages, intermingled with good matiyár; bhúr is unknown, and the land everywhere is of first rate quality, a large addition to the cultivated area may be expected, as population is dense, and ploughs numerous, the average area being but four per plough. This is far too low.

6. Crops everywhere look well, and a large proportion of the finer class of cereals are grown. In the kharíf, másh, dhán, and jo,ár are chiefly grown, and in the rabí, wheat, gram, gújaie, arhar, alsi and peas. The outturn has every-

where been understated, actual weighments having shewn that from 10 to 14 maunds per bigá in a fair season may usually be anticipated. In a good one much more, in a bad one somewhat less.

7. Irrigation amounts to 55 per cent of the cultivation, tanks everywhere abound, and the Reth Nala affords good watering. These, when the rains fail, are supplemented by kachchá wells, which can be dug readily in most villages.

Population is in excess, amounting to 109 per 100 acres cultivation. The majority are well to do, cattle abound, and as before remarked, ploughs are in excess.

The land is owned chiefly by Babú Pirthípál Singh, Rajah Rattan Singh and a number of proprietary communities of their clan (Pouwars). Rajah Rattan Singh is well to me. The Zamíndárs ought to be rich, but with the usual extravagance of their class, they squander all their collections on debauchery and marriage expenses, and so leave themselves penniless. Babú Pirthípál Singh is in debt, or at least says he is, and two years ago on this plea, and by giving in, I have no hesitation in saying, false papers, induced the Officiating Deputy Commissioner to get some of his jamá remitted. I confess I think the measure was an unwise and unnecessary one. I am obliged to raise the demand considerably above what it originally stood at, for I can see no possible reason for leaving his jamá at four annas, which it is now, and therefore, he will feel the rise considerably. In this parganah he has 25 villages out of the 32 he holds in his sanad.

Details are as follows :—

Culturable waste	3,517,	all of first rate quality.
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Cultivation	5,669,	all good land domat, and matiyár.
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Total málguzárí	8,186,	Irrigation is fully as abundant as in other villages.
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Assets at chak rates,	32,421
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Village,	31,848
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Corrected jamabándí	rates,	...	30,686
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Allowed assets.,	20,022
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Grain account, <i>vide</i> chak No. 3,,	32,875
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The revised summary demand amounted to... Rs. 9,096

The revised permanent demand amounted to, ,, 14,700

Shewing an increase of Rs. 5,604 or 61 per cent, which it never would have been, had the jamá been left alone, and that it was an unnecessary reduction is clearly shewn.

I regret to have to record that in every way this T'alukdár has tried to deceive, not that every land owner in the three chaks has not done so also, but this man is conspicuous among them. The money rents are incorrect, the batá,í returns are false, as will be seen at a glance from the village statements, the whole of the fallow has been thrown out of cultivation since the settlement commenced, and in the finest villages, all the best land has been hid away in so-called múa,í to retainers and relatives. After carefully examining into the holdings of the present cultivated land, I find it as follows :

B. B.

Money rents 31 p. c. of total Cul. land 2736 18 Rent 10,491 2									
Payments in kind,	30	"	"	3,543	10	"	7,591	3	Amount of grain 5086-3 per maund.
Sir held by T'alukdár,	2	"	"	218	17	"	747	4	
Low rented land to retainers,	7	"	"	632	8	"	1,320	14	
Rent free,	12	"	"	1,036	9	"			
Village Serrants,	2	"	"	156	7	"			
Fallow,	7	"	"	648	12	"			

8,941 1 20,150 7

So that we find 21 per cent of the cultivation returned as producing nothing, nine per cent next to nothing as far as capabilities are concerned, and 39 per cent less than half what it ought to be. According to the T'alukdár, he only gets as his share 1 maund 17 sers per bigá, a return which I have shewn in my remarks in No. 3 chak to be utterly false and absurd. Further, in Shahpoor, there are summary suit cases, in which the Zámíndar laid claim to three maunds per pakka bigá, and not one of this T'alukdár's villages are as poor as that, and in the over proprietary right case of Goolalpoor; there are documents to shew that the Zámíndars under-

took to pay as jamá for Surawun, Re. 1-6 per kacheha bigá, of which $2\frac{1}{4}$ go to the pakká bigá, and for Goolalpoor Re. 1-4. Now neither of the villages are equal to the principal villages of this Taluka, but the assets by the lowest of these returns amounts to Rs. 27,691, and if the old Nawábí estimate of 21 per kacheha bigá for the Nikásí is taken, the assets would amount to Rs. 44,153, not counting the culturable waste. So that under no circumstances, can this jamá be too heavy, my own impression is this, I have erred on the side of lightness.

I have recorded at length my opinion on this Taluka and the proposed jamá, as I feel almost certain an appeal will be made to the sympathies of higher authority, and I wish to leave on record my opinion of the Talukdár, and the capabilities of his estate. My candid opinion is, that the summary jamá is not above four annas, and I don't believe my proposed assessment is over 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ at the outside of the real collections.

10. The returns in the other villages are all false and cannot be relied upon for a moment, for the chuk cultivations give as follows :—

At chak...	...	...	rate	...	62,348
Village ...	...	...	,,	...	62,224
Corrected jamabándí,			,,	...	62,319
Allowed assets,		...	,,	...	43,619
Grain, &c.	...	...	,,	...	63,478
$\frac{1}{4}$ per kachchá bigá		...	,,	...	55,494

I have assumed assets at Rs. 59,590, which gives a jamá of Rs. 29,785. The summary jamá amounted to Rs. 19,889, shewing an increase of Rs. 9,896, or 50 per cent, nearly. This is a considerable rise, but not too much, a large balance is still left to the land owners and the culturable waste is all good.

The revised demand falls as follows :—

On cultivation	...	...	...	Rs.	2	10	11
„ málguzári	...	...	...	„	1	9	0
„ total area	...	...	...	„	1	5	0

(Sd.) G. B. MACONOCHIE,
Settlement Officer.

P. S.—I note that in Pirthí Pál Singh's estate, there are 1,069 ploughs, which gives about $8\frac{1}{4}$ bígás per plough, this is considerably under the mark, and shows that the estate is fully tilled, and an addition of two bígás per plough would not impair the cultivation, and yet would add largely to the cultivated area.

TEHSIL KURSI, PARGANAH MAHONAH, CHAK NO. II.

		Unassessable.				Assessable.									
Total area acres.		Government Műa, fi.		Groves under 10-0-0.		Unculturable.		Groves above 10-0-0.		Culturable waste.		Cultivated.		Total Műaguzsári.	
As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.
...	...	20,146	"	"	"	744	"	2,346	"	271	"	4,288	"	12,497	"
...	...	19,854	33	"	"	"	"	5,904	27	"	"	1,840	15	11,109	91

RENT-RATE STATEMENT.

Land.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Average chak rate.						Nikasee.		
			Irrigated.			Unirrigated.					
			Bs.	A.	P.	Bs.	A.	P.			
	B.	Bis.	B.	Bis.	Bs.	A. <td>P.</td> <td></td> <td></td>	P.				
	2629	9	991	3	4	9	0	4	1	0	By Parganah rent rate, ... Rs. 72,461 11
Goind, ...											" Chak,
	5278	11	6775	15	3	13	0	3	7	0	" Village rent, 75,076 3
Donat Har, ...											Corrected jamabándi, 78,808 5
	1093	15	1559	3	3	10	0	3	6	0	Allowed assets, 43,110 13
Matfár ...											... ..
	212	1	1455	2	2	14	0	2	3	0	Batá, í, 9,424 12
Bhúr, ...											... ..
											Increase in 7½ Fusli, 175 8
											52,711

(XXXIX)

Name of Málguzá, r	Summary jamá.	Rate per acre cultivated.		Rate per acre málguzári.		Rate per acre Total,		Jamá how paid.
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
	Mal 2,5173 Rs.							
	Sawai 416 12	2	1	1	6	1	4	
	<u>Total, 25,589-12</u>							

Chak No. 2, Tehsíl Kursí, parganah Mahonah, lies to the north-west of the parganah. It is bounded on the north by Sítápur district, on the east by chak No. 1, on the north, by chak No. 2, and on the west, by the River Gúmtí, which separates it from parganah Malihábad. It contains 52 villages and two chaks, with a total area of 19,854 acres, divided as follows :—

Unassessable,

Culturable waste, ... 4,559	} Total málguzárf, 17,056
Cultivated land, ... 12,497	

2. The barren waste is chiefly composed of tanks and jhíls, village site and exempted groves. Actual barren waste is nowhere found.

3. The culturable waste is chiefly found in the villages lying in the Terai of the Gúmtí, and in one or two of the eastern villages, which touch upon the great jungle which commencing here, stretches away into the Kursí and Dewá parganah. It is of good quality, and can be readily brought under the plough. That in the terai is only waiting for the plough.

4. The cultivated land is very good indeed, and again, the finer rabí crops cannot be grown. But this is all counter-balanced by the renovation of the land; and in the low fields lost for the kharíf, a rabí crop is grown, so that on the whole, these villages are as fine, if not finer than the upper villages in dry seasons, which come oftener than excessive wet ones. When the upper lands are parched up these villages never suffer, and coin gold for their owners, as the produce is as great, while the price of grain is high.

The percentage gives as follows :—

Domat, ... 81

Matiyár, ... 13

Bhúr, ... 6

5. Crops are as a rule good, the *rabí* being much in excess of the *hewánt* and *kharíf*, the chief products with acreage is as follows :

<i>Rubbee</i> Wheat	4,964	<i>Kurreef</i> Másh	2,002
„ Barley	1,180	„ Mothí	706
„ Gram	1,639	„ Bájrah	908
„ Arhar	1,519	„ Dhán	1,679
„ Gojaí	1,193	„ Special crops	
		„ Sugar cane	214
		„ Kachiána	386

Sugar cane was formerly grown to a much greater extent, and will be so again, but since settlement commenced in the district, it has ceased to be cultivated in the same way, that so much land was thrown out of cultivation. The reply I almost invariably get, is that sugar cane has not been sown since 1270-71 F., and the fallow counts from same year.

6. Irrigation shews 45 per cent of the cultivated area. It really is greater, as all the Teraie villages are naturally irrigated, watering is chiefly carried on from tanks and *kachcha* wells, which can be dug almost everywhere, to supplement the tanks. It is only very occasionally that wells cannot be dug, so I put down irrigation as abundant and certain.

7. Population is considerable, amounting to 160 per cent on the cultivation, per square mile, and per house, except in the Qusbahs of Mahonah and Etounja, the people are fairly off. Ploughs being numerous, there are 2,047 in all, which gives an average of about six acres per plough, which indeed, except in a few villages, bordering the ridge, where the land falls into the Teraie, all the land on the slope is inferior. Much of the *teraie* land has been recorded as *bhúr*, and so it possibly may be, but it is of very good quality, and water being so near the surface, it is very productive. It is nothing

at all like the bhúr found in Sheepòoree or Kutgutha, much has been said to me about the inferiority of the land in these Teraí villages, but from all I have been able to learn from disinterested persons, and what I said of the rabí crops last year, when assessing the opposite villages of Malihábad, and from what I could judge this year, I don't believe that the land is in any way inferior, but on the contrary, I believe the yearly inundation of which such complaint is made, renovates and renews the land, doing away with all necessity for manure, and water is so near the surface that every crop may easily be irrigated. Much stress is also laid upon the loss of the kharíf crop. It is only occasionally that this is lost, the kharíf and hewánt crops are only grown on the higher lands, which except in most extraordinary years, never are inundated, and all the low lying lands subjected to inundation being kept for wheat, and the more valuable rabí crops, which are grown year after year in the same field, affording a convincing proof to my mind, that the annual inundation improves the land, and does not deteriorate it, so that this complaint has really no foundation in reality. No, the only danger that I can see these villages lie under, is the inundation lasting so long as to prevent the sowing of the superior rabí crop, wheat and gojáí. But this is only a very exceptional occurrence. It will probably be the case this year, but then it is admitted that such an year cannot be remembered by any one, and may not occur again during the term of settlement. So that taking every thing into consideration, I have no hesitation in recording that I think the complaints made by the land owners of the terai villages unfounded, or rather not so much unfounded as uncalled for. Because, no doubt, the kharíf crop is sometimes lost and every now and then is rather under water, what could be cultivated, an increase to the cultivated area may be anticipated.

8. The land owners are chiefly Rájputs. Rajáh Ruttun Singh of Etounja, and Bábu Pirthee Pal Singh, holding a number of villages, as a rule, they are fairly off. The summary jamá having been very light.

9. The cultivators are chiefly Káchhís, Lodhs, Ahírs, Chamárs, and Pásís. The rents are mainly paid in kind or

partly in money and partly in kind, villages in which money rents alone prevail are in the minority. As in chak No. 3, everywhere have the grain returns been falsified, shewing outturns that are simply absurd. I have recorded in chak No. 3, my views as to outturn of grain from the land in this parganah, and it is unnecessary to record anything further.

10. Calculations give assets as follows:—

At chak	rate	72,461
Village	„	75,076
Corrected jamábandí,	„	78,808
Grain, &c.	„	70,562
Allowed assets,	„	52,711

I have assumed assets at Rs. 65,946, and propose jamá of Rs. 32,973.

The revised jamá falls as follows:—Rs. 2-10-2 per acre cultivated.

(Sd.) G. B. MACONOCHIE,
Settlement Officer.

TEHSIL KURSI PARGANAH MAHONAH, CHAK NO. III.

	Total area acres.		Unassessable.				Assessable.									
			Govt. Máá,fi.	Groves under. 10 0 0		Unculturable.		Groves above. 10 0 0		Culturable waste		Cultivated.	Total Malguzári.			
				As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.	As.	Dec.			As.	Dec.	
Khusrah, ...	25,355	"	"	"	117	"	3,837	"	"	"	4,213	"	16,688	"	20,901	"
Survey, ...	25,092	44	"	"	"	"	7,49,491	"	"	"	1,905	27	15,692	26	17,597	53

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS.

Total of each holding	Goind.		Hár.								Wells not used for irrigation.		
			Domat.		Matiyár.		Bhúr.						
	Irrigated.	Unirri-gated.	Irrigated.	Unirri-gated.	Irrigated.	Unirri-gated.	Irrigated.	Unirri-gated.	No.	Means Irrigated.	Area in Acres.		
	B. Bis.	B. Bis.	B. Bis.	B. Bis.	B. Bis.	B. Bis.	B. Bis.	B. Bis.	B. Bis.				
Sir, ...	6,222 7	141 7	616 15	1,478 9	2,566 18	161 7	67 13	7 10	682 8	12	P. Well.	1,529	Pakká 48.
No rent, ...	8,945 11	417 13	269 15	1,803 "	4,215 18	277 14	288 14	25 10	1,647 7	182	K. Well.	4,996	Kachcha 165
Assamwár,...	11,532 3	1,549 12	564 11	3,291 6	4,076 8	614 11	253 6	71 2	1,111 7	356	Tanks.		
Total, ...	26,700 1	2,708 12	1,451 1	6,572 15	10,853 4	1,053 12	609 13	104 2	3,341 2		Irrigated.	6,525	

RENT-RATE STATEMENT.

Land.	Irrigated.	Rate.	Unirrigated.	Rate.	Average Chak Rate.						Nikassce.
					Irrigated.			Unirrigated.			
					Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
	B. Bis.	Rs. As. P.	B. Bis.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. <th>As.</th> <th>P.</th> <th>Rs.</th> <th>As.</th> <th>P.</th> <td>By Parganah rent rate.</td>	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	By Parganah rent rate.
Goid, ...	2,708 12	"	1,451 0	"	4	11	0	4	2	0	Chak.
Domat Har,	6,572 15	"	10,859 4	"	3	9	0	2	12	0	" Village.
Matiyár, ...	1,053 12	"	609 13	"	3	12	0	2	15	0	Corrected jamabándi.
Bhúr, ...	104 2	"	3,841 2	"	2	7	0	1	15	0	Allowed assets
											Batáí.
											Increase of 74 P.
											Total, ...
											Rs. As.
											84,427 0
											80,436 11
											84,663 3
											44,908 12
											10,916 5
											237 10
											55,062 12

Name of Málguzá.	Summary Jamá.	Rate per acre Cultivated.			Rate per acre Málguzá.			Rate per acre Total.			Jamá how paid.
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
	Mal	28,919									
	Sawai,	450	1	12 0	1	6 0	1	3 0			
	Total. ...	<u>29,369</u>									

This chak No. 3 of Tahsíl Kursí, lies to the south-west of parganah Mahonah. It is bounded on the North partly by chak No. 1, and part No. 2, on the east by chak No. 4, on the south by Tahsíl Lucknow, and on the west by the Gúmtí, which separates it from Tahsíl Malíhábád. The main Lucknow and Sítápur road runs through its centre. It contains 41 villages and one chak, with an area of 25,092 acres, divided as follows:—

Unassessable, ...	4,454	} Total Málguzárí, 20,901.
Culturable, ...	4,213	
Cultivated, ...	16,688	

The unassessable contains 617 acres of groves, the remainder being made up of village sites, roads, jhíls, river, there is but little real unculturable waste.

The culturable waste is all good. It is found chiefly in the villages bordering upon the Gumtí, and in the villages on the Eastern boundary. It is all of good quality, and will readily be brought under the plough. In the terai it is ready to be broken up, but in the eastern villages it is covered with dhák jungle, which would have to be removed, but the wood so removed would fully pay for the labour expended. The cultivated land is all of first rate quality, except in one or two villages in the south and western corner, as Kutwara and Sheopoorce, where the land falling to very nearly the level of the Gumtí degenerates into bhúr.

The percentages are as follows:

Domat,	...	...	...	82
Matiyár,	...	...	...	9
Bhúr,	...	...	...	9

With exception of these few villages, the land is most productive, and of an admirable quality.

Crops. The class of crops grown fully support this view.

The chief cereals grown being :

<i>Rabi.</i>		<i>Kharif.</i>	
Wheat	5,838 acres,	Másh	2,308, While there are 242
Gram	2,949,	Dhán	1,630, acres of sugar cane
Barley	1,428,	Joár	764, and 296 acres of
Arhar	1,616,	Mothí	1,402, káchíána.
Gojaí	1,476,	Bajrá	1,341.

Everywhere the crops looked well. The kharif and hewánt crops are chiefly grown in the western villages, where the land falls, and irrigation is extensively carried on by tanks, which are found in all but the western villages, supplemented by kachcha wells, which are freely dug everywhere, except in the village above noted, and this is another infallible test of the quality of the soil. Wherever kachcha wells are to be worked by the "pûr" are found in any numbers, there we may be certain of finding good productive soil, I have never found this test fail in any one of the six tahsils I have now assessed. Of the total area under cultivation, 44 per cent is admittedly irrigation. This area could be largely increased.

Population is fairly large, averaging 90 per cent. to cultivated area. The landowners are chiefly Rajputs, either Panwars or Chohans. Rajah Rattun Singh of Etounjah owns 24 villages, the remainder being chiefly held by large proprietary bodies, who are in debt from having outgrown their property, and in fixing the revised demand, I have borne in mind the number of mouths to be fed.

The cultivating classes are chiefly Lodhs, Káchhís, Ahírs, Chamárs, and Pásís, they are fairly well to do.

The tillage of the land is good, and shews no want of care, as I had been led to expect in a pargana paying chiefly in kind. There are 2,372 ploughs, which gives on the average 11 bigás per plough, this is by no means excessive.

The rents when paid in money have been tolerably fairly given; and I have nothing to complain about them. But when paid in kind they have proved utterly false. In no case did the outturn per bigá exceed four maunds per bigá, and the usual return was from two to three maunds, an outturn considering the quality of soil, facilities for and extent of irrigation, and the density of population, clearly and manifestly false. I have taken much trouble in testing and checking the returns by what from previous weighments we know to be the outturn, the amount of seed required for the land, and I have no hesitation in saying, that the returns do not shew a fifth of what is really produced, and this is supported by the outturn given in three villages in chak No. 1, which are partly under direct management, and which I only visited for the purpose of getting some kind of standard. They are rather inferior to the majority of villages found in this chak, yet the outturn of grain with one-third of the land irrigated and two-thirds unirrigated, amounted to $6\frac{1}{2}$ maunds per bigá, what therefore should it be, with half irrigated and only half unirrigated, at the three maunds rate, as given by the landowners in this parganah? the cultivator would have but one maund 20 seers of grain, of which 30 seers are required to pay the seed merchant, and 10 seers for one watering (it really takes 20 seers per bigá to pay for a watering), but as only half land is watered, I divide it, and this leaves 20 seers to cultivator, which is an absurdity.

In 1864, when weighments were made all over the province, the worst field of wheat to be found gave seven maunds per bigá, and the best 21 maunds, and most cereals give very much the same amount—the rabí certainly, the kharíf and hewant a little less. I therefore took a fair but low test, a rate of eight maunds per bigá rabí, and six maunds per bigá kharíf and hewant, estimating the produce to be worth Re. 1 per maund. In a few instances, I have gone above this, but in the great majority, I have kept well within it, so as to allow a margin for bad seasons. Further, a landowner has admitted to me that my estimate is a low one, the average produce which might fairly have been taken, being 10 maunds per bigá, but that the jamá would then have been heavy, which of course, I am far from wishing.

The assets are as follows :

At chak rates,	Rs. 84,427,
Village „	„ 80,436,
Corrected jamábandí rates, „	84,663,
Grain account rates,	„ 89,408,

I have assumed assets at Rs. 72,200, and proposed a jamá of Rs. 36,105 of which Rs. 30,805 is paying jamá and 5,300 múá,fi.

The summary jamá amounts to Rs. 29,538, so that I get an increase of Rs. 6,663, or 22 per cent. increase.

The revised demand falls at Rs. 2-2-8 per cultivated acre, which is very light. In Nawábí two per kachchá bigá was always estimated as the Nikásí.

No. 1763 of 1873.

FROM

THE OFFG. PERSL. ASST. TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
OUDH.

IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF LUCKNOW.

Dated Lucknow, the 23rd May 1873.

SIR,

REV. DEPT.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2268, dated 22nd August last, submitting with your criticism the report on the completion of the Settlement of the district of Lucknow. In reply I am to communicate the following observations :—

2. The assessment of the Lucknow district was, with the exception of one parganah, made by Mr. G. B. Maconochie. The settlement commenced early in 1862, and ended in 1871. Its operations lasted through upwards of nine years. It raised the land-revenue of the district from Rs. 9,55,600 to Rs. 11,88,619, or 24 per cent., and during its progress there were decided in the Settlement Courts 27,139 claims to rights in land. The report is furnished by Mr. Butts.

3. The field survey, commenced in 1862, was finished in two years. It was immediately preceded by a survey conducted by the officers of the revenue survey, and the results of the two surveys fairly tally in the two items most important in testing the accuracy of a field survey, the estimate of total area, and of total cultivation. The results of the two surveys differ in these respects only by 1.06 and 1.4 per cent. respectively. The difference is small, and the field survey appears to have been effected with care and accuracy. In the return of area culturable and barren, however, there is an extraordinary variation between the two surveys. The area of culturable land given by the Settlement Department, is more than double that given by the officers of the revenue survey. There has been no such discrepancy in any other district in the province, and the Chief Commissioner fears that on the úsar plains of Lucknow there was too great a

tendency on the part of the field survey to assume arid waste to be culturable soil. At page 66 of the report the "culturable land" of the field survey is described as being of very varying quality, and as in most cases untractable with present means and appliances. The remark made by the reporting officer seems perfectly sound, that if it were good, and would repay cultivation, it would not remain uncultivated. In a district, of which the population is so dense as in Lucknow, land is wanted, and the Chief Commissioner agrees that under present circumstances it was with wise discretion that the "culturable" area of the settlement returns was but lightly assessed, and in more than half the district not at all (p. 24). This means, it may at the same time be admitted, the relinquishment of a considerable amount of revenue. At four annas an acre, the rate imposed in the Kakori parganah (p. 18) and generally adopted throughout the province, the revenue payable from the 101,293 acres of culturable waste returned by the revenue survey, added to the 23,944 acres under grove exempted from assessment, would have been Rs. 31,310.

4. The cultivated area is shewn to be 54·4 per cent. of the total area, a proportion which is below the average of the province. The soil is good. Only $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cultivated area is entered as of poor quality. Forty-three and a half per cent. is stated to be irrigated, and seventeen and a half per cent. manured. The percentage of irrigation is a low average compared with that of the other districts of southern Oudh, excepting Bára Banki. Seventy-two and a half per cent. of the irrigation is from jheels and tanks, and the area under jheel is lower in proportion to total area in Lucknow than in any other district of the province. The percentage of manured land is likewise low, but it is difficult to avoid questioning the accuracy of this return. The reporting officer has spoken very naturally (page 68) of the relation between density of population and the area under manure. It is an interdependence which has been found to prevail elsewhere, but the Chief Commissioner finds in the statistics of this report, (see pages 63 and 66) the striking announcement that the parganahs of Lucknow and Mohanlál-ganj, which have the densest agricultural population, have the lowest proportion of manured lands, and that Kúrsí and Dewá, which are amongst the lightest peopled parganahs of the

district, are pre-eminent in their proportion of manured lands. The only explanation consistent with the accuracy of the return is however not an improbable one, that the manure which should go to the land, is in parganahs near the city made into cakes and sold. In point of manure therefore and irrigation, the cultivation of the metropolitan district is not so advanced as it might have been expected to be.

5. At the same time the district is described as rich in many aspects of resource and capability. It is an open level plain, "finely wooded in places, very fertile, and in parts very highly cultivated." It is only along the banks of the two rivers which intersect it, that the soil is poor, or in the immediate neighbourhood of the úsar plains which cross it from east to west. Excluding the city, it has a rural population of 501 to the square mile, and 11 per cent. of the Hindús who form the bulk of the agricultural community belong to the two valuable classes of Kúrmís and Káchís alone, (page 52 of the report).

6. The description of the method of assessment is not so complete and clear as the Chief Commissioner would have liked to see it. All but one parganah was assessed by one officer, and the system employed was uniform throughout. That system appears to have been this. Mr. Maconochie divided village lands into two circles, the manured lands surrounding the village, and the unmanured lands lying outside of these. In manured lands he found the nature of the natural soil to vary little, and to be left out of consideration in the adjustment of rents. In the outlying fields he found the natural character of the soil materially affected rents, and the "har" or outer circle he divided into 3 classes, domat, matyár and bhúr, according as the soil was loam, clay, or sandy. The manured land and the three classes of unmanured land he found to pay rents, which varied, as they were irrigated or unirrigated. When he entered a parganah he "deduced" the actual rent-rates on these various divisions of the land by ascertaining from the rent-rolls of the proprietors the rents paid by tenants-at-will on fields, which he had classed in one or other of his main divisions. The entries on the rent-rolls were apparently checked by personal enquiry. There were thus deduced or educed rent-rates per each village, and from the deduced rent-rates of many villages, there were

compiled average rates for the entire parganah. The rent-rates of any particular village would not necessarily or indeed often coincide exactly with those of the whole parganah.

7. Besides the lands held by tenants-at-will paying a full cash rent, there were in most villages, if not in all, lands either held rent-free by the proprietor and his servants, or held at a privileged rent by former proprietors, incumbrancers or favoured tenants ; and it is stated that in a great part of the district lands are still held on grain rents.

8. From the specimen of Mr. Maconochie's assessment work given at page 12 of the report, it would seem that his first course was to apportion into his four divisions of the soil irrigated and unirrigated respectively, first the land held at full cash rents, second the land held at privileged rents, and thirdly the lands held rent-free, or on grain rents. To these two last he applied in each division of the soil in which they happened to come, first the rent-rates applicable to that division which he had deduced from the rent-roll of the village, and secondly the average rent-rates applicable to that division, which he had constructed for the parganah.

9. Again Mr. Maconochie found many villages of Lucknow cultivated, as elsewhere, partly by resident tenants, partly by non-resident tenants. The non-resident tenants are inhabitants of adjoining villages who cultivate the fields on the border, generally the poorest of the village, and who spend on them only their surplus labour. The rent-rates of non-resident tenants are therefore low. From the rent-roll of the village Mr. Maconochie compiled an average rent-rate of resident tenants, and another of the non-resident tenants. The former he applied to all the rent-free fields of the proprietor, and seemingly to all the fields rented in kind ; the latter he applied to the rent-free lands of the landlords, servants, which are commonly poor, and to the fallows.

10. He had thus three guides to the present value of his village, by which to examine the statement of admitted assets. The value of the checks derived from the rents of the individual village depends largely on the breadth of the data from which the checks are taken ; and the value of the whole system of these checks depends on the accuracy of the classification of the fields among the several divisions of the

soil. Existing rent-rates are, no doubt, the basis on which an assessment must always be mainly built, but the difficulty of applying them in the circumstances of the Lucknow district is very forcibly illustrated in the specimen of Mr. Maconochie's assessment procedure which is given in this report. (p 12). In this village the area held by tenants on full cash-rates was a very small proportion of the whole, and did not yield a fair clue to the rent really payable on the rest. The rest consisted chiefly of fields paying rent in kind, and presumably poorer than the portion, which paid a fixed cash rent. The application of the rent-rates of the latter to the former gave a rental which was unquestionably far higher than the real assets of the village, and thus a revenue which the settlement officer dared not impose. It is true, that from his parganah rates he got a clue which brought him nearer the mark, but the example shews the most unsatisfactory portion of Mr. Maconochie's system, the want of any separate and clear method of reaching the assets of the batai (grain-rented) land which appears to be met with in greater or less extent throughout the Lucknow district. No statistics are given of the actual area of batai

*P. XXXV. of the appendix to your report.

land in the district; and Mr. Maconochie complains that at least in some parts of the district it was fraudulently entered in the proprietors' rent-rolls.* But Mr. Butts himself asserts that the extent of it generally is too appreciable to merit any but careful treatment,† and it may perhaps be gathered from statement XI, that about

†P. 8 of report.

one-fifth or one-sixth of the cultivated land is held on grain-rents. That statement, which is said to have been compiled from the landlords' rent-rolls, shews 309,264 acres rented to tenants on cash rents, and 76,901 acres in the hands of the landlords, sub-proprietors and others. The total cultivated area is 480,275 acres. The balance, or 94,820 acres, is presumably to some considerable extent batai land. Sir George Couper does not question that these lands did receive careful treatment at the hands of Mr. Maconochie, but it was a defect in his system that he did not provide the means of giving the proof of his careful treatment to others. The sample given in the report is, no doubt, a very exaggerated specimen of batai tenure in Lucknow, but it leaves the impression that wherever rents in kind largely prevail, the assessment was somewhat conjectural, and a revising officer is left wholly to trust the shrewdness and judgment of the assessor. It is a mistake

to make assessment a mere matter of figures and calculation, but it is also an advantage to have their assistance.

11. The Chief Commissioner finds that in no instance did Mr. Maconochie adhere exactly to his assumed rent-rate in fixing his assessment, and that the revenue-rates varied from the rent-rates more or less in every parganah. The following table shews these variations. The parganahs are arranged in the order of their excellence :—

	Rent-rate assumed.	Revenue rate at half assumed rent-rate.			Actual revenue- rate.
		Rs.	As.	P.	
Dewá,	6 8 0	3	4	0	2 13 0
Mohanlálganj,	5 9 0	2	12	0	2 12 0
Lucknow,	6 0 0	3	0	0	2 11 0
Mahoná,	5 10 0	2	13	0	2 8 0
Kúrsí,	5 7 0	2	11	0	2 7 0
Kakori,	5 10 0	2	13	0	2 4 0
Bijnour,	5 4 0	2	10	0	2 4 0
Mallihabad,	4 8 0	2	4	0	2 2 0
Mohan-Auras,	4 4 0	2	2	0	2 1 0
Nigohan,	5 0 0	2	8	0	2 0 0

The first thing that strikes a reviewer in this table is that the rent-rates deduced from the rent-rolls of the proprietors do not run in the same order as the parganahs were found to occupy after mature consideration ; the next that there is no regularity in the variation of the actual from the deduced revenue-rate. For these variations there may have been several reasons. Three reasons are given in the report. One, that a parganah contained a deal of grain-rented land, to which the average rent-rates of the cash-rented land could not fairly be applied ; another that there was a large area of under-proprietary or sár land, which had also to be lightly treated ; a third, that the rise was too heavy, to permit of the imposition with safety of a full half-assets jama. The first

is the cause assigned for the variation in Nigohan ; the second for that in Lucknow ; the third for that in Dewá, three of the parganahs in which the variation is most marked. Of Kakori, in which the variation is most marked of all, it may be remarked that the deduced rent-rates of the table are not those of Mr. Capper, the officer who assessed the parganah, but rates deduced to complete the returns upon one system.

12. To these causes, however, might be added three others ; either that the rent-rates were deduced from incorrect rent-rolls or from too narrow a range of villages, or that the fields, furnishing the rates, were incorrectly classified among the different divisions of soil. As the revenue-rate imposed is always lower than that given by the deduced rent-rate, the first of these causes does not seem to have much affected the deductions. When, however, striking contrast is seen in the deduced rent-rates of two parganahs of such equality as Dewá and Mohanlálganj, it is difficult to avoid the belief that the parganah rates were not compiled on so broad or accurate a basis as to render them thoroughly trustworthy, and the Chief Commissioner cannot, on a careful examination and comparison of the deduced rent-rates, avoid the conclusion that this is the chief and most general cause of their inconsistency with the revenue-rates eventually fixed. The idea is strengthened by the very interesting and important return, which Mr. Butts has given as No. XI., compiled from the jamabandis filed after assessment, page. 72 of report. The details of this statement are not to be trusted as a check on the assessment, for the rent-rolls were apparently accepted without actual examination, and it is scarcely probable that returns of assets, of which some use might be made in the assessment of the revenue, would be given by zamindárs with general truth and accuracy. But there was in all likelihood a general average of fraud and error, and in one broad result they give a striking confirmation of Mr. Maconochie's eventual assessment. According to the average of the rents of resident tenants, as given by this return, for each parganah, the very data sought by Mr. Maconochie for his deduced rent-rates, the excellence of the parganahs of the district was with two exceptions precisely that in which they were ranged by Mr. Maconochie in his assessment. The order is given below.

According to Mr. Maconochie.

According to rent-rolls.

Dewá,	...	Dewá.
Mohanlálganj,	...	Mohanlálganj.
Lucknow,	...	Mahoná.
Mahoná,	...	Kúrsí.
Kúrsí,	...	Lucknow.
Kákorí,	...	Nigohan.
Bijnaur,	...	Kákorí.
Mallihábad,	...	Bijnaur.
Mohan-Auras,	...	Mallihábad.
Nigohan,	...	Mohan-Auras.

The rent-rolls place Lucknow somewhat lower in the scale than Mr. Maconochie, and Nigohan very much higher. The Lucknow parganah is exceptional in its number of special holdings, and there is no reason to suspect the justice of Mr. Maconochie's assessment. The Nigohan parganah is entirely owned by two of the six Talukdárs, who for their signal services in the mutinies were rewarded by a remission of ten per cent from the normal revenue of their estates, and this in part explains the present position of the parganah in the order of revenue rates. The parganah was at

* Page V. Appendix to assessment largely on batai,* but to your letter.

judge from the post-assessment statement the grain rents had already given place to a very considerable extent to cash rents.

13. The result of his examination of the assessment data in Lucknow was to leave the Chief Commissioner in considerable uncertainty as to the course to be pursued. In the grain-rented lands, as has been seen, there were no estimates of the real value of the produce by which the Settlement Officer might be guided to his assessment, or by which a revising authority might be given a clue to the general fairness of that assessment. In the cash-rented lands, on the other hand, an elaborate system of checks and aids was constructed; but they were inaccurately compiled; they were no real guide to assessment; they were put aside, wherever they came in collision with the Settlement Officer's conclusions from personal inspection of a village; and the practical result is to leave the Government as entirely without check on the judgment of the assessor in the cash-rented as in the grain-rented lands. Mr. Maconochie's system

professed to furnish the supervising authorities with averages, by which to test his work not only in the whole, but in detail. His averages give a test for neither, and the system is simply the old one of surrender to the fiat of the assessor. To procure, however, tables of accurate averages at this date would involve a cost, not only to the State, but, it is to be feared, to a people already embarrassed, which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner ought not lightly to be incurred. The report shews that Mr. Maconochie, an officer of large experience, industry and good sense, did not allow himself to be misled by his so-called tests, and on all the evidence which has come before the Chief Commissioner, he believes the assessment to be not only moderate on the whole, but fairly even in its incidence.

14. The revenue was collected for some years without difficulty, and although in 1871-72, it was paid, as you mention, with great embarrassment, there was no district in the province in that disastrous year which was not put to straits to meet the revenue. The average rents of the resident tenants, whose rates are the key to the rents of the whole, are on the landlords' own shewing Rs. 5-3-0 per acre while the revenue is only 2-7-0. From the average rent-rate of all tenants, whether resident or non-resident, Mr. Butts makes a calculation of the assets of the district,*

* Page 73.

which is moderate, inasmuch as taken from a basis of three-fifths of the cultivation and from returns supplied by the landlords themselves, it is applied half to

† Page 15.

the holdings of proprietors and incumbrances, the "pick of the villages,"† and half to the poorer lands in batai. By that calculation the revenue is Rs. 30,000 less than half assets, and taking into consideration the growth of cultivation, which has no doubt occurred, and the revenue which has been relinquished on grove-lands, culturable waste, and the sayer dues of the proprietors, the last often a valuable source of income, there is reason to believe that the revenue now fixed is at least half a lakh under half assets.

15. The settlement will be recommended to his Excellency the Governor General in Council for confirmation for a period of thirty years from the date on which it came into operation in each parganah.

16. The settlement, however, will need to be as carefully watched in the future as in the past. The Chief Commissioner has read with concern the account given by Mr. Maconochie in the several parganah reports in the appendix to your letter of the condition of the Zamindárs of the district†. With scarcely a single exception he describes them as in debt and difficulties, or men who ought to be well off, but are reckless and extravagant; and the register of transfers will need the most careful attention of both yourself and the Deputy Commissioner. Where their difficulties are due simply to reckless extravagance, no help from the State would seem to be of any avail, but there may be circumstances which lead to an equitable claim on the Government for temporary or permanent reduction of its normal demand, and in the officers who are selected for the charge of one of the most important districts in Oudh, the Chief Commissioner expects a thoughtful regard of the condition and prospects of the smaller landlords, whose embarrassments come little before the public eye.

17. The Chief Commissioner acknowledges with pleasure the energy and assiduity with which Mr. Maconochie conducted the assessment. He brought to it large settlement experience gained elsewhere, and that experience was satisfactorily used to check arithmetical tests, which, however skilful in their design, were inaccurate and misleading.

18. To Mr. Butts the officers who will hereafter serve in Lucknow are indebted for a detailed and most interesting description of their district. It is not in all points cheering. The population is dense, holdings small and rents high. But the tenantry of Lucknow have made during the last two years a remarkable movement in the resistance of any excessive demand of rent, and now that the settlement is over, there may be a steady increase expected to the construction of the wells, which will enhance the profits of both themselves and their landlords, and put their agriculture on a more certain footing. In this the assistance of the State is perhaps more required in Lucknow than in most other districts of the province. The district is to a very large extent a zamindári one,

† pp. ii iv vii ix xi xv
xviii xxvii xxx xxxiv xlii
xlvi of appendix.

and the zamindárs are poor. You have already been informed that Government loans for works of agricultural improvement will be liberally given wherever they can be beneficially and safely made.

19. There are passages in the report, in which the Chief Commissioner does not agree, but he does not think it necessary to notice these in detail. I may merely mention, for example, the unfavorable impression which Mr. Butts describes, (page 37), as produced upon him by the villages of Lucknow. It is not the impression left on the Chief Commissioner, who is himself familiar with a considerable portion of the district. Again, Mr. Butts complains, (page 92), that the Talukdárs allow their tenants to find the capital for the construction of kacha wells. Kacha wells nominally cost from three to six rupees, (page 65), the cost to the tenant is as a rule, merely his labour, and this disposal of his extra labour stands on the same footing as his application of additional manure to his field. In this investment of his "capital" he is secured, if by nothing else, by the selfish interest of the landlord in the progress of agricultural improvement, and the construction of these wells by the tenants is a practice common to the greater part, if not the whole of upper India.

20. The Chief Commissioner observes with satisfaction the considerable number of claims to under-proprietary rights that were successful in the Settlement Courts, and the extent and value of the rights decreed.

21. The Chief Commissioner must remark in conclusion on the very high cost of the Settlement. Even excluding the cost of the survey of the city of Lucknow, a special charge, it has been the most expensive settlement in the province, with one exception, both in actual amount and in its incidence per acre of cultivation. It is true that the number of cases preferred in the Settlement Courts has been exceeded in only one other district, but it was approached in several others, in which the expenses of settlement have been much less heavy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. WOODBURN,

Offg. Persl. Asst. to the Chief Commr., Oudh.

